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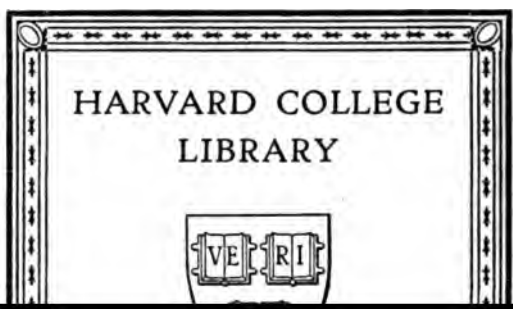
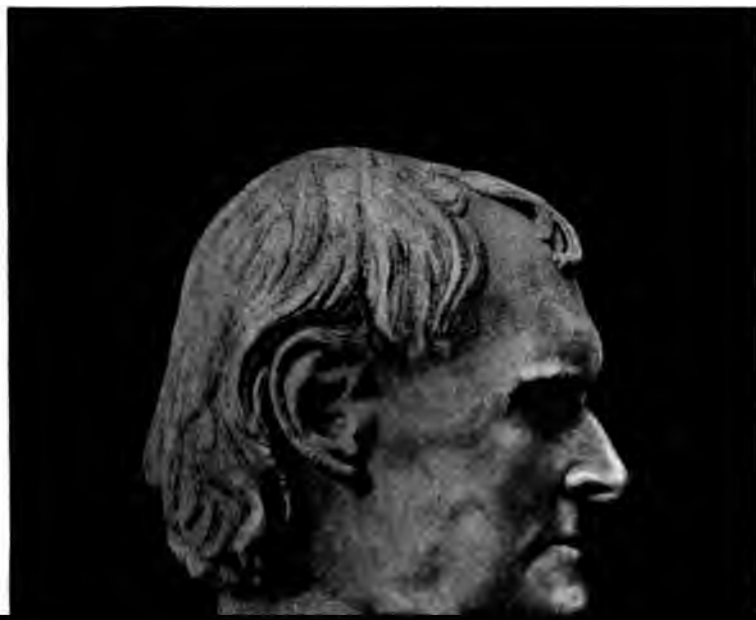


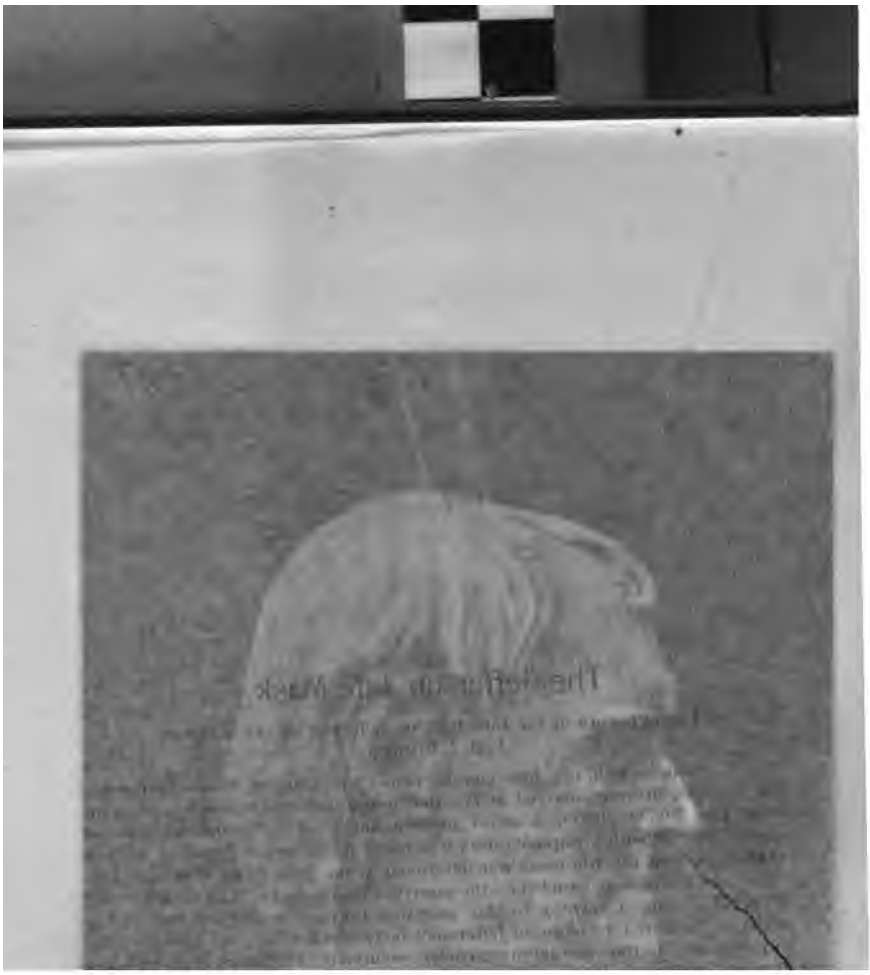


The Jefferson Life Mask

Photogravure of the Life Bust of Jefferson by the sculptor.

J. H. I. Browere

On October 18th, 1825, nine months before the death of Thomas Jefferson, the sculptor, Browere, arrived at Monticello and obtained a plaster cast of his bust from life, employing a secret process [illegible] ninety minutes [illegible] years ago. [illegible] report [illegible] (Vol. [illegible] arti[illegible] experiment. In the same manner Browere secured the life [illegible] descendants



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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

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MANAGING EDITOR

19 20

VOL. XIX.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.
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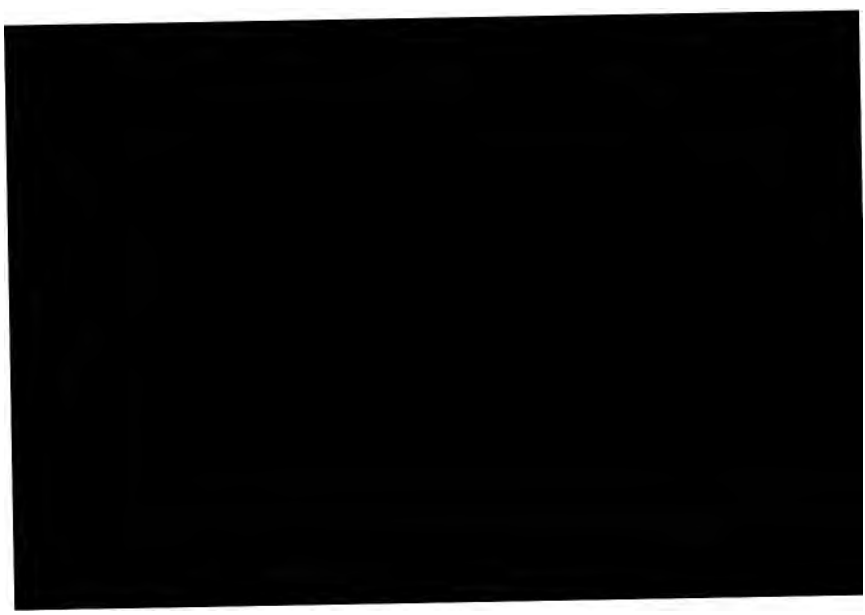

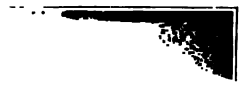

Virginia Statues of [illegible]

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JEFFERSON AS A MAN OF SCIENCE.

It is an interesting tribute to the value of the scientific mind that two of the men among the most important in the establishment of the United States of America were at the same time its earliest and most distinguished students of the natural and physical sciences, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, and while the time of both of these men was largely given to public affairs, their chief intellectual interest lay in the discovery and the setting forth of new truths. Jefferson wrote to a correspondent, "Nature intended me for the tranquil pursuits of science, by rendering them my supreme delight," but he was likewise impressed with the fact that there was a relationship between science and republican institutions. To Monsieur d'Ivernois he uses the phrase: "Freedom, the first-born of science," and to General Kosciusko he says: "The main objects of all science are the freedom and happiness of man," while to another correspondent he declares that "Science is more important in a republican than in any other government."

The first public demonstration of Jefferson's capability as a man of science was the preparation and

publication in 1781 of his "Notes on Virginia." "This," according to the late G. Brown Goode, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and the historian of American science, "was the first comprehensive treatise upon the topography, natural history and natural resources of one of the United States, and was the precursor of the great library of scientific reports which have since been issued by the State and Federal governments. Though hastily prepared to meet a special need, if measured by its influence it is the most important scientific work as yet published in America." In this work he successfully overthrew many of the arguments of Buffon, who was at the time considered the highest living authority on natural history subjects; and later, when he came to know Buffon in Paris, the latter admitted some of the errors that he had made.

ern science, in some of his conclusions Jefferson was quite in advance of the best specialists of the age, and notably so in the department of palæontology."

In fact palæontology in the United States had its beginning in a paper filed with the American Philosophical Society by Jefferson under date of March 10, 1797, announcing his discovery of the *Megalonyx Jeffersoni;* this paper was published under the title, "Memoir on the Discovery of a Quadruped in the Western Parts of Virginia," in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society. The original specimen was deposited in the American Philosophical Society and subsequently transferred to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, where it may still be seen. The announcement of this discovery was coincident with his arrival in Philadelphia to be inaugurated as Vice-President of the United States, and upon that occasion he brought with him a collection of fossil bones of the specimen in question, which he had obtained in Greenbrier County, Virginia.

But his interest in palæontology did not stop here. In February, 1801, during the excitement of the contest with Aaron Burr, he was corresponding with Doctor Wistar with regard to some bones of the mammoth which he had just procured from Shawangunk, in New York.

In 1808, when the excitement over the embargo was highest and his policy was under the severest denunciation, he was carrying on palæontological

studies in the White House. Under his direction upwards of 300 specimens of fossil bones had been brought from the famous Big Bone Lick, and spread in one of the large unfinished rooms of the Presidential mansion. Doctor Wistar was asked to come from Philadelphia and select such as were needed to complete the collection of the Philosophical Society. The exploration of the Lick was made at the private expense of Jefferson, through the agency of General William Clarke, and this may fairly be recorded as the beginning of American governmental work in palæontology.

But palæontology was not the only scientific subject which engaged his attention. He was, when Secretary of State in Washington's Cabinet, chairman of a committee organized by the American Philosophical Society in 1793 to collect materials for the

America. When in later life he drew up a list of the services he believed he had rendered his countrymen, he enumerated, along with the disestablishment of a State Church, the abolition of entails, the prohibition of slave importation, and the drafting of the Declaration of Independence, "*the introduction of olive plants and heavy upland rice into South Carolina and Georgia*," declaring that "the greatest service which can be rendered to any country is to add a useful plant to its culture."

His interest in agriculture even went in the direction of the invention of a new plow. As far back as 1788 Jefferson entered upon some speculations concerning the improvement of plows, and attempted to sketch an original and uniform mathematical rule for shaping the mould-board of a plow, the object being to secure the regular inversion of a certain depth of the surface soil with the least application of force. By 1796 his new plows were in use. A Mr. Strickland, a member of the English Board of Agriculture, being on a visit to Monticello, saw there plows in operation constructed on this principle, and mentioning them favorably on his return, the Board, through its president, Sir John Sinclair, requested from Mr. Jefferson a model and a description. These were forwarded to England in 1798. The description was published in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia and in the fourth volume of the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society. The invention also attracted attention in France. He is likewise

credited with being the inventor of the copying press. He made observations in meteorology and had a good collection of philosophical apparatus.

It has been declared by Mr. Goode that "it is probable that no two men have done so much for science in America as Jefferson and Agassiz—not so much by their direct contributions to knowledge, as by the immense weight which they gave to scientific interests by their advocacy."

This statement is fully borne out by the impetus which Jefferson gave to the relationship of the Government to scientific work. The inception of the system of scientific surveys of the public domain was the outcome of more than twenty years of earnest endeavor on his part. It was he who suggested to John Ledyard, of Connecticut, the enterprise of exploring the western part of our continent by passing through St. Petersburg to Kamchatka, and pro-

which offered itself from thence to the Pacific Ocean. Congress approved the proposition and voted a sum of money for carrying it into execution. Captain Lewis, who had been with Jefferson nearly two years as private secretary, immediately renewed his request to have direction of the party. The second expedition toward the West was also sent out during Jefferson's administration, being that under command of General Z. M. Pike, who was sent to explore the sources of the Mississippi River and the western parts of Louisiana, continuing as far west as Pike's Peak, the name of which still remains as a memorial of this enterprise. It was during Jefferson's administration, too, that the project of founding the Coast Survey arose. This was recommended to Congress by the President in 1807.

It was under his Presidency that the idea of Washington for the establishment of a Military Academy at West Point was fulfilled, and Jefferson also had a plan, realized later, for the establishment of a National Observatory. It was he who proposed the unit of the present coinage of the United States.

He was elected President of the American Philosophical Society in January, 1797, and held that office until 1814, when he resigned on account of his age. His connection with the Society, as may be seen from the statements above, was by no means perfunctory. During his residence in Paris he kept four of the principal American colleges, Harvard, Yale, William and Mary, and the College of Phila-

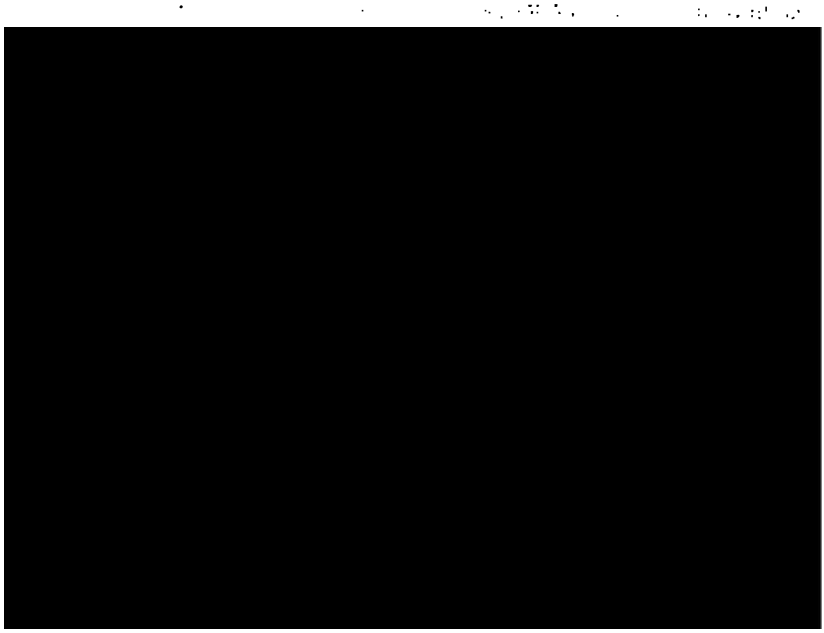
delphia, informed of all that happened in the scientific circles of Europe. Even such a subject as aerial invention attracted his attention. His letters of 1785 contain several references to the Montgolfier balloon. At a time when the natural sciences were but little cultivated in the established universities, he wrote to Doctor Willard, the President of Harvard, urging their pursuit. "What a field," he said, "have we at our doors to signalize ourselves in. The botany of America is far from being exhausted, its mineralogy is untouched, and its natural history or zoology, totally mistaken and misrepresented."

His devotion to science, coincident with his active public life and the bitter enmities which it engendered, gave the opportunity for much public criticism, yet it afforded Jefferson, as it did to Franklin, especial consideration as representative of the new

Jefferson's Marriage License-Bond

Fac-Simile of the Original Document Signed December 23, 1771.

On January 1, 1772, Thomas Jefferson married Martha Skelton, the widow of Bathurst Skelton, and daughter of John Wayles. Their marriage license-bond, of which a fac-simile is given here, shows the procedure required by the Virginia laws of these ante-Revolutionary days. This contract was drawn and signed by Jefferson himself. The additional signature of Francis Eppes is that of the father of Jefferson's son-in-law, John W. Eppes.



ow all men by these presents that we Thomas Jefferson
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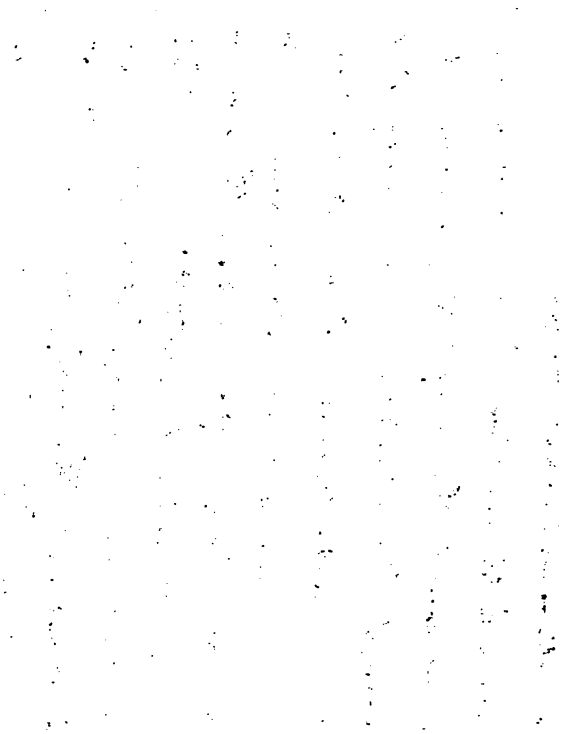

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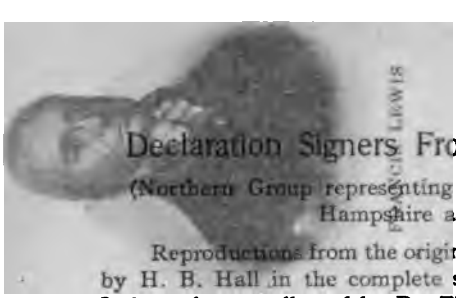

Declaration Signers From the Emmet Collection

(Northern Group representing Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Hampshire and New York.)

Reproductions from the original etchings and water-color drawings by H. B. Hall in the complete set of signers of the Declaration of Independence, collected by Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, and deposited in the Lenox Library, New York. The two groups of Signers reproduced from the Emmet Collection are presented in this volume and Volume XX respectively for the purpose of supplementing the portraits of Signers that are not included in the Independence Hall Collection. Some of these supplementary portraits, however, are derived from sources of questionable authenticity.

FRANCIS LEWIS

MATTHEW THORNTON

JOHN MORTON

JAMES SMITH

GEORGE

John Morton (1724–1777) was born in Chester, (Delaware County), Pennsylvania. In 1765 he was a delegate to the Stamp Act Congress. He was elected to the First Continental Congress, of 1774 and served till 1776. He had previously filled the offices of Sheriff of Chester County, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province. When the Pennsylvania delegation was divided upon the question of adopting the Declaration of Independence, Morton gave the casting vote in the affirmative.

George Taylor (1716–1781) was born in Ireland. He left home without permission to sail for America. From 1764 to 1770 he was a member of the Provincial Assembly that met at Philadelphia. In 1775 he was placed on the "Committee of Safety," and in 1776 was one of the Pennsylvania delegates chosen to go to the Continental Congress in place of the members originally selected who had hesitated to agree to the measures of Independence.

Francis Lewis (1713–1803) was born in Wales. Arrived in America in 1734. Became a successful merchant. In 1765 he was a member of the Colonial Congress, and was one of the delegates from New York to the Continental Congress from 1775 to 1779. His extensive experience in commercial affairs made him an invaluable member of many committees. In 1778 he was appointed Commissioner of the Board of Admiralty.

Samuel Huntington (1731–1796) was born in Windham, Connecticut. About 1758 he settled as a lawyer at Norwich, and became a member of the General Assembly in 1764. From 1775 to 1781 he was a member of the Continental Congress, serving as its President during the years 1779 to 1781. He was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut from 1774 to 1784, becoming Chief Justice the latter year. From 1786 to 1796 he was Governor of Connecticut.

Matthew Thornton (1714–1803) was born in Ireland. He was brought to America by his father about 1717. He received a good education and studied medicine. He was chosen President of the Provincial Convention, in 1775, and was Judge of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire from 1776 to 1782. In September 1776, the Legislature of New Hampshire made him a delegate to the Continental Congress. Although not a member of the Congress when the Declaration was voted upon, he affixed his signature to the engrossed copy in the same manner as the Pennsylvania Delegates.

James Smith (1720–1806) was born in Ireland. Came with his father to America in 1729. Was educated at the College of Pennsylvania, and subsequently studied law. In 1774 he raised the first volunteer company in Pennsylvania, to resist Great Britain. He served as a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, from 1776 to 1778, and filled various other important offices.

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Reproduction from the Original Engraving by Edward Savage.

THE POLYGRAPH 356

Reproduction from a Photograph of the Original Polygraph used by Jefferson.

SUPPLEMENTARY MANUSCRIPTS

FROM

THE GOVERNMENT COLLECTION.

INTRODUCTORY NOTES.

After the publication of the Congressional Edition of the Writings of Thomas Jefferson, in 1853, a great number of valuable letters and papers were given to the world. These were mainly drawn from the archives of the State Department. While the Congressional Edition served the purpose of a representative selection of the immense amount of Jefferson manuscripts at Washington, there still remained (even after later examination and use) an interesting residuum worthy of preservation in print. To this end a new research was instituted which resulted in the collection to be found under the "Supplementary Manuscripts" in the following pages. Therefore, excepting two letters, one to the Reverend James Madison, October 28, 1785, and the other to Edward Bancroft, January 26, 1788, both published by the late Paul Leicester Ford, all these letters and notes are printed for the first time in the present edition of Jefferson's Writings.

While it was the original intention to incorporate in this division of "Supplementary Manuscripts" material never before presented to the public in connection with Jefferson's works, the two letters to Madison and Bancroft were considered too important from an historical standpoint to be omitted. In these letters Jefferson expresses in a most forceful manner his impressions of the French peasantry before the Revolution of 1789, and his attitude toward the slave question in the United States. Many of the letters touch upon serious points and problems connected with the acquisition of the Louisiana territory.

Manuscripts of the letters are addressed to the celebrated men of the period such as Washington, Monroe, Kosciusko, the Emperor of Russia, Humboldt, and equally eminent personages. The group of letters to Lafayette are probably more interesting than any hitherto published. This new quota of correspondence covers a period between 1780–1826, in fact up to a month of the writer's death.

At Jefferson's death, the great mass of his manuscript papers came into the possession of his grandson and namesake, Thomas Jefferson Randolph. A rough division was made of these papers

which separated those of a private nature from those of public character. In time the public papers were for sale to the United States Government. The Congress, by an act of the 12th of April, 1848, made an appropriation of $20,000 for the purpose of purchase. The Supplementary Manuscripts have all been drawn from the Government collection. The letters and memoranda have been selected with a view to sustaining the standard of the preceding volumes. Not alone do they embrace many of Jefferson's letters to notable correspondents, but maintain the range of abstract thought and practical suggestion that have placed Jefferson in the foremost rank of the world's great letter-writers.

JEFFERSON'S WORKS.

MANUSCRIPTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT COLLECTION.

TO HORATIO GATES.

RICHMOND, November 4, 1780.

SIR,—Since my last to you the enemy have withdrawn their force from the north side of James river and have taken post at Portsmouth which we are told they are fortifying. They have been some distance above Suffolk, but at present have retired below that place. More accurate information of their force than we at first had gives us reason to suppose them from 2,500 to 3,000, of which 60 or 70 are cavalry. They are commanded by Major-General Leslie and were conveyed by the Romulus of 40 guns, the Blonde of 32, the Delight sloop of 16, a 20-gun ship of John Goodriche's and 2 row gallies conveying a 32-pounder in their bows, commanded by Commodore Gayton. We are not yet assured that they have landed their whole force; indeed they give out themselves that after drawing the force of this State to Suffolk they mean to go to Baltimore. Their

movements here had induced me to think they came in expectation of meeting Lord Cornwallis in this country; that his precipitate retreat has left them without concerted object and that they wait for further orders. Information yesterday said that on being informed of Lord Cornwallis's retreat and a public paper produced to them, wherein were printed the dispatches you sent on that head, they unladed a vessel and sent her off either to Charleston or New York. The fate of this army of theirs hangs on a very slender naval force indeed.

I am, with the greatest esteem and respect, Sir, your obedient and most humble servant.

TO WILLIAM CARMICHAEL.

PARIS, June 22, 1785.

SIR.—Your letter of April 4 came to my hands on

the United States, from New York, a gentleman of intelligence, in the mercantile line, from whom you will be able to get considerable information of American affairs. I think he left America in January. He informed us that Congress were about to appoint a Mr. Lambe of Connecticut their consul to Morocco and to send him to their ministers commissioned to treat with the Barbary powers for instructions. Since that, Mr. Jay inclosed to Mr. Adams, in London, a resolution of Congress deciding definitely on amicable treaties with the Barbary States in the usual way and informing him that he had sent a letter and instructions to us by a Mr. Lambe. Though it is near three weeks since we received a communication of this from Mr. Adams, yet we hear nothing further of Mr. Lambe. Our powers of treating with the Barbary States are full, but in the amount of the expense we are limited. I believe you may safely assure them that they will soon receive propositions from us, if you find such an assurance necessary to keep them quiet. Turning at this instant to your letter dated April 5 and considering it attentively I am persuaded it must have been written on the 5th of May. Of this little mistake I ought to have been sooner sensible. Our latest letters from America are of the middle of April and are extremely barren of news. Congress had not yet proposed a time for their recess though it was thought a recess would take place. Mr. Morris had retired and the treasury was actually administered by commissioners. Their land office

was not yet opened. The settlements of Kaskaskia within the territory ceded to them by Virginia had prayed the establishment of a regular government and they were about sending a commissioner to them. General Knox was appointed their secretary of the War Office. These I think are the only facts we have learnt which are worth communicating to you. The inhabitants of Canada have sent a sensible petition to their king praying the establishment of an assembly, the benefits of the habeas corpus laws and other privileges of British subjects. The establishment of an assembly is denied, but most of their other desires granted. We are now in hourly expectation of the arrival of the packet which should have sailed from New York in May. Perhaps that may bring us matter which may furnish the subject of a more interesting letter. In the meantime I have the honor to be with the highest respect, Sir, your most obedient

TO FRANCIS HOPKINSON.

PARIS, July 6, 1785.

DEAR SIR,—My last to you was of the 13th of January. About ten days after that date I received yours of November 18th and about three weeks ago that of March 28th came to hand. Soon after the receipt of the first I published your proposition for improving the quilling of the harpsicord. I enclose you a copy of the advertisement. One application only was made and that was unsuccessful. I do not despair yet of availing you of it as soon as I can get acquainted with some of the principal musicians; but that probably will not be till the beginning of winter, as all the *beau monde* leave Paris in the summer, during which the musical entertainments of a private nature are suspended. I communicated to Dr. Franklin your idea of mesmerising the harpsicord. He has not tried it, probably because his affairs have been long packed and packing. As I do not play on that instrument I cannot try it myself.

The Doctor carries with him a pretty little instrument. It is the sticcado, with glass base instead of wooden ones, and with keys applied to it. Its principal defect is the want of extent, having but three octaves. I wish you would exercise your ingenuity to give it an upper and a lower octave, by finding out other substances which will yield tones on those parts of the scale, bearing a proper affinity to those of glass bars. The middle octave of this is very

sweet. Have you any person on Dr. Franklin's departure to attend to the receiving and forwarding your volumes of the *Encyclopédie* as they come out? If you have not, be pleased to lay your commands on me. Do not be anxious about remitting the prices as it would be a convenience to me to have some little fund in Philadelphia to answer little purposes. I wrote you for newspapers from thence and shall hope to begin soon to receive them. The dearth of American information places us as to our own country in the silence of the grave. I also petitioned you to know whether I am yet at liberty to permit a copy to be taken of General Washington's picture, because till I am I cannot trust it in the hands of a painter to be finished. Another petition was for a copy of our " Battle of the Kegs."

Having slipped the opportunity of sending copies of my "Notes" for yourself and Mr. Rittenhouse

enclose a letter from my daughter to Mrs. Hopkinson, which she wrote four months ago, and has lain by me till I should write to you. Justice to her obliges me to take this censure on myself. I take the liberty of using your cover also for her letter to Miss Hetty Rittenhouse.

Present my most friendly respects to Mrs. Rittenhouse both of that name, to Mr. Rittenhouse and family and accept assurances of the esteem with which I am, dear Sir, your friend and servant.

July 8th. P. S. Since writing the above, yours of April 20 is put into my hands. I will pray you to send the newspapers—trimming off the margins—as the postage is not an object of so much value with me as the knowing something of what is passing in my own country. Whenever I find an opportunity of sending you a copy of my "Notes" I shall send also the *Bibliotheque Physique* to you. It is a collection of all the improvements in the arts which have been made for some time past. Let me add another commission to those above given you, that is, to present mine and my daughter's affectionate remembrance to Mrs. House and to Mrs. Trist if she be returned. From the latter I shall hope for letters as soon as she returns. I would write to her but for the uncertainty where she is.

TO GEORGE WASHINGTON.

PARIS, July 10, 1785.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Houdon would much sooner have the honor of attending you but for a spell of sickness which long gave us to despair of his recovery and from which he is but recently recovered. He comes now for the purpose of lending the aid of his art to transmit you to posterity. He is without rivalship in it, being employed from all parts of Europe in whatever is capital. He has had a difficulty to withdraw himself from an order of the Empress of Russia, a difficulty which arose from a desire to show her respect, but which never gave him a moment's hesitation about his present voyage which he considers as promising the brightest chapter in his history. I have spoken of him as an artist only; but I can assure you also that as a man he is disinterested

25, I communicated the plan for clearing the Potomac, with the act of assembly and an explanation of its probable advantages, to Mr. Grand, whose acquaintance and connection with the moneyed men here enabled him best to try its success. He has done so, but to no end. I enclose you his letter. I am pleased to hear in the meantime that subscriptions were likely to be filled up at home. This is infinitely better, and will render the proceedings of the companies much more harmonious. I place an immense importance to my own country on this channel of connection with the new western states. I shall continue uneasy till I know that Virginia has assumed her ultimate boundary to the westward. The late example of the State of Franklin separated from North Carolina increases my anxieties for Virginia.

The confidence you are so good as to place in me on the subject of the interest lately given you by Virginia in the Potomac company is very flattering to me. But it is distressing also, inasmuch as to deserve it it obliges me to give my whole opinion. My wishes to see you made perfectly easy by receiving these just returns of gratitude from our country, to which you are entitled, would induce me to be contented with saying, what is a certain truth, that the world would be pleased with seeing them heaped on you, and would consider your receiving them as no derogation from your reputation. But I must own that declining them will add to that reputation

as it will show that your motives have been pure and without any alloy. This testimony, however, is not wanting either to those who know you or who do not. I must therefore repeat that I think the receiving them will not in the least lessen the respect of the world if from any circumstances they would be convenient to you. The candor of my communication will find its justification, I know, with you.

A tolerable certainty of peace leaves little interesting in the way of intelligence. Holland and the Emperor will be quiet; if anything is brewing, it is between the latter and the Porte. Nothing in prospect as yet from England; we shall bring them, however, to decision now that Mr. Adams is received there. I wish much to hear that the canal through Dismal is resumed.

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friend the Countess d'Houdetot in the death of her brother, has doubtless been participated by you as by all others of his and her acquaintance. I had become of that number just early enough to take a share in it which I did very sincerely.

The confinement of the Cardinal de Rohan in the Bastile has doubtless reached you. The public is not yet possessed of the truth of his story, but from his character and all other circumstances I have little doubt that the final decision must be against him.

My daughter is well and thanks you for your kind enquiries. I hope you found all your family and friends well. I am with great esteem, dear Sir, your most obedient and humble servant.

TO JAMES CURRIE.

PARIS, September 27, 1785.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of August 5th came to hand on the 18th instant, and I mark well what you say, "that my letters shall be punctually answered." This is encouraging, and the more so as it proves to you that in sending your letters in time to arrive at New York the middle of the month, when the French packet sails, they get to hand very speedily. The last was but six weeks from you to me. I thank you again and again for the details it contains, these being precisely of the nature I would wish. Of political correspondents I can find enough, but I can per-

suade nobody to believe that the small facts which they see passing daily under their eyes are precious to me at this distance; much more interesting to the heart than events of higher rank. Fancy to yourself a being who is withdrawn from his connections of blood, of marriage, of friendship, of acquaintance in all their gradations, who for years should hear nothing of what has passed among them, who returns again to see them and finds the one-half dead. This strikes him like a pestilence sweeping off the half of mankind. Events which had they come to him one by one and in detail he would have weathered as other people do, when presented to his mind all at once are overwhelming. Continue then to give me facts, little facts, such as you think every one imagines beneath notice, and your letters will be the most precious to me. They will place me in imagination

to Saptinghen, and two forts, so that your conjecture is verified and the Dutch actually pay the piper. The league formed in the Germanic body by the King of Russia is likely to circumscribe the ambitious views of the Emperor on that side and there seems to be no issue for them but on the side of the Turk. Their demarkation does not advance. It is a pity the Emperor would not confine himself to internal regulation. In that way he has done much good. One would think it not so difficult to discover that the improvement of the country we possess is the surest means of increasing our wealth and power. This, too, promotes the happiness of mankind while the others destroy it and are always uncertain of their object. England seems not to permit our friendship to enter into her political calculations as an article of any value. Her endeavor is not how to recover our affections or to bind us to her by alliance, but by what new experiments she may keep up an existence without us; thus leaving us to carry our full weight, present and future, into the scale of her enemy, and seeming to prefer our enmity to our neutrality.

The Barbary corsairs have committed depredations on us. The Emperor of Morocco took a vessel last winter which he has since restored with the crew and cargo. The Algerines took two vessels in July. These are the only captures which were known of at Algiers on the 24th of August. I mention this because the English papers would make the world

believe we have lost an infinite number. I hope soon to be able to inform our countrymen that these dangers are ceased.

There is little here to communicate in the arts and sciences. The great desideratum which was to render the discovery of the balloon useful, is not absolutely desperate. There are two artists at Javel, about four miles from here, who are able to rise and fall at will without expending their gas, and to deflect 45° from the course of the wind. The investigations of air and fire which have latterly so much occupied the chemists, have not presented anything very interesting for some time past.

I send you four books, Rolend, Sigaud de la Fond, Metherie, and Scheele, which will put you in possession of whatever has been discovered as yet on that subject. They are packed in a trunk directed to J. Madison of Orange, which will be carried to Rich-

The vessel in which I came over was to have returned to Virginia and to Warwick. I knew I could rely on the captain's care. A fellow-passenger undertook to provide them. He did so, but the destination of the vessel was changed and the poor colonists all died while my friend was looking out for another conveyance.

If I can be useful to your circulating library, the members may be assured of my zealous services. All books except English, Latin and Greek are bought here for about two-thirds of what they cost in England. They had better distribute their invoices accordingly. I must trouble you to present assurances of my friendship to Mr. and Mrs. Randolph of Tuckahoe, Mr. Cary, and their families. My attachment to them is sincere. I wish I could render them useful to them. Tell Mr. Cary I shall enjoy a very real pleasure whenever he shall carry his intentions of writing me into execution and that there is no one who more fervently wishes him well.

Accept yourself assurances of the esteem with which I am, dear Sir, your friend and servant.

TO REVEREND JAMES MADISON.

FONTAINEBLEAU, Oct. 28, 1785.

DEAR SIR,—Seven o'clock, and retired to my fireside, I have determined to enter into conversation with you. This is a village of about 15,000 inhabitants when the court is not here, and 20,000 when

they are, occupying a valley through which runs a brook and on each side of it a ridge of small mountains, most of which are naked rock. The King comes here, in the fall always, to hunt. His court attend him, as do also the foreign diplomatic corps; but as this is not indispensably required and my finances do not admit the expense of a continued residence here, I propose to come occasionally to attend the King's levees, returning again to Paris, distant forty miles. This being the first trip, I set out yesterday morning to take a view of the place. For this purpose I shaped my course towards the highest of the mountains in sight, to the top of which was about a league

As soon as I had got clear of the town I fell in with a poor woman walking at the same rate with myself and going the same course. Wishing to know the condition of the laboring poor I entered into conver-

She had probably never before received so great an aid. This little *attendrissement*, with the solitude of my walk, led me into a train of reflections on that unequal division of property which occasions the numberless instances of wretchedness which I had observed in this country and is to be observed all over Europe.

The property of this country is absolutely concentred in a very few hands, having revenues of from half a million of guineas a year downwards. These employ the flower of the country as servants, some of them having as many as 200 domestics, not laboring. They employ also a great number of manufacturers and tradesmen, and lastly the class of laboring husbandmen. But after all there comes the most numerous of all classes, that is, the poor who cannot find work. I asked myself what could be the reason so many should be permitted to beg who are willing to work, in a country where there is a very considerable proportion of uncultivated lands? These lands are undisturbed only for the sake of game. It should seem then that it must be because of the enormous wealth of the proprietors which places them above attention to the increase of their revenues by permitting these lands to be labored. I am conscious that an equal division of property is impracticable, but the consequences of this enormous inequality producing so much misery to the bulk of mankind, legislators cannot invent too many devices for subdividing property, only taking care

to let their subdivisions go hand in hand with the natural affections of the human mind. The descent of property of every kind therefore to all the children, or to all the brothers and sisters, or other relations in equal degree, is a politic measure and a practicable one. Another means of silently lessening the inequality of property is to exempt all from taxation below a certain point, and to tax the higher portions or property in geometrical progression as they rise. Whenever there are in any country uncultivated lands and unemployed poor, it is clear that the laws of property have been so far extended as to violate natural right. The earth is given as a common stock for man to labor and live on. If for the encouragement of industry we allow it to be appropriated, we must take care that other employment be provided to those excluded from the appropriation. If we do not, the fundamental right to labor the earth returns

indeed under the belly, and not white as ours, and they are more of the chestnut red; but these are such small differences as would be sure to happen in two races from the same stock breeding separately a number of ages. Their hares are totally different from the animals we call by that name; but their rabbit is almost exactly like him. The only difference is in their manners; the land on which I walked for some time being absolutely reduced to a honeycomb by their burrowing. I think there is no instance of ours burrowing. After descending the hill again I saw a man cutting fern. I went to him under pretence of asking the shortest road to town, and afterwards asked for what use he was cutting fern. He told me that this part of the country furnished a great deal of fruit to Paris. That when packed in straw it acquired an ill taste, but that dry fern preserved it perfectly without communicating any taste at all.

I treasured this observation for the preservation of my apples on my return to my own country. They have no apples here to compare with our Redtown pippin. They have nothing which deserves the name of a peach; there being not sun enough to ripen the plum-peach and the best of their soft peaches being like our autumn peaches. Their cherries and strawberries are fair, but I think lack flavor. Their plums I think are better; so also their gooseberries, and the pears infinitely beyond anything we possess. They have nothing better than our sweet-water; but

they have a succession of as good from early in the summer till frost. I am to-morrow to get (to) M. Malsherbes (and uncle of the Chevalier Luzerne's) about seven leagues from hence, who is the most curious man in France as to his trees. He is making for me a collection of the vines from which the Burgundy, Champagne, Bordeaux, Frontignac, and other of the most valuable wines of this country are made. Another gentleman is collecting for me the best eating grapes, including what we call the raisin. I propose also to endeavor to colonize their hare, rabbit, red and grey partridge, pheasants of different kinds, and some other birds. But I find that I am wandering beyond the limits of my walk and will therefore bid vou adieu. Yours affectionately.

TO FRANCIS EPPES.

care of the crew, vessel and cargo and delivered the whole up for us to the Spanish coast, clothing the crew well. There is nothing further to be feared from him, as I think he will settle matters with us on tolerable terms.

But the Algerines this fall took two vessels from us and now have twenty-two of our citizens in slavery. Their dispositions are more hostile and they very possibly will demand a higher tribute than America will pay. In this event they will commit depredations on our trade next summer. I do not think the insurance against them on vessels coming to France will be worth one-half per cent, but who can estimate the value of a half per cent on the fate of a child? My mind revolts at the possibility of a capture, so that unless you hear from myself—not trusting the information of any other person on earth—that peace is made with the Algerines, do not send her but in a vessel of French or English property; for these vessels alone are safe from prize by the barbarians. Mr. Barclay, our consul here, expects to go to Philadelphia in the spring and to return again here. He offers to take charge of her. She would be then in the best hands possible and should the time of his return become well ascertained I will write you on the subject. In the meantime it need not prevent your embracing any opportunity which occurs of a sound French or English ship, neither new nor old, sailing in the months of April, May, June or July, under the care

of a trusty person. You see how much trouble I give you till I get this little charge out of your hands.

Europe is quiet. The treaty between the Emperor and Dutch signed, and one between France and the Dutch, very fatal to England. It is called a defensive treaty only, but it is such a one as cannot but give to France the aid of the Dutch in case of war with England. Patsy enjoys a perfect state of health; mine is become more firm. If I continue through the winter as well as I am now I shall resume confidence in my constitution. Mr. Short is at present indisposed with the jaundice. We all pant for America as will every American who comes to Europe. Present us affectionately to Mrs. Eppes and the little ones. I make her always the bearer of my kisses to dear Poll. Assure Mrs. and Mr. Skipwith also of our love and believe me to be, with the highest esteem, dear Sir, your sincere friend and

TO GEORGE WASHINGTON.

PARIS, January 4, 1786.

SIR,—I have been honored with your letter of September 26, which was delivered me by Mr. Houdon, who is safely returned. He has brought with him a mould of the face only, having left the other parts of his work with his workmen to come by some other conveyance. Doctor Franklin, who was joined with me in the superintendence of this just monument, having left us before what is called the costume of the statue was decided on, I cannot so well satisfy myself as I am persuaded I should not so well satisfy the world as by consulting your own wish or inclination as to this arrangement. Permit me, therefore, to ask you whether there is any particular dress or any particular attitude which you would rather wish to be adopted? I shall take a singular pleasure in having your own idea executed if you will be so good as to make it known to me.

I thank you for the trouble you have taken in answering my inquiries on the subject of Bushnel's machine. Colonel Humphreys could only give me a general idea of it from the effects produced rather than the means contrived to produce them.

I sincerely rejoice that three such works as the opening the Potomac, the James river, Virginia canal from the Dismal, are like to be carried through. There is still a fourth, however, which I had the honor, I believe, of mentioning to you in a letter of

March 15, 1784, from Annapolis. It is the cutting a canal which shall unite the heads of Cayahoga and the Beaver creek. The utility of this and even the necessity of it, if we mean to aim at the trade of the lakes, will be palpable to you. The only question is its practicability. The best information I could get as to this was from General Hand, who described the country as champaign and these waters as heading in lagoons which would be easily united. Maryland and Pennsylvania are both interested to concur with us in this work.

The institutions you propose to establish by the shore in the Potomac and James river companies, given you by the assembly, and the particular objects of these institutions are most worthy. It occurs to me, however, that if the bill for the more general diffusion of knowledge which is in the revisal should be passed, it would supersede the use and obscure

general plan. Should you see a probability of this, however, you can never be at a loss for worthy objects of this donation. Even the remitting that proportion of the toll on all articles transported would present itself under many favorable considerations, and it would in effect be to make the state do, in a certain proportion, what they ought to have done wholly; for I think they should clear all the rivers and lay them open and free to all. However, you are infinitely the best judge how the most good may be effected with these shares.

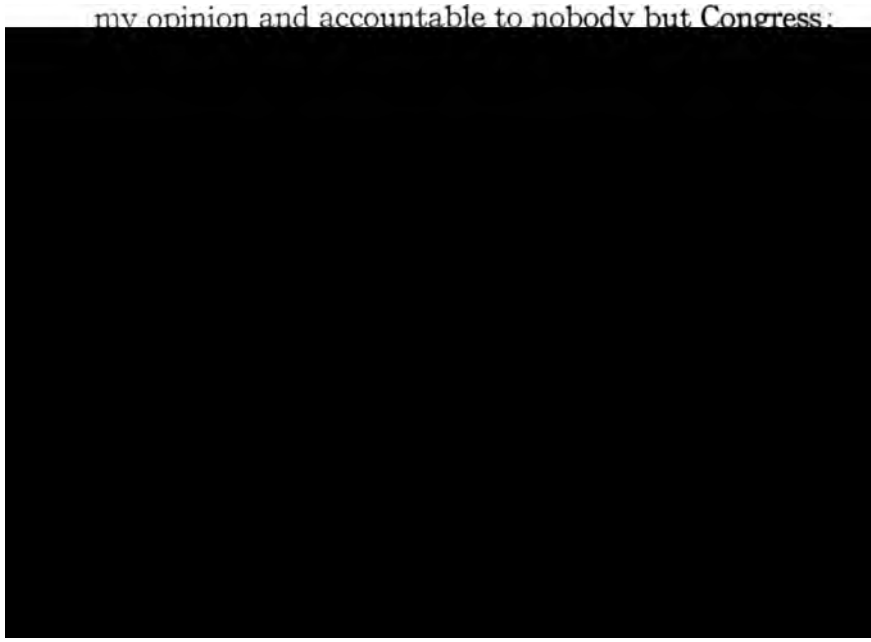
All is quiet here. There are, indeed, two specks in the horizon, the exchange of Bavaria and the demarcation between the Emperor and Turks. We may add as a third the interference by the King of Prussia in the domestic disputes of the Dutch. Great Britain, it is said, begins to look towards us with a little more good humor. But how true this may be I cannot say with certainty. We are trying to render her commerce as little necessary to us as possible by finding other markets for our produce. A most favorable reduction of duties on whale oil has taken place here, which will give us a vent for that article, paying a duty of a guinea and a half a tun only.

I have the honor to be, with the highest esteem and respect, dear Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

TO WILLIAM CARMICHAEL.

PARIS, January 13, 1786.

DEAR SIR,—I had the honor of receiving on the 1st instant your favor of Dec. 17. I had before that, in a letter of Dec. 8, explained to you the cause of the bill not being paid which appeared here in your name, so far as I had been obliged to meddle in it. My letter to Mr. Grand which I inclosed to you will have shown you that I advised him to follow what had been his practice as to your bills. I do assure you, Sir, most solemnly that as to myself no question ever arose in my mind but whether the bill was genuine or not; and that had that been ascertained I should never have presumed to doubt the propriety of the draught. Of that you alone are the judge in my opinion and accountable to nobody but Congress;



house-rent have likewise been charged by the ministers and allowed in the settlement of their accounts. I conceive that illuminations and gala may with some propriety be charged. I think it is the universal custom to allow all ministers charges of these descriptions. I think Dr. Franklin told me he had made diligent enquiry here of the diplomatic corps and had only charged those things which were sanctioned by general usage in the diplomatic accounts. I take the liberty of mentioning these things to you that the want of information may not occasion you to place yourself on a worse footing than that on which you have just title to stand. At the same time I will pray you to make use of the information only for the erecting of your accounts, as I should be unwilling to be named as the author of an advice in which I might seem to be interested. I omitted to observe on the subject of your bill of exchange that I have not had an opportunity of recurring to the letters written by yourself and Mr. Grand to which you refer me. We have been in expectation of receiving a renewal of the bill and that you would be so good as to accompany it with a letter of advice, a precaution which the innumerable forgeries of this city are thought to render necessary even in private cases.

I suppose you will have heard that Dr. Franklin is appointed President of Pennsylvania and has accepted the office. Houdon went over on account of the State of Virginia to take the moulds of General Washington in order to make his statue. He is

returned. He tells me that he heard of the safe arrival of the ass which the King of Spain had been so generous as to send to the General. He could not tell me where he was arrived. A letter from General Washington of Nov. 2 informs me that of £50,000 sterling necessary for opening the Potomac, £44,000 was actually made up and no fear of procuring the balance so that the work is begun. The whole money for opening James river is made up. This is the only American news I have worth communicating.

This government has lately reduced the duties on American whale oil to a guinea and a half a tun which will draw that commerce from London wholly to this country. Mr. Adams having made complaint to the court of London of the ill behavior of Captain Stanhope I am informed though not from him that they disavow his conduct and have severely reprimanded

TO JAMES MADISON.

LONDON, April 25, 1786.

DEAR SIR,—Some of the objects of the joint commission with which we were honored by Congress called me to this place about six weeks ago. Tomorrow I set out on my return to Paris. With this nation nothing is done and it is now decided that they intend to do nothing with us. The King is against a change of measures, his ministers are against it, some from principle, others from attachment to their places, and the merchants and people are against it. They sufficiently value our commerce, but they are quite persuaded they shall enjoy it on their own terms. This political speculation fosters the warmest feeling in the King's heart, that is his hatred to us. If ever he should be forced to make any terms with us it will be by events which he does not foresee. He takes no pains at present to hide his aversion. Our commission expiring in a fortnight there is an end of all further attempts on our part to arrange matters between the two countries. The treaty of peace being yet unexecuted it remains that each party conduct themselves as the combined considerations of justice and of caution require.

We have had conversations on the subject of our debts with the chairman of the committee of American merchants here. He was anxious for arrangements. He was sensible that it was for the interest of the creditors as well as debtors to allow

time for the payment of the debts due to this country and did not seem to think the time taken by Virginia was more than enough. But we could not help agreeing with him that the courts should be open to them immediately, judgments recoverable, the executions to be divided into so many equal and annual parts as will admit the whole to be paid by the year 1790 and that the payments should be in money and not in anything else. If our law is not already on this footing I wish extremely it were put on it.

When we proceeded to discuss the sum which should be paid we concurred in thinking that the principal and interest preceding and subsequent tc the war should be paid. As to interest during the war the chairman thought it justly demandable; we thought otherwise. I need not recapitulate to you

the war in general though they are of opinion they are entitled to it.

I wrote you in a former letter on the subject of a Mr. Paradise who owns an estate in Virginia in right of his wife and who has a considerable sum due him in our loan office. Since I came here I have had opportunity of knowing his extreme personal worth and his losses by the late war. He is from principle a pure republican while his father was as warm a tory. His attachment to the American cause and his candid warmth brought him sometimes into altercations on the subject with his father, and some persons interested in their variance artfully brought up this subject of conversation whenever they met. It produced a neglect in the father. He had already settled on him a sum of money in the funds, but would do no more and probably would have undone that if he could. When remittances from Virginia were forbidden the profits of the Virginia estate were carried into our loan office. Paradise was then obliged to begin to eat his capital in England; from that to part with conveniences and to run in debt.

His situation is now distressing and would be completely relieved could he receive what is due him from our state. He is coming over to settle there. His wife and family will follow him. I never ask unjust preferences for anybody; but if by any just means he can be helped to his money, I own I would be much gratified. The goodness of his heart, his kindness to Americans before, during and since the war, the

purity of his political and moral character, interest me in the events pending over him and which will infallibly be ruinous if he fails to receive his money. I ask of you on his behalf that in pursuing the path of right you will become active for him instead of being merely quiescent were his merit and his misfortunes unknown to you.

I have put into the hands of Mr. Fulwar Skipwith for you a packet containing some catalogues which he will forward. I am with sincere esteem, dear Sir, your friend and servant.

TO PHILIP MAZZEI.

MARSEILLES, April 4, 1787.

DEAR SIR,—I have had the pleasure of finding your friend Soria alive, and one of the most considerable

I have avoided that of others who would have made me waste my time [*illegible*] good society. For these objects one need not leave Paris. I find here several interesting articles of culture; the best [*illegible*] the best grapes for drying, a smaller [*illegible*] the same purposes without a seed, from Smyrna, olives, capers, pistachio nuts, almonds. All these articles may succeed on or southward of the Chesapeake. From hence my inclination would lead me no further [*illegible*] as I am to see little more than a rocky coast. But I am [*illegible*] here with the hopes of finding something useful in the rice-fields of Piedmont, which are said to be but a little way beyond the Alps. It will probably be the middle of June before I get back to Paris. In the meantime I wish to observe that if this absence, longer than you had calculated, should render an earlier pecuniary supply necessary, lodge a line for me at Aix *poste restant* where I shall find it about the last of this month and I shall with great pleasure do what may be needful for you.

Be so good as to present my respects to the Maison de la Rochefoucault and accept yourself my sincere assurances of esteem and regard from, dear Sir, your affectionate friend and humble servant.

TO L'ABBÉ D'ARNAL.

PARIS, July 9, 1787.

DEAR SIR,—I had the honor of informing you when at Nismes that we had adopted in America a method of hanging the upper stone of a grist mill which had been found so much more convenient than the ancient as to have brought it into general use. Whether we derive the invention from Europe or have made it ourselves I am unable to say. The difference consists only in the spindle and horns. On the former plan the horns were of a single piece of iron in the form of a cross with a square hole in the middle, which square hole fitted on the upper end of the spindle. The horns were then fixed in cross grooves in the bottom of the upper stone which was to be laid on the spindle so as that the place of its

at "'*a*'—should be a dimple to which the upper end of the spindle should be adjusted by giving it a convexity fitted to the concavity of the dimple. The other piece of iron is only a straight bar to be firmly fixed in the other of the cross grooves of the stone and to have a square hole in its center, thus: the corresponding part of the spindle must be squared to fit this hole. The office of the first piece of iron is to suspend the stone, that of the last is to give and continue its motion. The stones being dressed and these pieces firmly fixed in it, it is turned over on the spindle so that the point of the spindle may enter the dimple of the semicircular iron, and the stone be suspended on it freely. It will probably not take at first its true position, which is that of the plane of its grinding surface being truly perpendicular to the spindle.

The workman must, therefore, chip it at the top with a chisel till it hangs in that just position. This being once done it is done forever; for whenever they dress the stone afterwards they have only to return the upper one to its point and it will resume its equilibrium. It sometimes happens that one side of the stone being softer than the other wears faster and so the equilibrium is lost in time. Experience has shown that a small departure from the equilibrium will be rectified by the bed stone which serves as a guide to the running stone till it assumes its motion in a true plane which it will afterwards keep.

But should a defect of the stone render this departure from the equilibrium too considerable it may be necessary to set it to rights at certain periods by chipping it again on the top. I had promised, when I had the honor of seeing you at Nismes, to send you a model of this manner of fixing the mill-stones, but the expense of sending a model by post, the danger of its being lost or destroyed by the *messagerie*, and the hope that I could render it intelligible by a description and figures, have induced me to prefer the latter method. I shall with great pleasure give any further explanations which may be necessary for your perfect comprehension of it, and the more so as it will furnish me with new occasions of assuring you of those sentiments of respect and esteem with which I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

Mr. Barclay's letter of July 13 of which he writes me he had sent you a duplicate wherein he mentions that I had given him a full dispensation from waiting on you in London. Mr. Barclay was arrested in Bordeaux for debt and put into prison. The Parliament released him after five days on the footing of his being consul and minister from the United States to Morocco. His adversaries applied here to deprive him of his privilege. I spoke on the subject to the minister. He told me that the character of consul was no protection at all from private arrest, but that he would try to avail him of the other character. I found, however, that the event might be doubtful and stated the whole in a letter to Mr. Barclay, observing at the same time that I knew of nothing which rendered it necessary for him to come to Paris before his departure for America. He determined, therefore, to go to America immediately, which indeed was his wisest course as he would have been harassed immediately by his creditors.

Our funds here have been out some time and Mr. Grand is at the length of his tether in advancing for us. He has refused very small demands for current occasions and I am not clear he will not refuse my usual one for salary. He has not told me so, but I am a little diffident of it. I shall know in a few days whether he does or not. I cannot approve of his protesting small and current calls. Having had nothing to do with any other banker I cannot say what their practice is, but I suppose it their practice

to advance for their customers when their funds happen to be out in proportion to the sums which they pass through their hands. Mr. Grand is a very sure banker, but a very timid one, and I fear he thinks it possible that he may lose his advances for the United States. Should he reject my draught, would there be any prospect of its being answered in Holland? Merely for my own and Mr. Short's salaries, say 4,500 livres a month? You will have heard that the Emperor has put troops into march on account of the disturbances in Brabant. The situation of affairs in Holland you know better than I do. How will they end? I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the most profound esteem and respect, dear Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

TO BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

[redacted]

assuring you at the same time of the sentiments of profound respect and esteem, with which I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant.

TO JOHN ADAMS.

PARIS, December 31, 1787.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Parker furnishes me an opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your favors of November 10, December 6, 10, 18, and 25, which I avoid doing through post. The orders on the subject of our captives at Algiers have come to me by the last packet. They are to be kept secret even from the captives themselves lest a knowledge of the interference of government should excite to extravagant demands. The settlement of the prices in the first instance is important as a precedent. Willincks and Van Staphorsts answered that they had money enough to pay the February interest and our draughts for salary for some time, but that the payment of Fiseaux's capital would oblige them to advance of their own money. They observed, too, that the payment of such a sum without the orders of the treasury would lay them under an unnecessary responsibility. I therefore concluded the business by desiring them to pay the year's interest becoming due to-morrow and paying Mr. Fiseaux to quiet the lenders with that till I could procure the orders of the treasury to whom I wrote immediately an account

of the whole transaction. I was the better satisfied with this on receiving your letter of the 25th by which I find it your opinion that our credit may not suffer so materially. The declining the payment came from the Willincks, the Van Staphorsts having offered to advance their money. I enclose you a letter I have received from the Comptroller General and an asset on the subject of our commerce. They are the proofsheets, as, at the moment of my writing my letter I have not yet received the fair ones, but the French columns are correct enough to be understood. I would wish them not to be public till they are made so on the other side of the water. I think the alliance of this court with the two imperial ones is going on well. You will have heard of the Emperor's having attempted to surprise Belgrade and failed in the attempt. This necessarily engaged him

TO EDWARD BANCROFT.

PARIS, January 26, 1788.

DEAR SIR,—I have deferred answering your letter on the subject of slaves because you permitted me to do it till a moment of leisure, and that moment rarely comes, and because, too, I could not answer you with such a degree of certainty as to merit any notice. I do not recollect the conversation at Vincennes to which you allude, but can repeat still on the same ground on which I must have done then that as far as I can judge from the experiments which have been made to give liberty to, or rather abandon, persons whose habits have been formed in slavery is like abandoning children. Many Quakers in Virginia seated their slaves on their lands as tenants; they were distant from me, and therefore I cannot be particular in the details because I never had very particular information. I cannot say whether they were to pay a rent in money or a share of the produce, but I remember that the landlord was obliged to plan their crops for them, to direct all their operations during every season and according to the weather; but what is more afflicting, he was obliged to watch them daily and almost constantly to make them work and even to whip them. A man's moral sense must be unusually strong if slavery does not make him a thief. He who is permitted by law to have no property of his own can with difficulty conceive that property is founded in anything but force.

These slaves chose to steal from their neighbors rather than work; they became public nuisances and in most instances were reduced to slavery again. But I will beg of you to make no use of this imperfect information (unless in common conversation). I shall go to America in the spring and return in the fall. During my stay in Virginia I shall be in the neighborhood where many of these trials were made. I will inform myself very particularly of them and communicate the information to you.

Besides these there is an instance since I came away of a young man (Mr. Mays) who died and gave freedom to all his slaves, about 200; this is about a year ago. I shall know how they have turned out. Notwithstanding the discouraging result of these experiments I am decided on my final return to America to try this one. I shall endeavor

lands they labor and the stocks and other necessary advances.

A word now on Mr. Paradise's affairs. You were informed at the time of the arrangement they had established in their affairs, to wit, reserving four hundred pounds a year for their subsistence, abandoning the rest of their income, about four hundred pounds more, all their credits (one which is eight hundred pounds from an individual and another is one thousand pounds from the State), and the cutting of a valuable wood, to their creditors. Their whole debts amounting but to two thousand three hundred pounds, the term of payment cannot be long if this arrangement can be preserved. I had hoped that the journey to Italy would have fixed Mrs. Paradise with her daughter and left him free to travel or tarry where he liked best, but this journey has been a burden instead of a relief to their affairs. In fact it is evident to me that the society of England is necessary for the happiness of Mrs. Paradise and is perhaps the most agreeable to Mr. Paradise also; it is an object, therefore, to obtain the concurrence of their creditors in the arrangements taken. The inducement to be proposed to them is Miss Paradise joining in a deed in which these dispositions shall be stipulated (which by the laws of Virginia will bind her property there) so that the creditors would be secured of their debts in the event of Mr. Paradise's death. The inducement to Mr. and Mrs. Paradise is that their persons and property shall

be free from molestation and their substance not consumed at law.

We suppose that the creditors will name one trustee and Mr. Paradise another (yourself), fully and solely authorized to receive all remittances from America, to pay to them first their subsistence money and the rest to the creditors till they are fully paid.

Miss Paradise will set out in a few days for London to set her hand to this accommodation; in the meantime they hope you will prepare the ground by negotiating the settlement with the creditors; as far as I have any influence with Mr. or Mrs. Paradise I used it and shall use it for the joint interests of their creditors and themselves, for I view it was clearly their interest to reduce themselves to as moderate an expense as possible till their debts are paid; if this can be effected before my departure in April I will

TO THE COUNTESS BARZIZA.

PARIS, July 8, 1788.

MADAM,—The letter of March 15, which you did me the honor to address me, came during my absence on a journey through Holland and Germany, and my first attentions after my return were necessarily called to some objects of business of too pressing a nature to be postponed. This has prevented my acknowledging as soon as I could have wished the honor of receiving your letter. The welcome reception which Mr. and Mrs. Paradise met with in Virginia was due to their own merit which had been well known there before their arrival, and to the esteem for your family entertained in that country. You would experience the same, Madam, were any consideration to tempt you to leave for a while your present situation to visit the transatlantic seat of your ancestors. Heaven has already blessed you with one child, for which accept my sincere congratulations. It may perhaps multiply these blessings on you and in that event your family estate in Virginia may become a handsome and happy establishment for a younger child. It will be a welcome present to a country which will continue to think it has some claims on you. I felicitate you on the prospect of seeing Mr. and Mrs. Paradise at Venice. The happiness of your situation, your virtues and those of the Count Barziza will contribute to re-establish that tranquillity of mind which an unhappy loss

has disturbed and continues to disturb. Sensibility of mind is indeed the parent of every virtue, but it is the parent of much misery too. Nobody is more its victim than Mr. Paradise. Your happiness, your affection and your attentions can alone restore his serenity of mind. I am sure it will find repose in these sources, and that your virtues and those of the Count Barziza will occupy his mind in thinking on what he possesses rather than on what he has lost, and in due time to deliver him up fully to your affections.

I wish to you, Madam, a continuance of all those circumstances of happiness which surround you, and have the honor to be, with sentiments of the most perfect esteem and respect, Madam, your most obedient and most humble servant.

Jones over the Turks commanded by the Captain Pacha, and we may be assured, if it has been as signal as the Russians say, that Constantinople will be bombarded by that officer. Why did the Swedish fleet salute the Russian instead of attacking it? It would make one suspect that their whole movements had in view to divert the Russian fleet from going round if it could be done by hectoring without engaging in the war, well understood that Turkey pays and England guarantees them against all events. It is scarcely possible, however, that all these things can pass over without a war. I think the internal affairs of this country will be settled without bloodshed. I have the honor to be, with very great esteem and respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

TO JOHN JAY.

PARIS, September 5, 1788.

SIR,—I wrote you the 3d instant and have this day received Mr. Remsen's favor of July 25, written during your absence at Poughkeepsie, and enclosing the ratification of the loan of a million florins for which Mr. Adams had executed bonds at Amsterdam in March last. The expediency of that loan resulting from an estimate made by Mr. Adams and myself, and that estimate having been laid before Congress, their ratification of the loan induces a presumption that they will appropriate the money to the objects of the estimate. I am in hopes, therefore, that orders are

given by the Treasury Board to the commissioners of loans at Amsterdam to apply these moneys accordingly and especially to furnish as soon as they shall have it what may be necessary for the redemption of our captives at Algiers, which is a pressing call. I am not without anxiety however on this subject, because in a letter of July 22d, received this day from the Treasury Board, they say nothing on that subject nor on the arrearages of the foreign officers. They indorse me the order of Congress of the 18th of July for sending to the Treasury Board the books and papers of the office of foreign accounts. I shall accordingly put them into the hands of a person who goes from Paris to-morrow morning by the way of Havre to America and shall endeavor to prevail on him to attend them from the place of his landing to New York that the board may receive them from

seller's proposals for sending books to America. The one of May 8 acknowledged the receipt of yours of Dec. 16. I informed you also in the letter of May 8 that the vinegar was at length lodged for you in the hands of M. Limousin at Havre to be forwarded to the first vessel to Philadelphia. He has never sent it till the last month and then by a vessel bound to Baltimore as you will see by the enclosed bill of lading. However it was in the care of a Mr. Vanet who was to go on to New York and who I hope would give you notice of it. The books also which were lodged with M. Limousin for yourself, Dr. Franklin and Mr. Rittenhouse remained the whole winter at Havre. However, I hope you have long ago received them safe. I sent you as far as the 22d livraison of the *Encyclopédie*. We are now at the 29th. To that number, therefore, and what more may come out before April 1, I shall bring to you, for I have asked of Congress a leave of five or six months' absence of the next year to carry my family home and to arrange my affairs there which were left at sixes and sevens under the idea of soon returning to them.

I shall hope therefore to see you in the course of the summer. I have no doubt about continuing to take out your encyclopædia because I have had your express approbation of doing it and you would expressly desire me to cease if you meant to discontinue. But I am more doubtful as to Dr. Franklin's because my first doing it for him was without orders

and he has never intimated to me a wish to continue. However I shall bring his also, unless he expressly desires the contrary for which he will still have time as I shall not sail till the middle of April. Be so good as to mention these things to him with my sincere respects.

Not having one scrap of news in literature or the arts I must be contented to give you those of the political world. This country is proceeding steadily to form a constitution. The noise in the earlier part of it threatened violence, but as yet not a life has been lost. All hands are employed in drawing plans of bills of rights. Their States-General will probably meet in March. They will obtain with little or no opposition from the court their own periodical meeting, their exclusive right to tax, and a share in the legislation. Some will aim at a habeas corpus law and free press. These will not be so sure in the first

will take that turn. I am happy to find our new Constitution is accepted and our government likely to answer its purposes better. I hope that the addition of a bill of rights will bring over to it a greater part of those now opposed to it; and that this may be added without submitting the whole to the risk of a new convention. It would still have one fault in my eye, that of perpetual re-eligibility of the President. But if my fears on that should be verified in the experiment I trust to the good sense of our children that they will apply the remedy which shall suit the circumstances then existing. Remember me affectionately to Mr. Rittenhouse and his family. Join my daughter in the same greetings as well as in those I desire you to present to your mother. Be assured yourself of the sentiments of esteem and attachment with which I am, dear Sir, your friend and servant.

P. S. Jan. 1, 1789. My letter having waited a conveyance till this date I will add a word on the rigors of the winter in which we are. They have been excessive since the middle of November and are likely to continue. The mercury has been here as low as 9½° of Fahrenheit below nought, that is to say 41½° below the freezing point, which is more than was ever known before. I received letters from Marseilles this morning informing me the winter is more severe there than it was in 1709, when they lost all their olive trees. They apprehend the same

calamity now; and it will take twenty years to replace them.

Jan. 12. After sealing my letter yours of Oct. 23d came to hand. I am glad to hear of Dr. Franklin's health; having had no news of him since July we were inquiet. I have seen Mr. and Mrs. Tellier—— the vinegar you find is on its way. You will have the enjoyment the longer. I have not had time to read your vagary as you call it because I opened the letter only in the moment this is going off. I am sure it will please me as all your vagaries do. Adieu.

TO JOHN JAY.

PARIS, March 1, 1789.

SIR,—My last letters have been of the 11th, 12th and 21st of January. The present conveyance being

begun at first on account of a rise in the price of bread were improved and pointed to a reformation of their constitution, and their ancient constitution has been almost completely re-established. Nor do I see any reason to doubt of the permanence of the re-establishment.

The King of England has shown such marks of returning reason that the regency bill was postponed in the House of Lords on the 19th inst. It seems now probable there may be no change of the ministry, perhaps no regent. We may be sure, however, that the present ministry make the most of those favorable symptoms. There has been a riot in Brittany begun on account of the price of bread but converted into a quarrel between the noblesse and Tiers-Etat. Some few lives were lost in it. All is quieted for the present moment. In Burgundy and Franche-compte the opposition of the nobles to the views of government is very warm. Everywhere else, however, the revolution is going on quietly and steadily and the public mind ripening so fast that there is great reason to hope a good result from the States-General. Their numbers—about twelve hundred—give room to fear, indeed, that they may be turbulent.

Having never heard of Admiral Paul Jones since the action in which he took part before Oczahow, I began to be a little uneasy. But I have now received a letter from him dated at St. Petersburg, the 31st of January, where he had just arrived at the desire

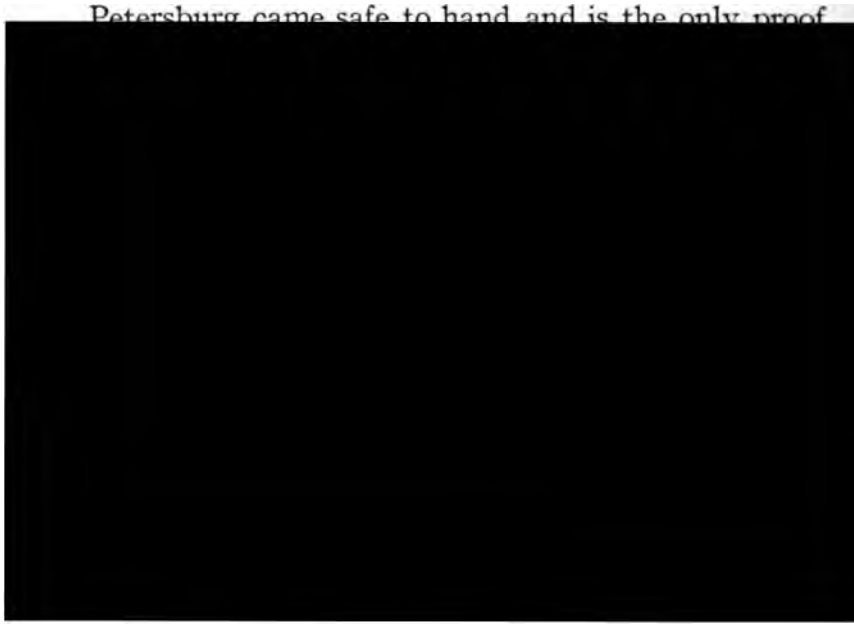
of the Empress. He has hitherto commanded on the Black Sea. He does not know whether he shall be employed there, or where, the ensuing campaign. I have no other intelligence which would not lead me into details improper for the present mode of conveyance. After observing, therefore, that the gazettes of France and Leyden to the present date accompany this I shall only add assurances of the sincere esteem and respect with which I have the honor to be, dear Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

TO JOHN PAUL JONES.

PARIS, March 23, 1789.

(*By courier of France.*)

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of January 20 / 31 from St. Petersburg came safe to hand and is the only proof



This Amoureux mentions as forming *à une bagatelle près*, the balance due you.

Having been * * * * to carry into execution the orders for the medals, I have contracted with the workmen for them and they are all in hand. Yours is to be executed by Dupré who is, I think, the best among them; and it will be done in the course of the summer. My instructions as to these medals are general, to wit: I am to deliver one of gold or silver—as the case may be—to the person who is the subject; to send one of silver to every sovereign and one of copper to every University of Europe (Great Britain excepted), two hundred copies to Congress and one apiece to Lafayette, Rochambeau, Destaing and Degrasse. I am at liberty to deliver no others. Not even at the orders and expense of the persons who are the subjects of the medals. But your wish will be fulfilled as to the Empress, because I shall send her a suite of the whole medals under the general order.

I had lately presented to me a démand for about £4,000 from the French consul at Bergen, without being told for what. My answer was that I knew of no cause for such an application and could not pay it. I suspect this demand has some connection with a very large packet of official papers I received addressed to you from Denmark or Norway in the Danish language. By the bye, that business makes no way; though I have written to Count Bernstorff pressing a settlement, and often spoken to their envoy here, I cannot obtain one word of an answer of any kind.

Another word on the subject of your medal. Immediately on the receipt of your letter I wrote to the medallist, *cul-de-sac* Tetebout (his name is Renaud), and bought a copy of the medal he had made, which I gave to Dupré with the observations of your letter on it. He will avail himself of so much of the design as is good and as is permitted by the resolution of the Académie, to whom I applied for devices for all the medals. Gordon's history furnished me a good relation of your engagement though the author has permitted himself an impertinence or two relative to you.

Renaud's account is 852, as you will see by the inclosed state of it. Mr. Grand will pay him on your order so much of it as you find just. Houdon has promised to have the eight busts ready as soon as possible, and I shall have him paid out of the same fund. They will be ready packed against your orders

home and arrange my affairs, and shall return before the winter sets in. But the busts will be finished and paid for before I go, so that nothing will remain for Mr. Short but to forward them. * * * * * my sentiments respecting the Algerines. I shall certainly make them a subject of consultation with our government while I shall be in America. My favorite project is still to procure a concurrence of the powers at war with them; that that concurrence continue till the strength of those barbarians at sea be totally annihilated and that the combined force employed in effecting this shall not be disturbed in its operation by wars or other incidents occurring between the powers composing it.

Our new Constitution was acceded to in the course of the last summer by all the states except North Carolina and Rhode Island. Massachusetts, Virginia and New York though they accepted unconditionally yet gave it as a perpetual instruction to their future delegates never to cease urging certain amendments. North Carolina insisted that the amendments should be made before she would accede. The more important of these amendments will be effected by adding a bill of rights; and even the friends of the Constitution are become sensible of the expediency of such an addition were it only to conciliate the opposition. In fact this security for liberty seems to be demanded by the general voice of America and we may conclude it will unquestionably be added. New York, Virginia and North Caro-

lina have also demanded that a term be fixed after which the President shall be no longer eligible. But the public has been silent on this demand; so we may doubt its success. In the meantime the elections for the new government were going on quietly at the date of our last letters. We have the names of most of the Senators but not of the representatives. There was no question but General Washington would be elected President; and we know that he would accept it, though with vast reluctance. The new Congress was to meet the first Wednesday in this month, at New York. The tickets of election of the President would then be opened, and I presume that General Washington is now at New York and the new legislature in a course of business. The only competitions for the Vice-Presidentship were Mr. J. Adams and Mr. Hancock. It was thought the former would be chosen.

In this country things go on well. The States-General are to meet the 27th of April. The report of Mr. Necker to the King seems to promise the public: 1. That the King will pretend in future to no power of laying a new tax or continuing an old one. 2. That he will not take upon him to appropriate public moneys to be given by the States. Of course they are to appropriate. 3. That the States shall convene at fixed epochs. 4. That the King will concur with them in modifying *lettres de cachet*. 5. And in giving a wholesome liberty to the press. 6. That ministers shall be responsible, and 7. That all this shall be so solemnly fixed that the King nor his successors will have any power to change it. Nothing has been said about giving to the States a participation in legislation, but it will be insisted on. The States will be composed of about three hundred clergy, three hundred nobles, and six hundred commoners, and their first question will be whether they will vote by orders or persons. I think the latter will be decided. If this difficulty be got over I see no other to a very happy settlement of their affairs. They will consolidate and fund their debts and this circumstance, as well as the stability which the changes will give to the proceedings of their government, will enable them after the present year to take any part they please in the settlement of its affairs. You have heard of the insanity of the King of England. His ministers pretend he is recovered. In truth he is better, but not well. Time will be neces-

sary for his perfect recovery and to produce a confidence that it is not merely a lucid interval.

I shall be glad to hear from you as often as possible, and have the honor to be, with very great esteem, dear Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

TO JOHN ADAMS.

PARIS, May 10, 1789.

DEAR SIR,—Since mine of January 14 yours of Jan. 20, March 1 have been handed to me; the former by Mr. Jones, whom I am glad to know on your recommendation and to make him the channel of evidencing to you how much I esteem whatever comes from you. The internal agitations of this country and the inactivities to which England is

The revolution in this country has gone on hitherto with a quickness, a steadiness and a progress unexampled, but there is danger of a balk now. The three orders which compose the States-General seem likely to stumble at the threshold on the great parliamentary question, How shall they vote, by orders or persons? If they get well over this question there will be no difficulty afterwards, there is so general concurrence in the great points of constitutional reformation. If they do not get over this question—and this seems possible—it cannot be foreseen what issue this matter will take. As yet, however, no business being begun, no votes taken, we cannot pronounce with certainty the exact status of parties. This is a summary view of European affairs.

Though I have not official information of your election to the Presidency of the Senate, yet I have such information as renders it certain. Accept, I pray you, my sincere congratulations. No man on earth pays more cordial homage to your work, nor wishes more fervently your happiness.

Though I detest the appearance even of flattery, I cannot always suppress the effusiveness of my heart. Present me affectionately to Mrs. Adams, Colonel and Mrs. Smith. I hope to see you all this summer and to return this fall to my prison, for all Europe would be a prison to me were it ten times as big. Adieu, my dear friend. Your affectionate humble servant.

TO NATHANIEL CUTTING.

PARIS, June 7, 1789.

DEAR SIR,—Though your last letter—received yesterday—supposes you will be setting out for Paris before this can reach you, yet on the bare possibility of your being delayed I just write a line to acknowledge the receipt of that letter and of one of May 22, and to thank you particularly for the one received yesterday, which conveyed very interesting intelligence which I had not before. The latest letters here from America are of April 10; since the discontinuance of the Havre packet my intelligence from America has been miserably defective.

I had high hopes of a favorable issue to the revolution of this country till about ten days ago there began to be room to fear. The aspect even at this

TO THOMAS PAINE.

PARIS, July 13, 1789.

DEAR SIR,—I wrote you the day before yesterday by Mr. Paradise. I write now by post. The case described in that letter, page three, line four to eleven, has happened. Mr. Necker was dismissed from office the evening of the 11th and set out for Geneva. This was not generally known in Paris till yesterday afternoon. The mobs immediately shut up all the playhouses. The foreign troops were advanced into the city, engagements took place between some of them and the people. The first was in the Place St. Louis XV, where a body of German cavalry being drawn up the people posted themselves upon and behind the piles of stones collected there for bridges, attacked and drove off the cavalry with stones. I suspect the cavalry rallied and returned, as I heard shortly after in the same spot a considerable firing. This was a little before dusk and it is now early in the morning, so I have not ascertained any particulars. Monsieur de Montmorin has resigned. It is said Baron de Breteuil is taken into the ministry, but I cannot affirm this. The progress of things here will be subject to checks from time to time of course. Whether they will be great or small will depend on the army. But they will be only checks. I am, dear Sir, with great esteem, your most obedient humble servant.

TO JOHN BONDFIELD.

PARIS, July 16, 1789.

DEAR SIR,—I am honored with yours of the 11th inst. and lament much that I cannot avail myself of so excellent an opportunity of going to America as the Washington offers. But not having yet received my permission I am not at liberty to go.

The tumults in Paris which took place on the change of the ministry, the slaughter of the people in the assault of the Bastile, the beheading the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of it and the Prevost de Merchands, excited in the King so much concern that, bursting from the shackles of his ministers and advisers, he went yesterday morning to the States-General with only his two brothers, opened his heart to them, asked them what he could do to restore peace and happiness to his people and showed him-

TO JOHN JAY.

PARIS, August 5, 1789.

SIR,—I wrote you the 19th of the last month with a postscript of the 21st and again on the 23d and 29th. Those letters went by private conveyance; this goes by the London post.

Since my last some small and momentary tumults have taken place in this city in one of which a few of the rioters were killed by the city militia. No more popular executions have taken place. The capture of the Baron de Besenval, commandant of the Swiss troops, as he was flying to Switzerland, and of the Duke de la Vanguger endeavoring to escape by sea, would endanger new interposition of the popular arm were they to be brought to Paris. They are, therefore, confined where they were taken. The former of these being unpopular with the troops under his command, on account of oppressions, occasioned a deputation from their body to demand justice to be done on him and to avow the devotion of the Swiss troops to the cause of the nation. They had before taken side in part only.

Mr. Necker's return contributed much to establish tranquillity, though not quite as much as was expected. His just intercessions for the Baron de Besenval and other fugitives dampened very sensibly the popular ardor towards him. Their hatred is stronger than their love. Yesterday the other ministers were named. The Archbishop of Bordeaux is

Garde des Sceaux; M. de la Tourdepin, minister of war; the Prince of Beauvon is taken into the council and the *feuille des benefices* given to the Archbishop of Bordeaux. These are all of the popular party; so that the ministry (M. de la Luzerne excepted) and the council, being all in reformation principles, no further opposition may be expected from that quarter.

The national assembly now seriously set their hands to the work of the constitution. They decided a day or two ago the question whether they should begin by a declaration of rights, by a great majority in the affirmative. The negatives were of the clergy who fear to trust the people with the whole truth. The declaration itself is now on the carpet.

By way of corollory to it they last night mowed down a whole legion of abuses, as you will see by the *arretté* which I have the honor to inclose you. This will stop the burning of chateaux and tranquillize the

view of the wisdom and rectitude of this assembly disposes me more to hope they will find some means of surmounting the difficulty of their numbers, than to fear that yielding to the unmanageableness of debate in such a crowd, and to the fatigue of the experiment, they may be driven to adopt in gross some one of the many projects which will be proposed. There is a germ of schism in the pretensions of Paris to form its municipal establishment independently of the authority of the nation. It is not yet proceeded so far as to threaten danger. The occasion does not permit me to send the public papers; but nothing remarkable has taken place in the other parts of Europe. I have the honor to be, with the most perfect respect and esteem, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

TO GENERAL HENRY KNOX.

PARIS, September 12, 1789.

SIR,—In a letter which I had the honor of writing to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs some three or four years ago I informed him that a workman had undertaken by the help of moulds and other means to make all the parts of the musket so exactly alike as that mixed together promiscuously any one part would serve equally for every musket. He had then succeeded as to the lock both of the officers' fusil and the soldiers' musket, from a promiscuous collection of parts. I put

together myself half a dozen locks taking the first pieces which came to hand. He has now completed the barrels, stock and mounting of the officers' fusil and is proceeding on those of the soldiers' musket. This method of forming the fire-arm appears to me so advantageous when repairs become necessary that I have thought it my duty not only to mention to you the progress of this artist but to purchase and send you a half dozen of his officers' fusils. They are packed in a box marked TI no. 36, are sent to Havre, from whence they shall be forwarded to New York. The barrels and furniture are to their stocks, to protect the warping of the wood. The locks are in pieces. You will find them, tools for putting them together, also a single specimen of his soldiers' lock. He formerly told me, and still tells me, that he will be able, after a

establish such a manufacture, and he would expect our government to take all his implements on their own account on what they have cost him. He talks of about 3,000 guineas. I trouble you with these details and with the samples: 1. That you may give the idea of such an improvement to our own workmen, if you think it might answer any good end. 2. That all the arms he shall have for sale may be engaged for our government if he continues here and you think it important to engage them. That you may consider and do me the honor of communicating your determination, whether in the event of his establishment being abandoned by this government, it might be thought worth while to transfer it to the United States on conditions somewhat like those he has talked of. I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the most perfect esteem and respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

TO WILLIAM BINGHAM.

PARIS, September 25, 1789.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of April 16 came to my hands but a few days ago and found me much occupied with preparations for my visit to America on which I set out to-morrow. It was not till yesterday, therefore, that I could go to la Muette where the shops are established for making the carding and spinning apparatus. I enclose you

a note from Mr. Milne who is at the head of the work. To the details contained in that I need only add that a complete set of machines can be delivered within five weeks from the date of the order. I say nothing about models of them because they would cost near as much as machines and would be much less perfect. On this view of the matter you will be able to give your orders either for one of each kind of machine or for a complete set which would comprehend four of the spinning machines because one of the other kinds employs fully four of that. Should you desire only one of each kind it will cost less than half of the sum named in the memorandum. Mr. Short, who remains here during my absence, will receive and execute any order you will be pleased to give; but as the sum to be paid is considerable it would be necessary to him to be furnished with it. One

TO THE BARON DE GEISMER.

PARIS, November 20, 1789.

You have had great reason, my dear Sir, to wonder that you have been so long receiving an answer to your request relative to the drawing of a cabriolet and phaeton. Your object was to have such drawings as that a workman could work by them. A painter's eye draught would not have answered this purpose, and, indeed, to be sure of having them done with the accuracy necessary to guide a workman, I could depend on nobody but myself. But the work was to be done principally in an open court and there came on between two and three months of such intense cold as rendered this impossible. Since the season has become milder I have devoted such little scraps of time to this object as I was master of, and I now enclose you the drawings. They are made with such scrupulous exactness in every part that your workman may safely rely on them. I must except from this the drawing of the carriage—*la train*—of the phaeton. I took less pains about this because I did not like it. They make light crans-necks which are preferable. This drawing was made for the sake of the body—*la caisse*—the circular ribs of that are round rods of iron about a half inch diameter. If you would have the body of the cabriolet higher it is made so by raising the

lock between the shaft and axle, or by putting in its place an iron in this form,

I must return you many thanks for your very great attentions * * * * * * * * * * *

Our late informations from America are that our new Constitution will begin [in] March and with an almost universal approbation. In order to reconcile those who still remain opposed to it a declaration of rights will be added. General Washington will undoubtedly be President. I have asked leave to pay a short visit to my own country. I expect to go out in the ensuing spring and to return in autumn. I shall pass two months at Monticello. The revolution in this country—for such we may call it—is going on smoothly and will, I think, end in rendering the nation more free and more powerful. Their public stocks have been rising slowly but

TO DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1790.

DEAR SIR,—I know not what apology to make for the trouble I am about to give you. I am sure I must call your public spirit in aid of your private friendship to me.

You will see by the head of the enclosed report that the House of Representatives have instructed me to lay before them a plan for establishing uniform weights, measures and coins. Five and twenty years ago I should have undertaken such a task with pleasure because the sciences on which it rests were then familiar to my mind and the delight of it. But taken from them through so great a length of time and forced by circumstances into contemplations of a very different nature and much less pleasing, I have grown rusty in my former duties. To render me more unequal to the task it comes on me in the moment when I am separated from all my books and papers, which had been left in Paris and Virginia; and this place yields fewer resources in the way of books than could have been imagined. Thus situated I have done what I could toward fulfilling the object of the House of Representatives and I think myself happy in having such a resource as your friendship and your learning to correct what I have prepared for them. The necessity I am under must be my apology. It is desirable for the public that the

plan should be free from errors; it is desirable for me that they should be corrected privately by a friend rather than before the world at large by the unfeeling hand of criticism.

Do then, my dear Sir, read it over with all that attention of which you are so much the master and correct with severity everything you find in it which is not mathematically just, and while I ask your attention to every part of it I will make some notes on particular things. It was not till I had got through the work that I was able to get a sight of Whitehurst's on the same subject. Mr. Madison procured it for me from a library in Philadelphia, but on perusal of it his plan of two pendulums appeared to me on the whole less eligible than Leslie's of the vibrating rod. How has it been inferred that Sir Isaac Newton's calculation of the length of the pendulum for the latitude of London

shall maintain and count its vibrations, without accelerating them by its power or retarding them by its friction, in short, which shall leave the rod free to make its vibrations uninfluenced by any circumstance but its own length. On this point no man in the world can judge or contrive better than yourself. On this, then, and all the other points of the report, pray give me the full benefit of your assistance. In the trouble I am giving you I feel it as a circumstance of additional misfortune that I am pressed in time. The session of Congress is drawing to a close. Nothing will keep them together after the money bills are got through, and this will be pretty soon. I am obliged, therefore, to ask your immediate attention to this subject as I must give in the report before they rise. I suppose they will have it printed for consideration to be taken up at their next meeting.

I will not weary you with apologies though I feel powerfully the necessity of them. I am, in all times and places, your sincere friend and humble servant.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
(ALEXANDER HAMILTON)

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1791.

SIR,—Your favor of the 8th inst. could only be received on my return here and I have this morning been considering its contents. I think with you

that it will be interesting to receive from different countries the details it enumerates. Some of these I am already in a regular course of receiving. Others * * * * well executed will scarcely need to be repeated. As to these I already possess what may answer your views in part. I must therefore give you the trouble to call on me in some * * * * in order that after seeing what I possess you may decide on the proper supplement. I think it advisable not to trouble gentlemen abroad with sending what we have already, because the less we give them to do the more secure we shall be of having it done. I am, with most respectful esteem, dear Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

TO T. M. RANDOLPH.

[redacted]

The President is not yet arrived, but we expect him the day after to-morrow. He has probably protracted his journey so as to avoid the ceremonies of to-morrow. We expect daily to hear the events of the expedition under General Scott into the Indian country. Perhaps you will hear it sooner than we shall. Having nothing to communicate in the line of public news I will state something personal. You will observe by the enclosed and preceding papers that I am mentioned on the subject of Paine's pamphlet on the Rights of Man; and you will have seen a note of mine prefixed to that pamphlet whence it has been inferred that I furnished the pamphlet to the printer and procured its publication. This is not true. The fact was this: Mr. Beckley had the only copy of that pamphlet in town. He lent it to Mr. Madison, who lent it to me under the injunction to return it to Mr. Beckley within the day. Beckley came for it before I had finished reading it and desired as soon as I had done I would send it to a Mr. Jonathan B. Smith whose brother was to reprint it. Being an utter stranger to Mr. J. B. Smith I explained to him in a note that I sent the pamphlet to him by order of Mr. Beckley, and to take off somewhat of the dryness of the note I added that I was glad to find it was to be reprinted here, etc., as you have seen in the printed note. I thought so little of this note that I did not even retain a copy of it; and without the least information or suspicion that

it would be published, out it comes the next week at the head of the pamphlet. I knew immediately that it would give displeasure to some gentlemen just by the chair of government who were in sentiment with Burke and as much opposed to the sentiments of Paine.

I could not disavow my note, because I had written it. I could not disavow my approbation of the pamphlet, because I was fully in sentiment with it, and it would have been trifling to have disavowed merely the publication of the note approving at the same time of the pamphlet. I determined, therefore, to be utterly silent except so far as verbal explanations could be made.

The Vice-President, who is at Boston, took up the cudgels under the name of Publicola. He is in turn assailed by a host of republican champions. I think it probable he will be aided by some of his

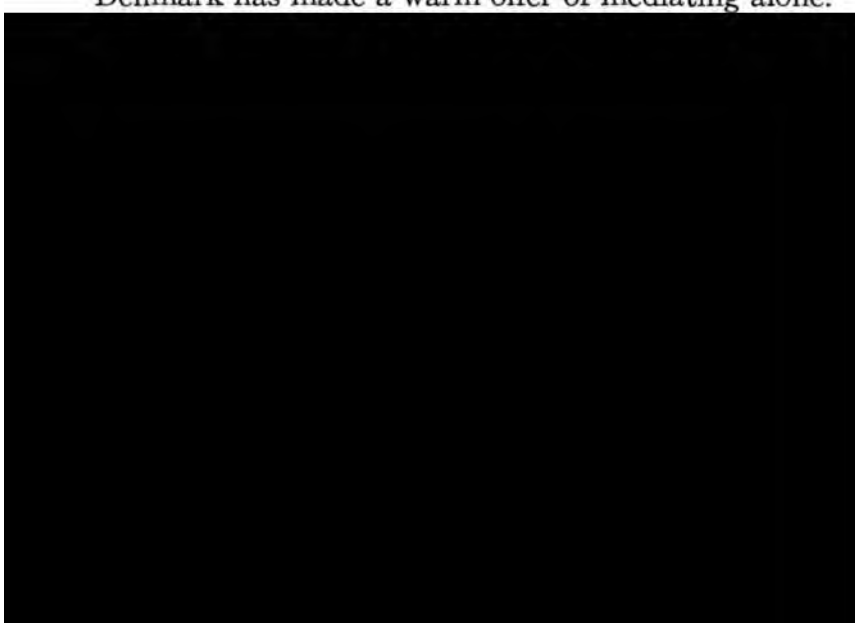
TO JAMES MADISON.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1791.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your favors of July 10 and 13 have been duly received and I now return the pamphlet enclosed in the latter with thanks for the perusal. The author has the appearance of knowing better what has passed in England than in America. As to the latter, to be sure, he has been ignorant enough. I am sincerely sorry that Freneau has declined coming here. Though the printing business be sufficiently full here, yet I think he would have set out on such advantageous ground as to have been sure of success. His own genius in the first place is so superior to that of his competitors. I should have given him the perusal of all my letters of foreign intelligence and all foreign newspapers; the publication of all proclamations and other public notices within my department and the printing of the laws, which, added to his salary, would have been a considerable aid. Besides this, Fenno's being the only weekly or semi-weekly newspaper and under general condemnation for its toryism and its incessant efforts to overturn the government, Freneau would have found that ground as good as unoccupied. P***e will not be appointed to the place I had recommended him for. I have a letter from Mazzei asking information of his affairs. I must, therefore, ask from you the letter you were to write me as to Dohrman; he

desires to be affectionately remembered to you. He is declared, with the consent of the Diet, chargé des affaires of the King of the nation.

No news yet from General Scott. Mr. Randolph writes me that our harvest is safely in, in general. That the quantity will be one-half as much again as the acre usually yields and the quality of first rate. The price offered is 5/6 at Richmond. Tobacco there is still 18/ to 20/. I have European letters and papers to the 8th of May. The Empress has notified the English factory in Russia that the peace between her and Great Britain is likely to be broken, but knowing their good conduct they shall be welcome to remain in her dominions. She pays a compliment to the British nation and says she considers it only a war with their ministers. Denmark has made a warm offer of mediating alone.



to the French port of St. Martins to a Congress which should propose a general form of constitution. This was ordered to be printed and taken up at a future day, and there was some symptom of a disposition in the assembly to overrule the report, so far as it is related to the condition of people of color. Comparing the date of this with the news said by the gazettes to have arrived at St. Domingo July 1st I cannot help suspending my belief of the latter.

I hope your health is better established. Your friends here anxiously enquire after it. Your letters now, therefore, are doubly interesting and very feelingly so to, dear Sir, your affectionate friend and servant.

TO GOVERNOR WILLIAM BLOUNT.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12, 1791.

SIR,—Your letter of July 17th to General Knox having been referred to me by the President as relating to a subject merely civil, I have the pleasure to inform you of his consent to the absence you there ask from the 15th of September to the 20th of November. As it imports highly to the people within your government to conform to the articles of the treaty against hunting or settling on the Indian lands, I have no doubt you will see the necessity of duly promulgating before your departure

these and such other parts of the treaty as are immediately interesting to them.

I avail myself of this occasion of acknowledging the receipt of your favor of July 17 addressed to myself, and of expressing my anxiety to receive the ulterior information on the subject of the lands of the United States which you are so good as to promise me. Among other things it will be interesting to know whereabouts the southern boundary of North Carolina will be intersected by the north line of the Cherokees which is to go on till it meets the line crossing Houlston. Also to know what and where is Campbell's line spoken in the treaties of Hoylston and Hopwell, so that they may be delineated on the map.

I enclose you a paragraph from a newspaper on the subject of a Zackariah Coxe and others which

stipulations of our treaty yet remaining to be executed. I can assure you, on the part of the United States, of every disposition to lessen difficulties by passing over whatever is of smaller concern and insisting on those matters only which either justice to individuals or public policy renders indispensable. And in order to simplify our discussions by defining precisely their objects I have the honor to propose that we shall begin by specifying on each side the particular acts which each considers to have been done by the other in contravention of the treaty. I shall set the example.

The provisional and definitive treaties in their vii article stipulated that "his British Majesty should, with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons and fleets from the said United States and from every port, place and harbor within the same."

But 1. The British garrisons were not withdrawn with all convenient speed, nor have they yet been withdrawn from

Michillimachinac, on Lake Michigan.

Detroit, on Lake Erie.

Niagara and Oswego, on Lake Ontario

Oswegatchie, on the river St. Lawrence.

Point au fer and Dutchman's Point, on Lake Champlain.

2. The British officers have undertaken to exer-

cise a jurisdiction over the country and inhabitants in the vicinities of the forts; and

3. They have excluded the citizens of the United States from navigating even on our side of the middle line of the rivers and lakes established as the boundary between the two nations.

By these proceedings we have been intercepted entirely from the commerce of furs with the Indians to the northward, a commerce which had ever been of great importance to the United States, not only for its intrinsic value but as it was a means of cherishing peace with those Indians and of superseding the necessity of that expensive warfare we have been obliged to carry on with them, during the time that those posts have been in other hands.

On withdrawing the troops from New York,

preventing it, and without admitting the inspection of the American commissioners; and

4. Of other species of property carried away, the commanding officer permitted no examination at all. In support of these facts I have the honor to enclose you documents,[1] the list of which will be subjoined; and in addition to them, I beg leave to refer to a roll, signed by the joint commissioners and delivered to your commanding officer for transmission to his court, containing a description of the negroes publicly carried away by his order as before mentioned, with a copy of which you have doubtless been furnished.

A difference of opinion, too, having arisen as to the river intended by the plenipotentiaries, to be the boundary between us and the dominion of Great Britain, and by them called the St. Croix, which name, it seems, is given to two different rivers, the ascertaining of this point becomes a matter of present urgency. It has therefore been

[1] Documents referred to and enclosed:

Extract of a letter of May 12, 1783, from Sir Guy Carleton to General Washington.

Letter of May 29, 1783, from Mr. Morgan.

From Sir G. Carleton to the American Commissioners.

Remonstrance of June 9, 1783, from the American Commissioners to Sir Guy Carleton.

Letter of June 14, 1783, from the American Commissioners to General Washington.

Extract of a remonstrance of June 17, 1783, from the American Commissioners to Sir Guy Carleton.

Letter of Jan. 18, 1784, from the American Commissioners to General Washington.

the subject of applications from us to the government of Great Britain.

There are other smaller matters between the two nations which remain to be adjusted. But I think it would be better to refer these for settlement through the ordinary channels of our ministers than to embargo the present important discussions with them. They can never be obstacles to friendship and harmony.

Permit me now, Sir, to ask from you a specification of the particular acts, which, being considered by his British Majesty as a non-compliance on our part with engagements contained in the iv, v, and vi articles of the treaty, induced him to suspend the execution of the vii and render a separate discussion of them inadmissible.

And accept assurances of the high respect and

that it would be expedient to have a consul to be a resident in the port of Copenhagen. That he has not been able to find that there is any citizen of the United States residing there. That there is a certain Hans Rudolph Saabye, a Danish subject and merchant of that place, of good character, of wealth and distinction and well qualified and disposed to act for the United States, who would probably accept the commission of consul, but that that of vice-consul hitherto given by the President to foreigners in ports where there was no proper American citizen, would probably not be accepted, because in this, as in some other ports of Europe, usage has established it as a subordinate grade.

And that he is therefore of opinion that the said Hans Rudolph Saabye should be nominated consul of the United States of America for the port of Copenhagen and such other places within the allegiance of his Danish Majesty as shall be nearer to the said port than to the residence of any other consul or vice-consul of the United States within the same allegiance.

TO PETER CHARLES L'ENFANT.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27, 1792.

SIR,—From your letter received yesterday in answer to my last and your declaration in conversation with Mr. Lear, it is understood that you abso-

lutely decline acting under the authority of the present commissioners. If this understanding of your meaning be right, I am instructed by the President to inform you that, notwithstanding the desire he has entertained to preserve your agency in the business, the condition upon which it is to be done is inadmissible and your services must be at an end. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

TO THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART AND DANIEL CARROLL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 1792.

DEAR SIRS,—I received your favor of February 29 the day after I had written a public letter to the commissioners which touched on some of the

should be properly examined into, as it would undoubtedly be useful.

In my public letter I sent you the outlines of a proposed loan. I now enclose you a calculation somewhat on the plan of yours. I think there is no doubt but that the lots will sell better after the employment of the money than before it. Consequently that it is better to raise money by a loan and to sell for repayment after that money shall have been employed to raise the value of what is to be sold. The mortgages on this plan are put on the best footing possible. No doubt it will be well to be making sales for repayment as fast as they may be advantageously made, even before the lapse of the eight years. We have questioned Mr. Ellicot very particularly whether the plan now in hand is exact. He says the original one mixed conjecture with fact; but that the conjectural parts are since ascertained by exact survey and that this plan is corrected from the survey and may be relied on to the utmost minuteness. We see in fact that some whole squares of lots in the original plan are occupied by the channel of the creek in the corrected one. I fear your other apprehension is better founded, to wit: that the avenues are made to converge to the ends of a building of supposed extent, that the building may very possibly be of less extent, and consequently not reach the points of view created for its use. I believe the only remedy is acquiescence for the

present and hope for the future that our building may extend with the fortunes of our government. The angular buildings at the commencement of the avenues may probably be offensive to the eye, if not well managed. I have seen this deformity obviated by terminating the house at that end with a bow window, with a semicircular portico and with other fancies. Should not rows of trees in the avenues and tracts be an object of early attention?

Major L'Enfant had no plans prepared for the Capitol or Government House. He said he had them in his head. I do not believe he will produce them for concurrence. On speaking with the President on Mr. Stewart of Baltimore's idea of facing the buildings with stone of different colors, he seemed rather to question whether from the water-

great and sincere esteem, dear Sirs, your friend and servant.

P. S. You seem to suppose the commissioners liable in their private fortunes on the plan of the loan you had seen. Ours is certainly clear on that. In its plan nothing could make the commissioners liable but fraud, or such gross negligence as is as impossible as fraud, and then, I presume, it could only be each for his own individual act.

Dates of instalments.	Amount of each instalment.	Aggregate sum of the interest of which is to be deducted from each payment.	Amount of the interest to be deducted from each instalment.	Sum actually received by the borrowers.	Sums of interest to be paid by sales or otherwise.
1792. May 15..	$50,000	.....	.....	$50,000	.....
Nov. 15..	50,000	$50,000	$1,500	48,500	.....
1793. May 15..	100,000	100,000	3,000	97,000	.....
Nov. 15..	100,000	200,000	6,000	94,000	.....
1794. May 15..	100,000	300,000	9,000	91,000	.....
Nov. 15..	100,000	400,000	12,000	88,000	.....
1795. May 15..	.....	.....	.....	.....	$15,000
Nov. 15..	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000
1796. May 15..	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000
Nov. 15..	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000
1797. May 15..	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000
Nov. 15..	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000
1798. May 15..	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000
Nov. 15..	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000
1799. May 15..	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000
Nov. 15..	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000
1800. May 15..	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000
	$500,000			$468,500	$165,000
	165,000				
	$665,000				

of the $468,000, if judiciously em
to raise the value of the lots more th

Suppose the interest, after 1794,
by the sale of lots to raise it, 100
$300 each, will pay the annual inte
say 550 lots; 1666 lots a year, at
pay the principal $500,000. The w
will absorb from beginning to end, at
lots.

TO LOUIS XVI.[1]

PHILADELPHIA, Mar

VERY GREAT, GOOD AND DEAR FRIEN
I receive as a new proof of friendship
States the letter wherein you inform
have accepted the Constitution pre
in the name of your nation and acco
it is henceforth to be governed. O
important to your kingdom and so
yourself accept the offering of my
gratulations and of the sentiments

and Representatives of the United States expressed in their resolutions now enclosed.

We have watched with utmost friendly solicitude the movements of your nation for the advancement of their happiness; we have regarded this great spectacle with the feelings natural to those who have themselves passed through like perils, and with sincere satisfaction, we have seen this second occasion proclaim your Majesty a second time a friend and patron of the rights of mankind.

That yourself, your family and people, under the edifice which you have now completed, may repose at length in freedom, happiness and safety, shall be our constant prayer and that God may ever have you, great and dear friend and ally, in His safe and holy keeping.

Written at Philadelphia, this fourteenth day of March, 1792, and of our Independence the sixteenth. Your faithful friend and ally.

TO BENJAMIN HAWKINS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1792.

DEAR SIR,—At Mrs. Trist's desire I forward to you about a dozen beans of three different kinds, having first taken toll of them as she had done before. They are of the scarlet flowering kind. This is all I know of them. The most beautiful bean in the world is the Caracalla bean which, though in England a green-house plant, will grow in the

Virginians. This will not only defe
set on foot for peace, but spread
There has been also a small fracas
territory to the eastward, by our
taxes on the inhabitants of Moose
to that article wished to be neut
1,200,000 acres of land by Mr. R.
and the purchase of five millions m
of the day. Things are going on
by the last authentic accounts. The
have since killed the Duke of Orl
to be thought that the affairs of Eu
means settled, and that the late
only covered a fire which will b
immediately. Adieu. Yours affecti

TO THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID ST
DANIEL CARROLL.

PHILADELPHIA, Ap

GENTLEMEN,—Your favor of the
duly received, and laid before the
thinks it best to delay making an

public opinion on the thing as stable and unalterable, the loss of the work done if altered, the closing all the avenues which point to the Capitol, removing the two Houses to a still greater distance, change in the engraving and that it will not be necessary to dig away the hill to the eastward, since, were it to be dug away, the private buildings would as effectually exclude prospect from the Capitol, except merely along the avenues. He thinks that the obstruction given by Mr. Young's house need not bring in any question for years to come.

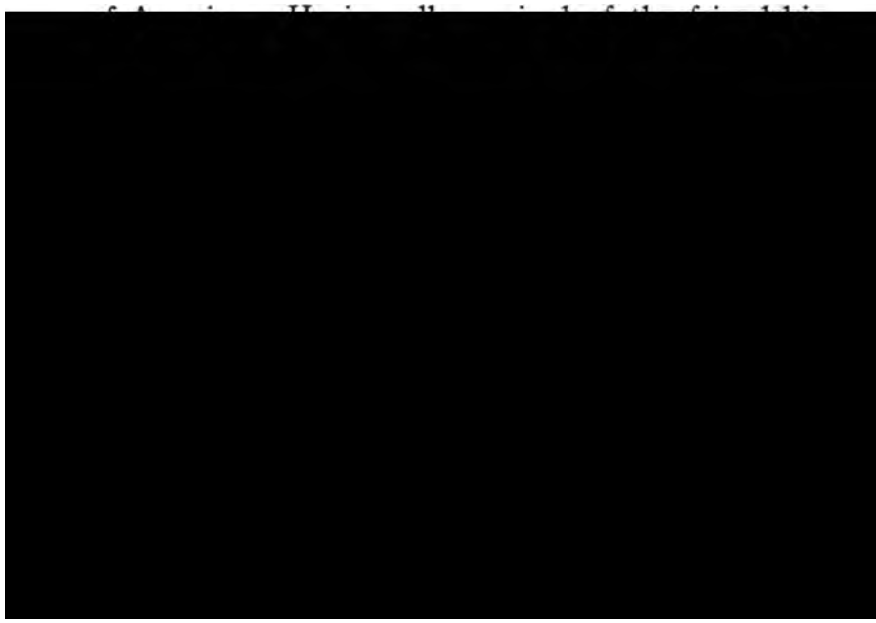
The warrants are received and your desire shall be attended to for releasing the lots mortgaged *pari passu* with the redemption, but I do not know that that can now be effected. You have continually heard of the extraordinary crash which has taken place here, at New York and Boston, of persons dealing in paper and of good merchants and others who had dealings with the paper; well, it has produced a general stagnation of money contracts which will continue till it is known who stands and who falls, during this crisis, and Blodget thinks it prudent to suspend preparing our loan and, indeed, we think so too. This will oblige you to keep, Messrs. Johnson, Stuart and Carroll, back some of your operations; perhaps proper offers to workmen and laborers without being addressed to any place in particular might at this moment draw great numbers from New York, Boston, and this place. The procuring of workmen from Scotland

is an object of importance, and it may be doubted whether the importation of some Germans might not be a good experiment as well in economy as to have a certain dependence. They are distinguished for their industry and sobriety and might be good as an example and model to be referred to. I have the honor to be, with the most perfect respect, Gentlemen, your most obedient and most humble servant.

TO HIS MAJESTY GEORGE III OF ENGLAND.[1]

PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1792.

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND,—I have made choice of Thomas Pinckney, one of our distinguished citizens, to reside near your Majesty in the quality of Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States



United States, and most of all when he shall assure you of their friendship and wishes for your prosperity, and I pray God to have your Majesty in safe and holy keeping.

Written at Philadelphia this [sixth] day of June, 1792.

TO THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1792.

MADAM, OUR GOOD FRIEND,—This letter will be delivered to you by Thomas Pinckney, one of our distinguished citizens, whom I have named Minister Plenipotentiary to reside near the person of the King, your husband.

My knowledge of his good qualities gives me full confidence that he will so conduct himself as to merit your esteem, and I pray that you will yield entire confidence to the assurances he will give you of our friendship, and that God will have you always, Madam, our good friend, in His holy keeping.

Written at Philadelphia this [sixth] day of June, 1792.

(To our good friend, the Queen of Great Britain. It will be better to leave the superscription blank to be properly filled by Mr. Pinckney on the spot, if he find it necessary to deliver the letter.)

TO STEPHEN CATHALAN.

PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1792.

DEAR SIR,—The small essay which has been commenced under your kind assistance for colonizing the olive tree to South Carolina has induced some patriotic gentlemen of that country to turn their attention further toward its importance, and to give to their efforts a more steady and permanent form. I gave it as my opinion to them that the best plan which could be pursued at a moderate expense, would be to rent, near Marseilles, an acre of ground, or say your quarterelle, which is something less than an acre, to employ by the year a laboring man who understands engrafting, to make it his business to sow olives in this ground, to engraft on them cuttings from the best kinds, and to send to Carolina in the winter of every year all the plants

of Fenwick) till a vessel should sail from thence to Charleston, on board of which he should put his cargo and then return to Marseilles to recommence for the next year the same operation of sowing, engrafting, packing and dispatching in the same way to Charleston, the olive berries and plants which he could prepare for that year, and so to continue for a number of years. The first question occurring was to how small a sum can we reduce this expense annually, so as that it may be effected and yet not too sensible a burden on the gentlemen.

I recollect that the price of a quarterelle of the best lands close to Marseilles was one hundred louis, consequently its rent five louis a year. The hire of a laboring man six louis a year, his subsistence, considering he may have to move from Marseilles to Bordeaux, will be more than if he were always stationary, but still, if he uses the economy which a man of his condition well understands, it need not exceed fourteen louis a year, and all together twenty-five louis. Therefore, to cover all errors of calculation, accidents and contingencies, I proposed double that sum, to wit: fifty louis. The gentlemen have accordingly appropriated that sum annually.

The second question arising was whom we should engage to manage this business at Marseilles? On this there could be but one opinion, your exertions heretofore, your goodness and your relations to this country marked you as the person whom we must

and rent, and to see the nursery no
that the person does his duty. Y
be the consciousness of doing goc
and those of a grateful posterity
objections arise from the circumstan
country, as that imports more oil t
and consequently is interested t
quantity produced abroad as well a

I will take it for granted, then, that
the father of our olive colony by
whatever is necessary to be done o
water. The plants will be recei
freight paid at their port of delive
we must entreat to make, in every
the port of Charleston. Great in
happen in shipping and unshipping
etc., but when a conveyance to Ch
cannot be had without danger of los
then New York or Philadelphia are
ports. Baltimore is too uncertain a
more so. I enclose you a letter from
worth Pinckney, Esquire, of Charlesto

sum of money destined to this object, always under your order.

To his correspondence on the subject I must refer you for the future and to such alterations in my plan as he shall please to direct. It may not be amiss to add annually a few plants of the best figs for drying as also of the best grapes for making what we call "dried raisins," and you, I believe, "des panses;" only taking care that these be really few, so that they may in no wise abridge or interfere with the olives which are the main object. We will take care to procure the patronage of Mr. Fenwick at Bordeaux for so much of the business as must be transacted there.

I have the honor to be, with great and sincere esteem, dear Sir, your most obedient and humble servant.

TO GOVERNOR JOHN HANCOCK.[1]

[1793?]

SIR,—Your favor of July 20th came safely to hand together with the memorial of Monsieur de Latombe of the 7th of June and the resolve of the Legislature of Massachusetts of the 24th of the same month. On considering the nature of the difficulties which have occurred in the execution of

[1] Written by Jefferson at Washington's order. At the bottom of the original letter, in the former's handwriting, is indited: *Governor Hancock, from the President of the United States.*

the taking up at that time a su
new and might be found difficult.
therefore, for their consideration
meeting in December.

TO DAVID HUMPHREY

PHILADELPHIA, Jar

DEAR SIR,—My last to you wa
November. Since that the papers
warded to you by every opport
office as Mr. Taylor assures me,
obliged to confide that duty.

Your last received was number
edged in mine. With the present
newspapers for yourself, Mr. Carn
Short, whom we expect by this time
also half a dozen plans of the city
in the District of Columbia, to be
ever they will be most likely to l
class of people who might be attra

Congress is in session as you will se
which will give you the details of th

treat of peace. The result is far from being certain. The late election of President and Vice-President has given us the former unanimously, the latter by a great majority. We have now been a considerable time without hearing from Mr. Barclay, and shall always be glad to be informed by you on this subject, as he may be in a situation not to find means of conveying letters to us. We are anxious to know, too, whether the monopoly of grain mentioned in your letter threatens really to take place. Remember we hear nothing of the Minister of Portugal, who has been in great demand here lately.

The price has been consequently high and will be so again. The French West Indies become more and more dependent on us for subsistence; there is at present some glimmering of hope that the efforts of the free inhabitants will be directed with more efficiency to the reduction of the common enemy. However, we are far from certainty on that subject, referring you for details on these subjects to the papers which accompany this. I am, with great and sincere esteem, dear Sir, your most obedient and humble servant.

TO JOHN GARLAND JEFFERSON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1793.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of March 31 came duly to hand on the 9th instant, having been induced,

for particular reasons, to continue a while longer in my office. I should have written to you but that I have been occupied with removing from the town a little way into the country. I am much pleased to see that you are so nearly through the course of reading I had proposed to you. It proves your industry, because I know that that course requires three years' industrious reading.

With respect to the Roman history, if you have read Suetonius and Tacitus, Gibbon's will be sufficient to conduct you down to the time when that empire broke to pieces and the modern states of Europe arose out of them. As I do not suppose you can get a copy of Gibbon you may leave him for the next winter when I shall have mine in Virginia. In the meanwhile study well Blair, Mason, Quintilian, and endeavor to catch the

no means of doing it, and no friend in Richmond on whom I could rely with certainty, I am obliged to take the only measure which remains in my power, that of referring you to Colonel Bell in Charlottesville. This I know cannot be as desirable to you, because you cannot have such a choice of supplies there and because they are dearer. The latter objection, therefore, I get you over by desiring you to consider yourself free to go beyond the sum as far as the difference of prices between Richmond and Charlottesville. The former objection will remain, and as to that, I must only pray you to take the will for the deed. In or before the fall I shall certainly see you. I shall recommend to Dabney Carr to begin a course of law and reading at his mother's immediately, so that you may deliver my books to him as you finish them. I am, with great and sincere esteem, dear Sir, your affectionate kinsman.

P. S. I enclose you a letter of credit to Colonel Bell.

TO EDMOND C. GENET.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16, 1793.

SIR,—The President of the United States has received the letter which you addressed to him from New York on the 13th inst. and I am desired to observe to you that it is not the established course

for the diplomatic * * * * * residing here to have any direct correspondence with him. The Secretary of State is the organ through which their communications should pass.

The President does not conceive it to be within the line of propriety or duty for him to bear evidence against the declarations which, whether made to him or to others, is perhaps immaterial. He therefore declines interfering in the case. I have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

TO MARIA JEFFERSON.

GERMANTOWN, November 17, 1793.

No letter yet from my dear Marie, who is so fond of writing, so punctual in her correspondence! I enjoin as a penalty that the next be written in

but because I am afoot. Thomas is returned into my service. His wife and child went into town the day we left. They then had the infection of the yellow fever, were taken two or three days after and both died. Had we staid there two or three days longer they would have been taken at our house. I have heard nothing of Miss Cropper, her trunk remains at our house. Mrs. Fullarton left Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Rittenhouse remained there, but have escaped the fever. Follow closely your music, reading, sewing, housekeeping, and love me as I do you. Most affectionately.

P. S. Tell Mr. Randolph that General Wayne has had a convoy of twenty-two wagons of provisions and seventy men cut off in his rear by Indians.

TO ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1793.

SIR,—Colonel Humphreys having charged Mr. Church, our consul at Lisbon, to send us information of the truce between Algiers and Portugal by an express vessel, he engaged one under Swedish colors to come here with his letters. She is now lying at New York at our expense. Thinking it material to save as much of the expense as we can by permitting her to be freighted back to Lisbon, to which place she is to return, I mentioned to the President that the officer at the head of the customs at New York would

is best for the public interest. I ha
be, with great respect, your most ob

TO THE PRESIDENT OF BANK OF THE

PHILADELPHIA, Janu

SIR,—I have the honor to inform
resigned the office of Secretary of
Mr. Randolph, late Attorney-Genera
States, is appointed by the Presiden
by the Senate, as Secretary of St
therefore, be pleased to consider all a
fore held by me over any funds in th
ing to the Department of State as no
him. I have the honor to be, Sir, you
servant.

TO GEORGE WASHINGTO

MONTICELLO, Februa

DEAR SIR,—You were formerly deli
purpose to which you should apply th
Potomac and James River companie

remember some academical institution was thought to offer the best application of the money. Should you have finally decided in favor of this, a circumstance has taken place which would render the present moment the most advantageous to carry it into execution, by giving to it in the onset such an *éclat* and such solid advantages as would ensure a very general concourse to it of the youth from all our states and probably from the other parts of America which are free enough to adopt it. The revolution which has taken place at Geneva has demolished the college of that place which was in a great measure supported by the former government. The colleges of Geneva and Edinburgh were considered as the two eyes of Europe in matters of science, insomuch that no other pretended to any rivalship with either.

Edinburgh has been the most famous in medicine during the life of Cullen, but Geneva most so in the other branches of science and much the most resorted to from the continent of Europe because the French language was that which was used. A M. D'Ivernois, a Genevan, a man of science, known as the author of a history of that republic, has proposed the transplanting that college in a body to America. He has written to me on the subject as he has also done to Mr. Adams, as he was formerly known to us both, giving us the details of his views for effecting it. Probably these have been communicated to you by Mr. Adams, as D'Ivernois desired should be done, but lest they should not have been communicated I will

analytical table for the Encyclopae
sufficiently proves his comprehensi
tet, known from his admeasurement
other works, professor of natural
brother, said by M. D'Ivernois t
Serebier, an author of commentarie
and of other works in natural
meteorology, also the translator of
dies. * * * and L'Huillier, both
and said to be inferior to nobo
except La Grange, who is without an
highly spoken of by D'Ivernois. I
his son, formerly a professor, but wh
to have more leisure to pursue his geol
into the Alps by which work he is
ously known.

Most of these are said to speak ou
Of these professors the names of Mo
Saussure and Serebier are well known
ing foremost among the literati of E
having been necessary this plan had
certed only with Pictet, his brother a
knew, however, from circumstances

to associate La Grange with them, whose modest and diffident character will probably have kept him in the rear of the revolutionist principles, which has been the ground on which the revolutionists of Geneva have discarded their professors. Most of these are men having families and, therefore, M. D'Ivernois observes they cannot come over but on sure grounds. In proposing a revenue of 15,000 dollars for the whole institution and supposing lands could be appropriated to this object, he says that one hundred Geneva families can readily be found who will purchase and settle on the lands and deposit for them the capital of which fifteen thousand would be the interest. In this revenue he means to comprehend a college of languages preparatory to the principal one of sciences and also a third college for the gratuitous teaching of the * * * reading and writing.

It could not be expected that any propositions from strangers unacquainted with our means and our wants could jump at once into a perfect accommodation with these. But those presented * * * would serve to treat on, and are capable of modification * * * leable perhaps to the views of both parties.

1. We can well dispose with his 2d and 3d colleges as not being too partial for an extensive country and the * * * sufficiently and better provided for already by our public and private grammar schools. I should conjecture that this would reduce one-third of his demand for revenue, and that 10,000 d. would

wealth of Geneva in money being n
class of moneyed men being that wh
ernment is trying to get rid of, it is p
capital sums could be borrowed on
funds under consideration sufficient
expenses of the transplantation an
and to supply also the deficiency of
profits of the shares shall become suf
to the annual support of the college
sums borrowed.

3. The composition of the academ
tled there. It must be adapted to ou
and can, therefore, only be fixed be
persons here acquainted with thos
and conferring for the purpose after t
For a country so marked for agric
should think no professorship so in
not mentioned by them, a professo
who, before the students should leav
carry them through a course of lectu
ciples and practice of agriculture, an
fessor should come from no countr
Indeed, I should mark Young as

M. D'Ivernois observes that the professors keep themselves disengaged till the ensuing spring attending an answer, as he had desired his proposition to be made to our legislature, and accordingly got a member to sound as many of his brethren on the subject as he could, desiring if he found it would be desperate that he would not commit the honor either of that body or the college of Geneva, by forcing an open act of rejection. I received his information only a fortnight ago, that the thing was evidently impracticable. I immediately forwarded this information to D'Ivernois, not giving him an idea that there was any other resource. Thinking, however, that if you should conclude to apply the revenues of the canal shares to any institution of this kind, so fortunate an outset would render * * * be obtained. I have supposed it my duty both to you and them to * * * the circumstance to your consideration.

A question would arise as to the place of the establishment; as far as I can learn, it is thought just that the State which * * * the revenue should be most considered in the uses to which it * * * appropriated. But I suppose that their expectation would be satisfied by a location within their limits and that this only * * * be so far from the federal city as moral considerations would recommend and yet near enough to it to be viewed as an appendix of that, and that the splendor of the two objects would reflect usefully on each other.

Circumstances have already consumed much of the

... the parties in
ments, I will not trespass on your tim
by adding to this lengthy letter anythi
by assurances of the high esteem ar
which I have the honor to be, dear S
friend and humble servant.

TO AARON BURR.

PHILADELPHIA, Janu

DEAR SIR,—I wrote you some tim
home on the subject of my friend Cun
lest that letter should not have been at
you with this merely to inquire in wha
against Morris is, and I should not ha
that you had supposed that if termina
at all it would be before this time; a li
tion will be acceptable.

A want of confidence in the posts
saying anything on political subjects
that it is proposed (and no doubt will
commence a great naval power by build
12 frigates from 28 tons * * * * vess

six millions. These alone will cost us annually one and one-half dollars * * * * besides the great cost add the army, civil list and interest of the debt and * * * the amount. I am, dear Sir, your friend and servant.

TO LOUIS, PRINCE OF PARMA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1797.

I received from your Royal Highness the letter with which you were pleased to honor me, through the channel of Mr. Pinckney, then our envoy extraordinary at the court of Spain, in which you expressed your wish to establish a correspondence with some person in the United States of America, who might be able to furnish subjects of natural history from this country in exchange for those of Europe. I have never myself undertaken to form a cabinet of natural history, nor consequently to make myself acquainted with the methods of preparing and preserving the different subjects. My occupations in public life have been and still continue inconsistent with the attentions which would have been requisite to such an undertaking. However ardently, then, I wished I could myself have been the person who should gratify the laudable desires of your Royal Highness to enrich your cabinet with American subjects, yet was sensible that the way to serve you was not to undertake what I should have executed very defectively, but to

engaged in forming a cabinet of
is constantly occupied in collecting
new subjects and does this with a ski
any other among us. To him, there
on behalf of your Royal Highness
he should enter into correspondence
of your cabinet, furnish you with s
the three kingdoms as should be
this region and receive from your
such as your keeper could procure
Peale readily acceded to the propo
his undertaking very candidly by
expressions in his letter.

"I have it in my power," says he,
exchange of animal subjects generall
a small number, but as to vegetabl
had time to pay much attention to
However, by the help of Mr. Bart
others of my acquaintance in that lin
wished for may be obtained."

In addition to Mr. Peale, I would
Mr. Bartram he mentions is the own

and at moderate prices such trees and shrubs of this country as the curious call for, and packs them so carefully as to preserve their vegetable powers through any length of voyage, within ordinary limits, and that should you wish to enrich your gardens as well as your cabinet with American subjects, you may be well served through the medium of Mr. Peale as the single correspondent who can conveniently transact with Mr. Bartram whatever calls may be made on him. To relieve your Royal Highness from all doubt and embarrassment as to the expectations of Mr. Peale with respect to compensation, I will observe that he is a private citizen having no other fortune than his cabinet and deriving the support of that as well as of his family from the profits made by showing it to the curious, that by increasing its subjects he increases the desire of seeing it and consequently his profits arising therefrom and hence will consider the subjects received in exchange delivered here clear of expense as full compensation for those he will deliver here properly packed to the Minister of Spain, or any other agent you shall appoint. This throws on your Royal Highness the expense of transportation both of the subjects received and given in exchange, but he observes that neither his profits nor circumstances enable him to meet any pecuniary expenses. You will be pleased, therefore, to decide for yourself whether the condition is more onerous than the object merits.

wants in every line, which, to th
Peale's opportunities, will be speedi
I willingly offer to your Royal H
tinuance of my attentions to the fu
wishes whenever I can be useful to

Perhaps when we see how far
beyond the faculties of Mr. Peale,
to find some other who may make up
In the meantime permit me to p
tribute to science and to your R
dispositions to promote it, by dep
cabinet a tooth of the great animal
the mammoth, of which we find
interior and uninhabited parts o
their great distance from us render
difficult to be obtained. This curi
its way to this place and will be pu
of the Minister of his Catholic M
to be forwarded as you direct.

It is now encumbent on me to mak
for the delay in this answer. I li
the interior country and therefor
receiving your letter. The circumst

tooth before mentioned of the enormous quadruped which once inhabited this country, and with an account of a recent discovery of the remains of a carnivorous animal four or five times as large as a lion, found in the western parts of Virginia; this account will make part of a volume of our philosophical transactions now in the press, but not being yet printed and returning myself shortly from hence to my ordinary residence in Virginia, I have determined to make a subsequent mission of that and no longer to withhold acknowledgments I owe, and the homage of those sentiments of respect and attachment with which I have the honor to be your Royal Highness's most obedient and most humble servant.

TO GOVERNOR JAMES MONROE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1800.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of the 6th came to hand last night. Mr. Erving had left town two days before. However, it will go to-morrow morning by a private hand; it will much more than satisfy him; I am persuaded he will receive it with extreme pleasure.

I either expressed myself badly in my letter, or you have understood expressions too generally. I never doubted the propriety of our adopting as a system that of pomp and fulsome attentions by our citizens to their functionaries. I am decidedly

against it, as it makes the citizen in his own eye exalting his functionary and creating a distance between the two, which does not tend to aid the morals of either. I think it a practice which we ought to destroy and must destroy and, therefore, must not adopt as a general thing even for a short time. My query was meant for the single spot of Richmond, where I understood was a great deal of federation and Marshallism, and this latter spirit I thought nothing should be spared to eradicate. I did not know whether [at] every reiteration of republicanism, demonstration might not be a service toward drawing over his less inveterate supporters.

However, I own to you the letter had hardly gone out of my hand before I convinced myself that it was more in our spirit to let things come to rights by the plain dictates of common sense than

Massachusetts will be known in a few days and that of the city of New York soon after it. I am of the opinion the republicans there have been much too sanguine as to the issue of this last. Present my salutations and esteem and respect to Mrs. Monroe and accept my assurance of my constant affection to yourself. Adieu.

TO ANDREW ELLICOTT.

WASHINGTON, December 18, 1800.

DEAR SIR,—I received a letter before I left home —your favor of Oct. 17—as I had in due time the preceding one. Attractive nature and the country employments are my apology to my friends for being a very unpunctual correspondent while at home; having no refuge here from my room and writing-table, it is here that I fetch the less easy of my correspondence. I am glad to hear you are for printing your journal. It will be a great gratification to see it. I cannot suppose the administration can have any objection to the publication of the charts, etc. My own opinion is that government should by all means in their power deal out the material of information to the public in order that it may be reflected back on themselves in the various forms into which public ingenuity may throw it.

Mr. Dunbar has been so kind as to pass through

gives a physical account of the c
interesting.

I think you had it in contemplat
an accurate meridian at this place,
one of the public buildings or whe
recollect; was it done, or is there
which will procure the meridian
worked on by you?

The election is under dilemma; th
candidates are probably even, and
Congress which are federal are di
advantage of that circumstance
election by Congress and permit t
of the Union to be suspended for v
This tells us who are entitled to th
anarchists with which they have so li
others. Accept assurances of perfec

TO GENERAL THADDEUS KOS

WASHINGTON, Ma

DEAR GENERAL.—I enclose you a

our government, I thought it better to convert a part of your bank stock into that, which was done to advantage. All the details are in the hands of Mr. Barnes, who is worthy of all confidence. This will be handed you by our friend, Mr. Dawson. I cannot hail you with confidence on the return of our fellow-citizens to the principles of '76 and to their thorough understanding of the artifices which have been played off on them and under the operation of which they were while you were here. They are sensible of the dangers into which they were suffering themselves to be meshed and see the burdens of debt which they have imposed on them. The people have come over in a body to the republican side and have left such of their leaders as were incurable to stand by themselves; so that there is every reason to hope that that love of party division which so counts here will be totally obliterated. It would give me exquisite pleasure to have you here a witness to our country and to recognize the people whom you knew during the war. For all particulars I refer you to Mr. Dawson, who, being an actor in the scene, can give you all the details.

I have not been able to learn your exact situation since you were here. Your letters are too barren of what I wish most to hear, I mean of things relating to yourself. I am in constant expectation of receiving your commission to buy the one hundred acres of land for you in my neighborhood. I am fixed here, however, for some time. Continue to preserve

TO JAMES MADISON.

WASHINGTON, Ap

I hasten the return of the bearer tha
you at Brown's and convey you inform
road. From Songster's I tried the ro
worth, which comes into the turnpike
a half miles below Fairfax courthou
about two miles of it which, I think, ca
by your carriage without oversetting;
with Colonel Wren, who knows both
there is no comparison, that you m
come by Fairfax courthouse, all th
practicable till you come to Little's l
have to encounter whatever way you c
it yesterday, a wagon being then stuc
do I suppose any four-wheeled carri
have got through the spot where t
without stalling. But two days of
will by to-morrow make immense odd
I hope you will be able to pass it.

I met with Mr. Gaines and a Mr.

to take each a horse and draw your carriage up. Accept their offer by all means, as however steady your horses they will be in the utmost peril of balking, and should they once begin there are other hills sufficient to make them give you a great deal of vexation. The Bull-Run hill is really the worst I ever saw on a public road. Still, let nothing tempt you to go by Centersville, as on that route the whole is cut by wagons into mud holes. From Brown's to Fairfax courthouse you have fourteen miles of very firm road, only hilly in the beginning. You had better start as soon as you can see to drive, breakfast at Colonel Wren's and come on here to dinner. We shall wait for you till 4 o'clock. My respects to Mrs. Madison, and affectionate esteem to yourself.

P. S. I before mentioned to you what I had written to Leiper on the subject of our letter. I have received no answer. The same letter said something of his disappointment of office. I suspect it has not pleased him. I own I have thought something of his silence, were it only on account of the use Callender is making of his name.

TO JOHN LANGDON.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1801.

MY DEAR SIR,—After your refusal of the office of Secretary of the Navy, it was proposed to Captain Jones, of Philadelphia, who in like manner declined

it. General Smith then agreed to perform the duties without being appointed or receiving any reward. He has nearly completed the requisitions of the law on a surmise that Captain Jones might give a different answer on a second application. I proposed it to him again, and he again declined it. I now learn that it is thought possible that you might be induced to relieve our distress by undertaking it. I lose not a moment, therefore, in proposing it to you. The labors of reformation and of ultimately disposing of the vessels will all be over to your hand. The residence here is very pleasant, indeed a charming society and not too much of it, all living on affectionate and unceremonious terms. It is impossible to be associated with more agreeable colleagues. I hope, therefore, that you will undertake the office, and so say by return of post. The commission shall be

ful whether we had that number. But if there be as many over it as you need, they are at your service, and I will give orders accordingly by the next post. I expect to be there myself within ten days after the rising of Congress, and to remain a fortnight. Perhaps one of your plantation visits may be so timed as to fall in with mine, say the first week in May. I have not written to you on the resolutions of the assembly respecting slaves, because it does not press, and the issue of the affairs of St. Domingo may influence the question. I would rather, too, defer it till we can have a conversation and concur in the trail to be pursued. I have received a statement from Gouverneur Morris on the case of Houdon. It gives us little insight into it. I have papers at Monticello which I think will throw some light on the subject. I suspend answering your letter, therefore, respecting this until I shall have visited Monticello.

The British convention is before the Senate. It commutes the sixth article 4,600,000 pounds sterling payable in three annual instalments. It will meet opposition there, and in the other House when an appropriation is asked. It would be very ill judged not to close, for it would revive their claim of twenty odd millions of dollars awarded by the commissioners, which they would hold as a rod forever over our heads, to operate on our seaport towns and even on Congress at will. It is now settled by our predecessors; if the bargain be hard, it is their work. That it is not more hard has been the effect of our measures. If this be

WASHINGTON, .

DEAR SIR,—I have prepared a
Library of Congress in conformity
that books of entertainment are not
of it, and that books in other langu
are not translations of them, are
freely. I have confined the cat
branches of science which belong
tions of the members as statesmen,
omitted those desirable books, anc
which gentlemen generally have
libraries, but which cannot proper
in a collection made merely for
reference.

In history I have confined the
chronological works which give fact
a minuteness not to be found in nar
for agreeable reading. Under the
and nations I have put down ever
worth possessing, because this is a
often under the discussion of Congre
written on it not to be found in priv

Congress are rarely so minute as to require or admit that reports and special treatises should be introduced. The Parliamentary section I have imagined should be complete. It is only by having a law of proceeding, and by every member having the means of understanding it for himself and appealing to it, that he can be protected against caprice and despotism in the chair. The two great encyclopædias form a complete supplement for the sciences omitted in the general collection. should occasion happen to arise for recurring to them. I have added a set of dictionaries in the different languages, which may be often wanting. This catalogue, combined with what you may approve in those offered by others, will enable you to form your general plan and to select from it every year to the amount of the annual fund of those most wanting. I have omitted on it those which, by the printed catalogue, I find you already possess. In estimating the amount of an annual selection, folios may be stated as costing one and a half guineas, quartos a guinea, octavos 12/–, twelvemos 4/– in England, and in France three-fourths of those prices, in neat but not splendid bindings. Accept assurances of my respect and friendly consideration.

and sincere concern. An acquainta
twenty years, in times and circum
and trying aspect, had made me a
constant course in whatsoever was
virtuous in life, had marked her i
as one of the most estimable of w
inspired me with an affectionate
attachment to her. This lesson is
as it renews the memory of a pr
a worthy, of that degree which P
its divine dispensations sees fit ra
on us, whose services in the caus
justly endeared him to the world ar
still is among the latest monumen
wherein he lived, which time will ex

My own sense of these losses enab
pathize sincerely in the afflictions
to whom I pray you to tender assu
accept them yourself, of my highes
respect.

TO WILLIAM DUNBAR.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1803.

SIR,—Your favor of the 8th of January has been received and I have to return you thanks for the two vocabularies. The memoir of Mr. Durald has been forwarded to the Philosophical Society. We shall be happy to see your history of the Mississippi completed, as it is becoming one of the most interesting parts of our country. The only one where some of the tropical productions can be mantained (?) among us. * * * * had only a little mistaken the information I gave him * * * * was not that you were removing altogether, but that you meant shortly to take a trip to Europe which I had understood from some other person * * * * yourself.

The late interruption of our commerce at New Orleans by the Spanish Intendant, combined with the change of proprietors which Louisiana certainly, and the Floridas possibly, are immediately to undergo have produced a great sensation here; while some have wished to make it the immediate cause of war which might damage our finances and embarrass the administration of our government, which, in the state of their political passions, would be a countervail for the most serious public extremities, we have pursued what we believe a more certain and more speedy means of restoring permanently the rights and conveniences of our

circumstance known to us leads
If contrary to expectations war sh
to restore our rights, it is surely
a little time for availing ourselves
of Europe to strengthen ourselv
Nothing but the failure of every
of redress, nothing but dire necess
us from the path of peace whic
wisest pursuit, to embark in the
tentions of Europe and become a
power there. Yet this must be
if we fail in all possible means o
our rights were we to enter into
The Mississippi would be blockaded
the continuance of that war by a
power, and all our Western States
their commerce unless they would
selves to the blockading power.

Great endeavors have been used fr
to inflame the western people to
of New Orleans without looking
use they could make of it with a

We shall endeavor to procure the Indian right of soil, as soon as they can be prevailed on to part with it, the whole left bank of the Mississippi to a respectable breadth, and encourage a prompt settlement, and thereby plant on the Mississippi itself the means of its own defense and preserv as strong a frontier as that on our Eastern border. I pray you to accept assurances of my great esteem and respect.

TO DR. BENJAMIN RUSH.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1803.

DEAR SIR,—Your friendly letter of March 12 was received in due time and with a due sense of its value. I shall with confidence avail myself of its general prescriptions and of the special should the state of my health alter for the worse. At present it wears a promising aspect.

At length I send you a letter long due and even now but a sketch of what I wished to make it. But your candor will find my just excuse in the indispensable occupations of my public duties. I communicate a copy of the syllabus to Dr. Priestley in hope he will extend his work of Socrates and Jesus compared. He views a part of the subject differently from myself, but in the main object of my syllabus we go perfectly together. Accept my affectionate salutations and assurances of great respect.

having the gun c
Emperor of Morocco made in Euro
place. To cut short still further
subject I think we must furnish th
You observe they must be of the
fitted for land service. If we ha
good, though wanting for our own
be better to send them and imme
them here by new ones. Otherwis
be made and sent without delay.
been agreed that you would see to
of the business.

There is reason to apprehend tha
ment of France, perhaps not well
its bargain with us, will seize any
can be laid hold of to annul the
have exacted from our minister a ri
for dates which will render it neces
Houses of Congress to perform th
parts without a day's delay, and
debate as possible, and that we h
armed ship ready to sail on the 31st d
to carry the ratification and if possi

may perform this office. But whether this or any other will be best you will be so good as to consider and have in readiness. It is best that as little as possible be said as to the constitutional difficulty and that on that Congress * * * * is necessary without any explanation. An investigation of the subject here among my books satisfies me that our right to the river Perdido is solid, and to the bay of St. Bernard very susceptible of being * * * * Livingston and Morse express a clear opinion as to the Perdido and advise us to act on it. Accept my affectionate salutations and assurances of great esteem and regard.

P. S. When you shall have read Simpson's letter be so good as to return it to me with your conclusion as to the carriages.

TO THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

WASHINGTON, December 20, 1803.

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND,—I learn with great concern the acts of violence which took place between some vessels of your Majesty and of the United States, and with equal pleasure that you had promptly interposed and arrested the progress of the misunderstanding. This proof of your disposition to remain in friendship with the United States is duly estimated on my part and will be reciprocated on all occasions by corresponding

endeavors to preserve the peace and good understanding so happily subsisting between us.

Separated by a wide ocean from the nations of Europe, and under circumstances peculiar to ourselves, our practices and principles of intercourse are not always the same with theirs. All religions are equally independent here, our laws knowing no distinction of country, of classes among individuals and with nations, our * * * * is justice and reciprocity. In these principles of justice and reciprocity was founded the treaty of peace and friendship concluded with your Imperial father and recently recognized by your Majesty. In this recognition I willingly concur, promising that the stipulations of that treaty shall be faithfully observed on our part. We shall, moreover, avail ourselves of every occasion of performing good offices to your

to accompany it with a line to you, it has lain by me ever since waiting a moment of leisure to drop you one. In the meantime the law is repealed: but this commission will still do for existing cases.

I have the happiness to assure you that we shall receive Louisiana without opposition, or rather that we have received it, as we know that our troops embarked for Natchez the 1st and 2d instant, and would arrive at New Orleans on the 7th, where possession would be instantly delivered, according to arrangements agreed to between General Wilkinson and the French prefect. This matter quietly finished, and peace made with the Emperor of Morocco dictated by ourselves, leaves nothing in our horizon but the little speck of Tripoli, where the substitution of Preble for Morris will probably soon enforce peace also. From both the contending powers of Europe we have equal proofs of friendship, but most especially Great Britain; we shall, therefore, I hope, be able to mantain an impartial and honorable neutrality. At home we learn from all quarters that these measures have brought over to us nearly the whole of our candid opponents, except in three of the New England States, and in Delaware; these we trust will in time be convinced also. This, my friend, is a rapid view of our affairs, and is as much as incessant interruption and business will permit me to put on paper. Accept my affectionate salutations and assurances of constant esteem.

consider as the final result of
procure an asylum in the colony
for such persons of the descriptio
colony as we might find it expedi

Since the date of the resolution
the subject of this correspondenc
affairs has undergone important cl
judge of the probability of their
a form which may furnish that o
resolution desired. As yet, how
positions for that purpose would

The acquisition of Louisiana n
the opportunity desired. This wi
manner in which the Legislature c
dispose of that country. An exp
decision as to this had induced me t
your letter earlier; but no progres
in it, and a fear that the Legisl
might rise before definite arrange
here, I do not venture on a furth

On the whole it appears probabl
inique or Louisiana may open to
of Virginia the resources which

TO THE DEY OF ALGIERS.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1804.

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND,—I have received your letter of the 14th of October last and in it assurances of the continuance of your friendly dispositions toward the United States and of your attachment to the treaty which binds us together. These assurances are the more satisfactory as we also are disposed to a faithful observance of our treaty, which, settling, as between friends, a fixed measure of what the one is bound to yield and the other has a right to receive, prevents requisitions out of the provisions of the treaty which sometimes it is inconvenient and sometimes impracticable to comply with.

Of the latter kind is your request of brass field-pieces from us. The materials of which that metal are compounded do not exist in this country, as far as has been yet discovered. When we have occasion for anything of brass, we seek it in the countries of your neighborhood. We have, however, a mine of iron, the only one perhaps which is known, of such quality as to admit of field-pieces to be cast as light and as strong as brass, more durable, and less costly. This we use for field-pieces, and knowing from our own experience its superior nature I shall immediately order and send to you those you request, instead of other articles of the annual supplies stipulated in our treaty. I am persuaded

that in so doing I shall execute your intentions to your greater satisfaction. Adhering substantially to our mutual stipulations, I shall, nevertheless, take a pleasure in any occasional modification of that which may suit your convenience and prove our friendship to you.

I have just learned with great regret the loss of the ship ——— off Cadiz, laden by us with naval stores for you. I regret it, not so much for the value to us as the delay which our great distance from you will necessarily occasion in supplying the loss. Orders, however, are already given to forward others without loss of time.

I pray God, great and good friend, to have you in His holy keeping.

TO F. H. ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

state of the human condition. In the new position in which the seat of our government is fixed, we have nothing curious to attract the observations of a traveller, and can only substitute in its place the welcome with which we should receive your visit, should you find it convenient to add so much to your journey.

Accept, I pray you, my respectful salutations and assurances of great respect and consideration.

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR
(HENRY DEARBORN).

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1804.

The division of Louisiana into districts relating to the military as much as to the civil administration, will you be so good as to consider those proposed by Governor Harrison, and we will then consider the subject. My idea would be not to fix precisely the dividing line between the districts, as we have not information enough for that, but to use such a mode of designation for these as we do for the consular districts in foreign countries where we are equally uninformed. I would say, for example, "the post of St. Louis shall be the seat of administration for its district, which district shall be composed of all those parts of Louisiana, south of the Missouri, which are nearer to St. Louis than to any other district seat." This lays off the whole country at once on the principle of distance, which

to be paid to them whenever t
but before we can offer lands o
the Mississippi to any tribe, we
informed of the title to lands ther
be well to charge Governors Harris
generally with this inquiry, and th
each station specially, as far as
extends, and that this be done an
without delay? Affectionate saluta

TO ALEXANDER, EMPEROR O

WASHINGTON, J

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND,—You
position for the relief of the crew
frigate stranded on the coast of
recently made known to me. F
benevolence and proof of your dispos
our young Republic its Secretary o
the official expression of its sen
should illy satisfy my own feelings
my individual acknowledgments for

To the barbarians whose habitual violations of the laws of nature have produced the occasion of this friendly office, we have sent expressions of very different feelings by the squadron which has just left our ports destined for theirs. Should the Commodore find that in consequence of your Imperial Majesty's interposition, they shall already have done us voluntary justice, he will let them owe to your favor his abstinence from every act of force. Otherwise he will endeavor, by the means he is furnished with, to convince them it will be their interest to injure us no more.

I see with great pleasure the rising commerce between our two countries. We have not gone into the policy which the European nations have so long tried and to so little effect of multiplying commercial treaties. In national as in individual dealings, more liberality will, perhaps, be found in voluntary regulations than in those which are measured out by the strict letter of a treaty, which, whenever it becomes onerous, is made by forced construction to mean anything or nothing, engenders disputes and brings on war. But your flag will find in our harbors hospitality, freedom and protection and your subjects enjoy all the privileges of the most favored nation. The favorable reception of our consul at St. Petersburg, and the friendly sentiments conveyed through your minister of foreign affairs, is an earnest that our merchants also will meet due favor in your ports.

not your country to hope fron
has begun from such auspicio
Sound principles, pursued with
dealing out good progressively a
prepared to receive and to hol
fail to carry them and yourself fa
ment of their condition during t
life.

I pray to God that it may l
their happiness and your glory,
may always have you in His safe

TO THE BROTHERS OF THE CHO

WASHINGTON, M

MY CHILDREN,—I learn with g
that you have leased to us three
mile square each on the road fro
Natchez, and one on the Pearl river
me to send you a paper under n
show to your warriors that thes
sold but lent. I now accordingly
property in those lands remain-

pounds weight of powder annually, and that your nation has a right to take them back at their pleasure; and this paper now signed by my own hand will be evidence of these things to future generations. We will, according to your desire, settle but one white family on each section, and take care that they conduct themselves peaceably and friendly toward you; or being made known to me that they do otherwise they shall be removed. They will be placed there merely for the accommodation of our paper carriers and travellers.

My children, you have asked whether I did not promise to send you ploughs to enable you to improve in husbandry? I did promise it and immediately sent the ploughs; but by a mistake in forwarding them, they were delayed some time before we knew of it. You must, however, have received them before this time.

You ask if I did not promise to send your deputation ten rifles for yourselves and other deserving warriors? I did not promise it. You said they would be acceptable, but I said nothing in reply. But although I did not promise, yet to show my good will to you, I will send you the rifles.

You ask if we will allow commissions to you according to your rank and medals and commissions to such chiefs as you may appoint to assist in the government of your country? It has not been a custom with us to give commissions to our friends among the red men; and it is a new thing.

We will take it into consideration. We wish to do what is agreeable to you, if we find we can do it with prudence.

We shall be willing to give medals to a certain number of distinguished chiefs who aid you in the government of your country, and who manifest dispositions to preserve peace and friendship between your nation and ours. We wish you, therefore, to recommend such to us.

My children, persevere in your friendship to the United States. We will never injure you nor permit you to be injured by any white people, and we trust you will take care that none of our people are injured by yours. Encourage among you the cultivation of the earth, raising of cattle, spinning and weaving, and we will assist you in it. With plenty of food and clothing you will

satisfaction I have received from your visit. I see with my own eyes that the endeavors we have been making to encourage and lead you in the way of improving your situation have not been unsuccessful; it has been like grain sown in good ground, producing abundantly. You are becoming farmers, learning the use of the plough and the hoe, enclosing your grounds and employing that labor in their cultivation which you formerly employed in hunting and in war; and I see handsome specimens of cotton cloth raised, spun and wove by yourselves. You are also raising cattle and hogs for your food, and horses to assist your labors. Go on, my children, in the same way and be assured the further you advance in it the happier and more respectable you will be.

Our brethren, whom you have happened to meet here from the West and Northwest, have enabled you to compare your situation now with what it was formerly. They also make the comparison, and they see how far you are ahead of them, and seeing what you are they are encouraged to do as you have done. You will find your next want to be mills to grind your corn, which by relieving your women from the loss of time in beating it into meal, will enable them to spin and weave more. When a man has enclosed and improved his farm, builds a good house on it and raised plentiful stocks of animals, he will wish when he dies that these things shall go to his wife

labor, he will not like to see an
take it from him because he happen
or else to defend it by spilling b
find it necessary then to appoint
judges, to decide contests between
according to reason and to the
establish. If you wish to be aided
and experience in these things
be ready to assist you with our a

My children, it is unnecessary f
you against spending all your tim
warring with and destroying y
and wasting your own members
see the folly and iniquity of it. Y
however, are not yet sufficiently
Some of them cross the Mississ
destroy people who have never done
My children, this is wrong and
we permit them to cross the Mi
with the Indians on the other sid
we must let those Indians cross th
revenge on you. I say again, th

Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky and the western parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia are constantly passing with their property, to and from New Orleans. Young men going to war are not easily restrained. Finding our people on the river they will rob them, perhaps kill them. This would bring on a war between us and you. It is better to stop this in time by forbidding your young men to go across the river to make war. If they go to visit or to live with the Cherokees on the other side of the river we shall not object to that. That country is ours. We will permit them to live in it.

My children, this is what I wished to say to you. To go on in learning to cultivate the earth and to avoid war. If any of your neighbors injure you, our beloved men whom we place with you will endeavor to obtain justice for you and we will support them in it. If any of your bad people injure your neighbors, be ready to acknowledge it and to do them justice. It is more honorable to repair a wrong than to persist in it. Tell all your chiefs, your men, women and children, that I take them by the hand and hold it fast. That I am their father, wish their happiness and well-being, and am always ready to promote their good.

My children, I thank you for your visit and pray to the Great Spirit who made us all and planted us all in this land to live together like brothers that He will conduct you safely to your homes, and grant you to find your families and your friends in good health.

me an unpunctual correspondent.
I do less than I might do, but that
I can do. I will now summarily rep
articles. And first I pray you to de
lature the inclosed letter in answe
they favored me with. Of the two
supply the place of Mr. Hay in the l
I nominated Mr. Bond, which nomi
with others, three weeks before the
that of Judge Griffin, for the Michi
am told it is doubtful whether the
firm the last. I have earnestly incu
sity of raising the salaries of the ter
and judges and it will be attemp
but with what success is very dou

The British have clearly no righ
the Indians in Louisiana. It is t
to keep that trade to ourselves as
of governing those Indians peace
render it important to be particul
the Sacs, Foxes, Kickapoos, Sio
Indians residing on the border betv
and us and by taking their pelts an

What we lose with them we must make up from other quarters, our principle being neither to gain nor lose on the whole Indian trade together.

The late stroke of Pottawottomies on the Osages must be strongly reprimanded and no exertion spared to recover and restore the prisoners and make satisfaction for the killed. The Indians on this side the Mississippi must understand that that river is now ours and it is not to be a river of blood. If we permit them on this side to cross it to war against the other side we must permit the other side to come over to this for revenge. The safety of our settlements will not admit of this and in the present case of Pottawottomies they should be made to understand that unless they make to the Osages every satisfaction in their power and satisfy us they will cease crossing the Mississippi to war on nations which never injured them, we may give a free passage and support to the Osages to come over and take such revenge as will glut them. But it is from the Secretary of War that you will receive what is to be considered as official, and as your guide in this business. Among the Mississippi Indians now here is one Pottawottomi chief. Nothing has yet been said to him on this subject, but some explanations will take place before he leaves us, which probably will not be till late in February.

Accept my friendly salutations and assurances of great esteem and respect.

TO THE REVEREND DOCTOR G. C. JENNER.

MONTICELLO, May 14, 1806.

SIR,—I have received a copy of the evidence at large respecting the discovery of the vaccine inoculation which you have been pleased to send me, and for which I return you my thanks. Having been among the early converts, in this part of the globe, to its efficiency, I took an early part in recommending it to my countrymen. I avail myself of this occasion of rendering you a portion of the tribute of gratitude due to you from the whole human family. Medicine has never before produced any single improvement of such utility. Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood was a beautiful addition to our knowledge of the animal economy, but on a review of the practice of medicine

TO ALBERT GALLATIN.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1806.

Judging by Price's survey of Ocracock, the only position for the custom house which seems to come into competition with the point B, recommended by Mr. Taylor, is that part of Beacon Island opposite to the point marked *a*. But, perhaps Wallace's channel may be the most used. The form you propose, No. 1, would include Beacon Island, and on that account would be preferable, as it would give us greater latitude hereafter should future representations prove *a* to be a more convenient point than B. I should prefer the mode of designation used in your form No. 2, only varying it so as to comprehend Beacon Island in some such way as the following:

"So much of Ocracock Inlet and of the shores adjacent as is contained between Shellcastle and Beacon Islands and Portsmouth point, including the whole of the said point which lies in the district of Ocracock and also the whole of the said islands and of the grounds adjacent to Shellcastle Island, whereon a beacon or lighthouse is erected, as is the property of the United States."

But this is barely suggested and left to yourself. Affectionate salutations.

your elementary lessons in che
pray you to accept my thanl
not permitting me to read anyt
of the day, I reserve it among
carried into that retirement to
draw at the close of my pres
that in the meantime nothing w
that prosperity which results
peace and internal tranquillity
of our citizens being engaged
agriculture in sparse settlemen
continuance of order and good
sea-port towns indeed have th
from crowded habitations of r
but specks on the vast surfa
affecting very little the gener
nation.

Dr. Deveze, who is the sub
of March 3, had I believe great
he rendered in Philadelphia on
of yellow fever in '93. The
he exposed himself to it, whe
ened away the physicians and

that it is not infectious. Experience has since well established that opinion. Not but that there are still responsible physicians who maintain the contrary, supporting themselves by so extending the definition of yellow fever, as to comprehend fevers having strong features of distinction. Still it is unquestionable that that fever which has afflicted our cities since 1793 and is particularly distinguished by the name yellow fever, has never been communicated by going into the particular part of a town where it prevails, and within whose atmosphere only it can be taken. And further, it is certain that this particular fever which seizes natives as well as foreigners, has never extended further south in the United States than Alexandria. The fevers of Norfolk, Charleston and New Orleans, which have been gratuitously called yellow fever, have seized new comers only, not natives or long residents, and are truly classed with autumnal fevers.

With respect to Dr. Deveze's request of some acknowledgment for his services, your knowledge of our Constitution enables you to see that the General Government is restrained to the exercise of those powers only which are enumerated in the Constitution. That all others are reserved to the State governments and consequently the remuneration of discoveries or improvements in the arts and sciences, and services rendered to the public health, his application can of course

I hope Dr. Bevelle will see in t
the obstacles which forbid the
National Government in these
personal sentiments and esteem
justice he merits.

I pray you to accept, yours
and assurances of great respect

TO ANDREW JACK

WASHINGTON, D

SIR,—I have duly received yo
the services of a very respectable
should the injuries offered our
necessary. Always a friend to p
it to promote eminently the ha
perity of mankind, I am ever
should be disturbed as long as the
of the nations can be preserved.
hostile aggressions on these requi
we must meet our duty and c
that we are just friends and brave
our difficulties with Spain will

under consideration of the legislature. The offer of service which your patriotism has now made to your country is a pledge that it will not be withheld in whatever the national councils may authorize.

Accept my thanks on the public behalf for the readiness with which you have made this honorable tender, with respectful salutations and assurances of great consideration and esteem.

TO JOHN LANGDON.

WASHINGTON, December 22, 1806.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 12th is this moment put into my hands, and as it reminds me of my default in not answering the former, I take up my pen to answer instanter.

Our prospects are great if we can preserve external and internal peace. With England I firmly expect a friendly arrangement. With Spain we shall possibly have blows; but they will hasten, instead of preventing, a peaceable settlement. The most instant pressure is now from among ourselves, our Catiline is at the head of an armed body (we know not its strength), and his object is to seize New Orleans, from thence attack Mexico, place himself on the throne of Montezuma, add Louisiana to his empire, and the Western States from the Alleghany if he can. I do not believe he will attain the crown; but neither am I certain

world another proof that the p
States are qualified for self-g
friends, the federalists, chuckl
in justice I must add, we have
among those in the West.

Our session is proceeding wi
have great questions before t
opinion as look more to the
and prosperity of a nation tha
sented to a deliberative bod
and have you always in His h

TO HENRY LE

WASHINGTON, I

SIR,—Your letter of January
last night If I ever saw or he
of Baltimore, I do not rememl
or person. I never saw or he
names of the adherents of Bu
containing your name. I never
your name coupled with Burr's
paragraph, mentioning that vo

and certainly I never named you to any one as having any connection with Burr, much less gave any one liberty to announce it for me. Accept my salutations.

P. S. I return Mr. Harrison's letter.

TO ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1807.

SIR,—In my letter of December 3, answering yours which offered the service of a corps of volunteers, I informed you that the legislature had then under consideration in what way they should authorize the Executive to accept those patriotic tenders. They accordingly passed the act of which I now enclose you a copy.

Although the present state of things on the western side of the Mississippi does not threaten any immediate collision with our neighbors in that quarter, and it is our wish they should remain undisturbed until an amiable adjustment may take place, yet as this does not depend on ourselves alone, it is prudent to be prepared to meet any movements which may occur. The laws of a former session of Congress for keeping a body of 100,000 militia in readiness for service at a moment's warning, are still in force. But by the act now included the service of volunteers may be accepted which will, of course, render a resort to the former act unnecessary.

When called into action, it will nc
but for an active and, perhaps,
know the effect of this considerat
ardor which prevails for the se
on it for filling up the numbers
delay. To yourself, I am sur
desirable as it is to me, to tr
from the great mass of the n
charge, to that portion of the
and enterprise active and dista
congenial.

With respect to the organizat
those who shall be engaged
the act itself will be your guide.
we should be kept informed of
business. I must pray you to
from time to time, to the Secr
will correspond with you on all
out of it.

Accept my salutations and a
esteem and respect.

TO JOEL BARLOW.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1807.

DEAR SIR,—I return you Dr. Triplett's letter to Mr. O'Brien with thanks for the communication. Coxe remains at Tunis only till we can find some one of prudence and good sense equal to the station, of honesty sufficient to be trusted with the expenditure of moneys without account and willing to be located there. Do you know such a man? I do not. Davis was an unfortunate appointment. I knew it before he went away, but after it was too much fixed to alter. If he carries into execution the intention he expresses of visiting London and Paris, it will furnish us a ground for correcting our error.

Before this reaches you, you will probably have heard of the arrival of Wilkinson at Norfolk on the 10th with ten important witnesses.

When are we to see you here? I hope when we do it will be as a resident. Will not Mrs. Barlow and yourself meet your friends here on the birthday of our Constitution? Shall we not have from our first poet a national ode for that and all other festive days, to be to us what the Marseilles Hymn was to the French, God Save Great George to the English, and adapted to the exalted and already adopted tune of the miserable ditty, "Hail Columbia"?

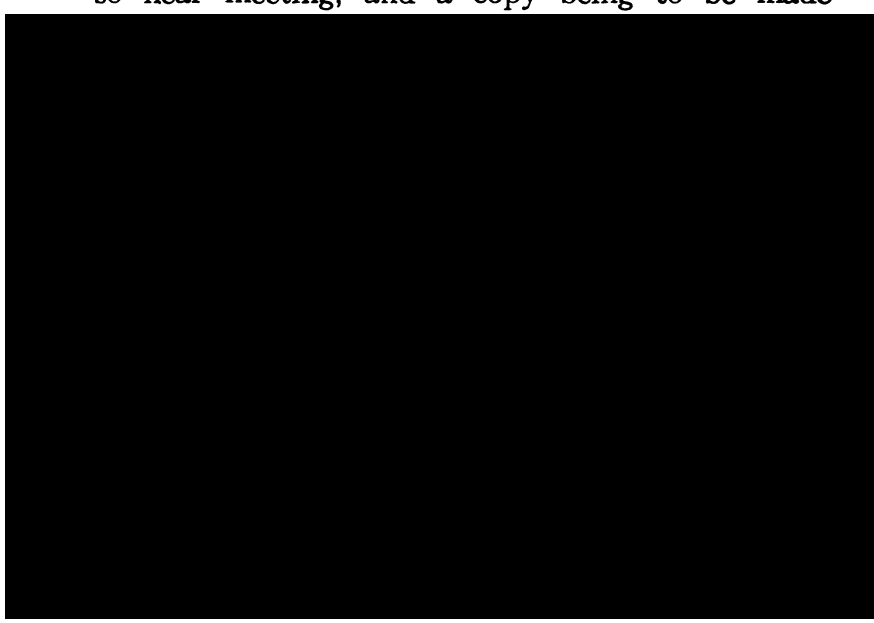
Should Mrs. Barlow and yourself come on, I would propose to you for August and September

a tour through the upper country of Virginia, which you will find a very healthy and a very fine one, tacking about at Monticello, where we shall be happy to detain you as long as your time will permit. It is only one hundred and twenty miles from this, and good roads. I salute you with affection and respect.

TO GEORGE HAY.

WASHINGTON, October 11, 1807.

DEAR SIR,—As I understand by the newspapers that the examination of the witnesses in Burr's case and that of the other persons accused is closed, I must solicit as early a communication as possible of the proceedings and evidence. Congress being so near meeting, and a copy being to be made



state, but whether they will terminate in war cannot yet be foreseen. The decision of that question being given by our Constitution to the legislature, it would be premature in the Executive to accept offers of military service before the competent authority has decided on their employment. The readiness of your offer, however, still merits the acknowledgments which I now make for them, and when the proper moment shall arrive, it will be my duty to avail my country of the best talents which can be procured for its service. I return you the paper which was enclosed in your letter.

Your favor of September 29 was not received until two days ago. I have with pleasure sent to Mr. Mackay my subscription to the book you recommend. No period in human history merits more to have all its truths produced than that of the French Revolution. I am only sorry that the new lights which your materials are to throw upon it are to be passed through the medium of translation only. The best translation can render a sentiment but imperfectly, often falsely. A vast deal of human misery has already flowed from this revolution, accompanied by some good, but what will be its permanent effect on the happiness of mankind those who come after us will decide. I salute you with great respect.

TO GEORGE HAY.

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1808.

DEAR SIR,—I think it was Mr. Wythe's practice to assign in the body of his decrees the reasons on which they were founded. If this was done in the case of Henderson and Peyton, you will oblige me by obtaining a copy of the decree (to be charged by the clerk to Mr. Peyton) and enclosing it to me. Some property is offered of the value of which I can better judge when I see the reasons of the decree, and can estimate the probability of affirmance or reversal.

Burr, who gave you so much trouble, has become absolutely invisible. There are conjectures of his being in Philadelphia, but nobody can say they have seen him.

TO G. HYDE DE NEUVILLE.

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1808.

SIR,—On the 13th instant I had the pleasure of receiving your favor of December 22, covering one from Madame d'Houdetot, of whom I had not received information for several years. I am happy to learn that she is living and enjoying a retirement in comfort. The proofs of friendship I received from her in France were such as to make a lasting impression on my mind and to inspire me with sincere concern for her welfare. Besides the constant wish to render services to strangers of merit, the interest she feels in your situation is an additional title to my readiness to be useful to you. In answer to your enquiries whether you can acquire and hold lands in the United States without becoming a citizen, I have to observe that as far as I have learnt, it is a general policy with the several States not to permit this. I have made the most extensive enquiry I could on this occasion, whether any one of these States has varied from this policy, but I cannot find any one has or that there is any part of the Union where a person not being a citizen can hold lands, except in this District of Columbia. I am inclined also to believe that this cannot be done through the medium of any other person as a trustee, because I suppose the trust would be escheat to the public as the lands themselves would. But of this the

lawyers can give you information more to be relied on than mine. I tender you my salutations and assurances of respect.

TO MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1808.

MY DEAR SIR,—I wrote you last on the 14th of July, since which I have received your several favors of July 8, August 11, September 10, December 5, and January 11. This last has been a sincere affliction to me. My knowledge of the extraordinary worth of our deceased friend, her amiable and excellent character, her value to yourself, her family and friends, and the void it would make at the house of La Grange, sufficiently apprise me of the immensity of this loss. But on this

15th of March the surveyor had finished surveying 9,000 acres of them. Where they lie particularly I do not know, but as Mr. Duplantier had the first choice they must be good and well situated. The moment the surveys are brought here I will sign the grants, which in the meantime are as secure as if already signed. I am sorry to learn that your necessities are so pressing as to induce you to propose a sale of them at this time. If I am not deceived in my anticipations of the rise in value of property near New Orleans, they will double in value three times within ten or twelve years. That is to say, that twelve years hence they will be worth eight times what they now are. How desirable then, my dear friend, must it be for the future welfare of yourself and family that the necessity of selling could be postponed for that term. The payment of interest is a mere nothing in comparison of the rise in value. A dozen years hence the sale of one-eighth will pay as much as that of the whole now. And should it be insisted that the payment of interest be annually made, this may be done by an annual sale of a few lots adjacent to the city of New Orleans. I am not without hopes that in Europe, where the safe placing of funds in these times of uncertainty must be an object with many, that you may be able to effect this on the hypothecation of these lands which, from the moment of their being surveyed, become a safe and fixed subject of hypothecation.

I spoke with Colonel Monroe on this subject on his return and lately wrote to him. He answers me in these words: "I think I informed you or Mr. Madison that the Barings had agreed to wait the term mentioned in your letter (ten years) or some such term, for the reimbursement of the money with interest, which they had advanced to General Lafayette on being secured in it. Such was the fact, it having been communicated to me by Alexander Baring for your and Mr. Madison's information, just before I left London. It seems, therefore, most desirable to proceed on that idea and to give information of it to Lafayette. I will, however, be happy to write Mr. Baring, if you deem it necessary, after receiving this information."

Thus you see the practicability of procuring a postponement of this portion of your wants, and

Tarbé does not recollect, but I presume the late General Greene's estate) of twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars, for which you have only to send "vos titres" (this was his expression) and the money would be paid instantly. With this windfall, with Mr. Baring's indulgence, and the talents and friendship of Mr. Parker, or some other of your friends, I cannot help hoping you may postpone the sale of your lands and avoid the cruel sacrifice that would now occasion.

My zeal for your interest has occasioned me, perhaps, to press this subject on you too much, but you know the sincerity of the motives and will excuse it. A short visit to this place and New Orleans, if you cannot make a long one, would enable you to judge for yourself better than all your friends can do for you.

I will not write news to you lest it should endanger passage of my letter. I will barely mention that Mr. Madison will most unquestionably be elected my successor, by a majority of three to one, and rather probably by an unanimous vote. The newspapers may deceive abroad, but all this is well understood here. Till the last autumn, I have every autumn written to Madame de Tessé and sent her a box of seeds. I saw with infinite mortification that they were either carried into England or arrived so late as to answer no purpose to her. The state of the ocean the last fall was, and continues to be, so desperate that it is vain to attempt

anything again till that be changed. By that time I shall be maker of my own time and can never employ it more in gratifying my own feelings than in doing what will be acceptable to her. Assure her of my continued friendship, be so good as to add my respects to Monsieur de Tessé and to accept yourself the assurance of my affectionate attachment and respect.

TO THOMAS PAINE.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1808.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of the 8th received some days ago. Mr. Holmes did apply to me in the course of the late session for information regarding some application of yours, the particulars of which I do not now recollect. But

on the repeal of the decrees or orders of council. As yet we have reached no fruit from our endeavors.

Proposing to absent myself from this place during the sickly season now approaching and much occupied with the preparations, I must here place my salutations and assurances of great esteem and respect.

TO ARCHIBALD STUART.

WASHINGTON, October 22, 1808.

DEAR SIR,—A Mr. William Jenkings, who lives four or five miles from the Natural Bridge, and whom I suppose to be a merchant, called on me two days ago to propose to purchase my lands at the bridge. I asked him some questions about the adjacent land in order to get his ideas of the value. He said the adjacent tract had been sold two or three times at about ten dollars and some of it as high as four pounds the acre. I enquired if the land on mine was as good. I think he said it was, but that it was all thin land, would not make a good farm, but that his object was to erect a public house there, as the curiosity of the bridge drew great numbers to see it. I told him the idea of selling it had never before presented itself to my mind, and he concluded to call on me at Monticello in March next.

You will do me the favor to make inquiry what the land should sell for according to prices in that

neighborhood, and without taking the bridge into consideration, which as a curiosity gives value to the stand. To me the money would be of more value and would be convenient on breaking up here. You have been so kind as to attend to the payment of the taxes and it is now several years since I have made any reimbursement, so that it must now amount to something sensible. Be so good as to let me know its amount and it shall be immediately remitted. Should the payment have escaped attention so long as to endanger the land, I would pray it to be immediately secured. When I come home I will find some means of relieving you from this trouble. As soon as you can give me information of the value I shall be happy to hear from you. I salute you with constant friendship and respect.

dynamometer. It will be the greatest favor you can do me.

The Agricultural Society of the Seine sent me one of Guillaume's famous ploughs, famous for taking but half the moving power of their best ploughs before used. They, at the same time, requested me to send them one of our best, with my mould board to it. I promised I would, as soon as I retired home and could see to its construction myself. In the meantime I wrote to a friend at Paris to send me a dynamometer, which he did. Unfortunately this, with some other valued articles of mine, were lost on its passage from Washington to Monticello. I have made the plough and am greatly deceived if it is not found to give less resistance than theirs. In fact I think it is the finest plough which has ever been constructed in America. But it is the actual experiment alone which can decide this, and I was with great reluctance about to send off the plough untried when I received your kind offer. I will pray you to send the instrument to Mr. Jefferson of Richmond by some careful passenger in the stage, who will see that it does not miscarry by the way; or by some vessel bound from New York direct to Richmond, which is the safest though slowest conveyance. I suppose there can never be a week that some vessel is not coming. I sincerely wish the torpedo may go the whole length you expect of putting down navies. I wish

it too much not to become an easy convert and to give it all my prayers and interest. Accept assurances of my great esteem and respect.

TO DR. WILLIAM EUSTIS.

(SECRETARY OF WAR)

MONTECILLO, MAY 30, 1810.

DEAR SIR,—In the action brought agaist me by E. Livingston on the subject of the batture, the counsel employed desire me, *without delay*, to furnish them with the grounds of defense, that they may know what pleas to put in. To do this a communication of the papers in the several public offices material to the case is very essential. You will be so kind as to have selected such of those deposited in your office as may offer either useful

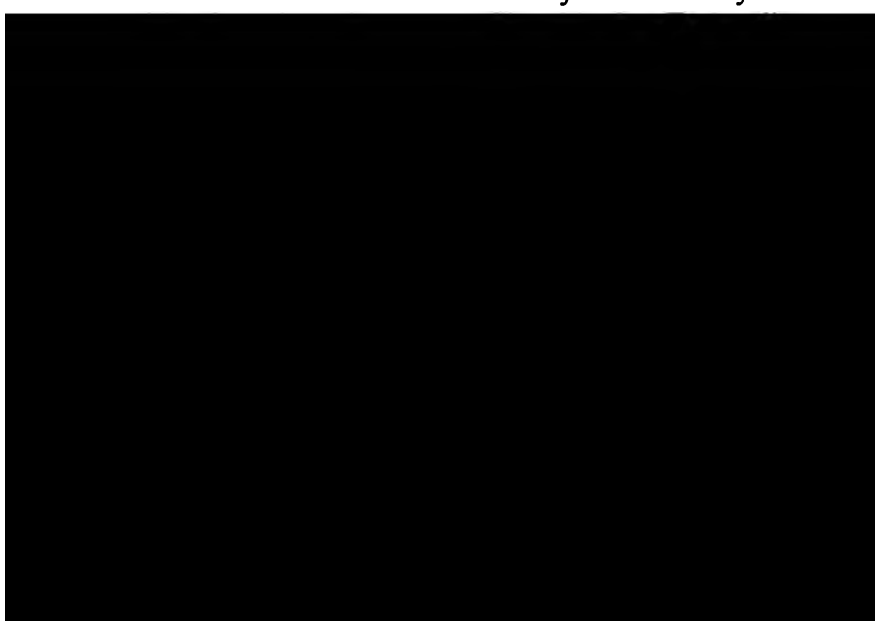
TO W. B. GILES.

MONTICELLO, November 12, 1810.

DEAR SIR,—You have heard of the suit brought by E. Livingston against me on the subject of the batture. This has rendered it necessary for me to make a statement of the facts for the use of my counsel, and the justification which they offer being derived from certain systems of foreign law in force at New Orleans, which I have had more time to enquire into then they. I have been led to go into a full investigation of both the law and fact of the case. This I now enclose to you with the following view: I am apprehensive that Livingston's assiduities and intrigue may induce Congress to some vote referring his claim to judges or commissioners. The countenance of such a vote would impress a jury sensitively and unfavorably to me. I wish the matter to rest as it does till the trial, and Congress may leave it so with the more propriety, inasmuch as Livingston himself has transferred it from before them to another tribunal.

I have thought I might rely on your justice as well as your friendship to allude to this case in the Senate so far as to prevent his obtaining there any vote injurious to a fair trial; and to satisfy your conscience that this will do him no injustice, I ask your perusal of the enclosed. I am sensible it is of a revolting length, but the variety and novelty of the points it brings forward will not

be uninteresting to you as a lawyer. When you shall have read it, be so good as to send it by post to Mr. Eppes for which purpose I enclose a franked cover. I have requested of him to bestow in the House of Representatives the same attention I ask of you in the Senate, and from both I request that no communication of the topics of my defense may be made to anybody, unless indeed, any attempts in Congress might render it necessary to use them. You are sensible what advantage a knowledge of them would give my adversary. Were this case before an impartial court it would never give me a moment's concern, but Livingston would never have brought it in such a court The deep-seated enmity of one judge and utter nullity of the other, with the precedent of Burr's case, lessen the confidence which the justice of my case



not I do not know. If it is it gives a prospect of something considerable after the six hundred yards laid off round the ramparts. I enclose it to you as it may possibly be of use. With me it can be of none.

I enclose you also a piece in manuscript from Dupont on the subject of our system of finance when the progress of manufactures shall have dried up the present source of our revenue. He is, as you know, a rigorous economist, and although the system be not new yet he always gives something new, and places his subject in strong lights. The application of the system to our situation also is new. On the whole it is well worth your reading, however oppressed with reading. When done with it I will thank you to hand it to Mr. Gallatin, with a request to return it to me when he shall have read it.

I have had a visit from Mr. Warden. A failure in the stage detained him here ten days. I suppose you had hardly as good an opportunity of becoming acquainted with him. He is a perfectly good-humored, inoffensive man, a man of science, and, I observe, a great favorite of those in Paris, and much more a man of business than Armstrong had represented him. His memoirs and proceedings in the cases of vessels seized show this. I observed he had a great longing for his late office in Paris. I explained to him distinctly the impossibility of his succeeding in a competition before

the Senate with such a man as Russell, a native, and of high standing. That failing I endeavored to find out what other views and prospects he might have. I find that he is poor, and looks ultimately to the practice of physic for an independent livelihood; that he wishes to find some means of living while he should be pursuing that study. He spoke of a secretaryship in one of the territories as desirable in that view and I believe he would suit that office. However any appointment [would do] which would give him present subsistence. The consulships which rely on mercantile business he does not much relish, having no turn to shillings and pence. Having left Paris very hastily he would be glad to go back as the bearer of public despatches to settle his affairs there, if there should be occasion for a messen-

TO JAMES MONROE.

MONTICELLO, January 8, 1811.

DEAR SIR,—I received your friendly letter of December 24th on my return from Bedford, at which place I was at its date. It conveyed me the first notice of the attempt to draw me into the newspapers on the subject of the propositions which had been passed between the agents of the Rivanna company and myself for their accommodation in passing the navigation through my lands. I immediately inquired into it, and found it was John Nicholas, who, having been permitted by the agents (called directors) to read the papers, had written long animadversions which he wished to get with the correspondence into the newspapers.

Although there is nothing in the correspondence which I would wish to conceal yet I am now at that time of life when quiet is the *summum bonum*, and I do not see that the public could be either amused or benefited by having me dragged into the papers and harrowed by malignant discussions on every private bargain which, in the ordinary course of things, we are all obliged to be engaged in. I am very thankful, therefore, to Mr. Ritchie for having rescued me from being disturbed by this miserable scribbler.

I enclose you the correspondence with a request that you will be so good as to peruse it. The sum of what has passed is this: Your gentlemen

directors, observing that my mill dam and canal present a dead sheet of water from the entrance of the river into the mountain, at the Secretary's ford, to its exit at my mill, desire the use of my dam to keep the back water at its present navigable state. Use it. I shall maintain it for my own purposes. But we wish to raise it two feet. Then you must maintain the dam yourselves, because, being raised to five feet, it will be carried away ten times for once if it remains at three feet. Then we will not raise it; but we wish the use of your canal. You are welcome to it. But we wish to widen it for batteaux. You are free to widen it, but as admitting a greater volume of water will certainly destroy the bank in some places you must maintain the bank. Agreed, but we shall want a site for our lock at the lower end. I give

but I have heard that they are not satisfied nor decided. Observe that this is not a general but merely a local object. It is only to carry the navigation from Milton to Moon's ford, in other words to Charlottesville, a question between the two towns. The people up the river are left to open their own navigation. Nor do I believe the navigation will be used when done, because a wagon once at Charlottesville will go on to the Shadwell mills for less than even the toll of a barrel of flour, which is 9 d. besides the price of the watermen.

I state all these things to you and have asked you to peruse the correspondence, because it is well you should possess the whole subject, as perhaps it may go to the legislature. Indeed the directors acknowledge that the former act had done wrong in authorizing the toll to be taken at Milton instead of the falls next above the Shadwell mills, from whence there is at present a perfectly safe navigation. For Mr. Randolph and myself, at our own expense (of about three hundred dollars) have opened a sluice through the Milton falls which we shall still further perfect. I am told there is a law, passed some years back, declaring there shall be no future grants of the beds of rivers or creeks and annulling all the past. The former is within the power of the legislature, the latter is not. They can neither pass a law that my head shall be stricken from my body without trial, nor my freehold taken

for the use of the nation. Bu
were ever grantable, here as we
And how is a line to be drawn b
creeks, and other brooks and bi
the judges would determine the
grants as merely void. It is ma
only as showing, when the Shadw
fifty years ago, no trespass was c
bed of the river which was priva
that no wrong having been coi
not subject the proprietor to a
burden, as the building of a lock,
of Magruder, who did not own the
and who got leave to build a dam
had been forty years in the exerc
of navigation along the river, Ca
and the other commissioners fo
navigation, gave him five hundred
and maintain a lock. This was
than he had a right to, and is m
show the difference of measure m
to me, if it should be proposed to

sideration. If the matter is carried to the legislature, do what you think is right and it will be perfectly satisfactory to me. Ever yours affectionately.

TO REVEREND JAMES MADISON.

MONTICELLO. December 29, 1811.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of Nov. 19th arrived here just as I had set out for Bedford, from whence I returned a few days ago and found your letter here. I thank you for Mr. Lambert's calculations on my observation of the late eclipse of the sun. I have been for some time rubbing up my mathematics from the rust contracted by fifty years' pursuits of a different kind. And thanks to the good foundation laid at college by my old master and friend Small, I am doing it with a delight and success beyond my expectation. I had observed the eclipse of September 17th with a view to calculate from it myself, the longitude of Monticello; but other occupations had prevented it before my journey. The elaborate paper of Mr. Lambert shows me it would have been a more difficult undertaking than I had foreseen, and that probably I should have foundered in it. I have no telescope equal to the observation of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, but as soon as I can fit up a room to fix my instruments in, I propose to amuse myself with further essays of multiplied repetitions and

less laborious calculations. I have a fine theodolite and equatorial both by Ramsden, a Hadley's circle of Borda, a fine meridian and horizon as you know. Once ascertaining the dip of my horizon, I can use the circle as at sea, without an artificial horizon.

Do you think of ever giving us a second edition of your map? If you do, I may be able to furnish you with some latitudes. I have a pocket sextant of miraculous accuracy, considering its microscopic graduation. With this I have ascertained the latitude of Poplar Forest, (say New London) by multiplied observations, and lately that of Willis mountains by observations of my own, repeated by my grandson, whom I am carrying on in his different studies. Any latitudes within the circuit of these three places I could take for you myself, to which my grandson, whose motions will be on a

TO ANDREW ELLICOTT.

MONTICELLO, June 24, 1812.

DEAR SIR,—I have duly received your favor of the 3d and thank you in advance for that of a copy of your observations, when they will be published. There always existed a doubt whether the source of the Savannah was not north of the 35th degree, which your labors have now removed. A great deal is yet wanting to ascertain the true geography of our country; more indeed as to its longitudes than latitudes. Towards this we have done too little for ourselves and depended too long on the ancient and inaccurate observations of other nations. You are wiping off this reproach, and will, I hope, be long continued in that work. All this will be for a future race when the superlunary geography will have become the object of my contemplations. Yet I do not wish it the less. On the same principle on which I am still planting trees, to yield their shade and ornament half a century hence.

With my best wishes for the success of your labors, accept the assurances of my great esteem and respect.

TO WILLIAM BARTON.

MONTICELLO, October 2, 1812.

Thomas Jefferson presents his compliments to Mr. Barton and returns him the paper he was so kind as to inclose him, and to which he has subscribed with great pleasure. In this he has equally gratified his affectionate reverence for the character of Dr. Rittenhouse and his friendship and best wishes toward his much-esteemed connections; and he is satisfied that the life of such a man must offer a model and useful lesson to mankind in general. He salutes Mr. Barton with friendship and respect.

TO ALRICHS AND DIXON.

[redacted]

adapted it to his own ideas. It produced at first a roll partly flat; it now produces it perfect. The force required to turn it is almost nothing, but the velocity with which it must be turned is fatiguing. I am putting a six-inch whirl in place of the handle of the great cylinder, to be driven by a two-foot wheel and band so that the hand will make one revolution where it now makes four. This I expect will be a less fatiguing composition of force and velocity than the present. The addition will be attached by two screws only, so that if it does not answer, it will be taken off and leave the machine exactly as it now is. I will immediately desire Messrs. Gibson and Jefferson of Richmond to remit you the $97, amount of your bill.

Your favor of Jan. 1st is just now received, there being near me a wool-carding machine going by water renders the question as to hand-carding machines for that article less important. Accept my thanks for your attention to this little commission of mine and the assurances of my esteem and respect.

TO ROBERT FULTON.

MONTICELLO, March 8, 1813.

DEAR SIR,—It has been some time since I have tried the experiments for which you were so kind as to lend me your dynamometer and the reconveyance by sea and under the care of some passenger.

This to New York never happens from our quarter, to Philadelphia once or twice a year only, if I knew with whom to lodge it there for you. To Washington I could more frequently send it. I must, therefore, ask your instructions on this subject.

A Mr. Abraham Howard Quincy, number 108 Chatham street, New York, informs me he has made an improvement in fireplaces, such as that with one-tenth of the fuel ordinarily laid on a fire and that kept up but one hour in five, maintains summer temperature in the room, and he has requested me to ask some friend in whom I have confidence to call on him and receive his demonstrations of it. I have no acquaintance there whose turn is mechanical, of whom I could ask this; but it occurs to me that you may possibly

death of our much-to-be-lamented friend Barlow. The slender thread by which Mrs. Barlow's life hung will probably be broken by this calamity, and I consider the loss as irreparable to our country, when I look for the man capable of writing its history. In this view I lamented his going to Europe at all. Accept the assurance of my affectionate esteem and respect.

TO ELBRIDGE GERRY.

MONTICELLO, June 19, 1813.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 11th instant is just received, and I repeat the sincere pleasure it has given me to see you once more come forward on the stage of the nation.[1] I have never thought the post you now occupy the most agreeable one the nation can give, and very far preferable to that which its highest favor confers. And I have hoped that within three days' journey of one another, it would afford some occasion of interview. Not indeed at Washington, for I am too old and too much engaged to propose such a journey of mere indulgence to my moral feelings at the expense of my physical ones, but the chance I look to was that of some short and occasional adjournment of Congress, during the interval of which, at a loss how otherwise to fill it, you might think a tour through some part of this State not merely super-

[1] Gerry had been elected Vice-President of the United States.

vacaneous. Were this to happen, I had hoped that an acquaintance of half a century, and a fellow laborer in good works might be an object in the tour. In no part of it could you be received with more pleasure or retained with greater cordiality. Let me then believe this possible, and in the meantime assure you of the unceasing sentiments of friendship and respect of yours most affectionately and respectfully.

TO JAMES MADISON.

MONTICELLO, July 13, 1813.

DEAR SIR,—I was so unlucky as to write you a long letter of business when, as I learned soon afterwards, you were too ill to be troubled with any matter of business. My comfort has been in

It is one of those experiments which neither the personal interest nor the faculties of a private individual can ever bring into use, while it is highly interesting to the nation. Intersected as we are by many and deep waters, and unable to meet the enemy on them with an equal force, our only hope is in the discovery of the means which ingenuity may devise whereby the weak may defend themselves against the strong. This is done at land by fortifications, and not being against any law of nature, we may hope that something equivalent may be discovered for the water.

You know the present situation of our friend Strode, entirely penniless. How he comes to be left to subsist himself by his labors in subordinate employments, while his son is at his ease, I am not informed. Nor whether they have had any differences. Yet the fact is that he is in indigence, and anxious to get his living by any services he can render. You know his qualifications. The public iron works, the armory, the army or some of the sedentary offices at Washington may perhaps offer some employment analogous to his talents. His wish is to earn a livelihood and although in his letter to me he does not propose to solicit anything, yet the expressions of his situation show that decent employment could not fail to be very acceptable.

We are at the close of the poorest harvest I have ever seen. I shall not carry into my barn

more than one-third of an ordinary crop. But one rain to wet the ground since April. A remarkable drying wind with great heat the first days of the harvest, dried up the skin of the wheat so that it fell before the scythe instead of being cut. I have seen harvests lost by wet, but never before saw one lost by dry weather. I have suffered more by the drought than my neighbors. Most of them will make a half a crop, some two-thirds. Much of the evil had been prepared by the winter and the fly. It is not too late yet for the corn to recover should there come rains shortly. It never was seen so low before at this date. Our gardens are totally burnt up and the river so low that you can almost jump over it in some places.

Wishing you a speedy and perfect restoration of your health, I pray you to accept the assurance

Accordingly I hope this honor is reserved for you, and that either by subaqueous guns, torpedoes, or diving boats you will accomplish it by the aid of government. The New York Evening Post has given us a quiz on this subject, hoping, I presume, to draw a flimsy veil of jest over his habitual lies, and wishing us to suppose all those were but jests. I confess I have more hopes of the mode of destruction by the submarine boat than any other. No law of nature opposes it, and in that case nothing is to be despaired of by human invention, nor particularly by yours.

Accept the just tribute of an American citizen, and of a friend in the assurances of my great esteem and respect.

TO ABIGAIL ADAMS
(MRS. JOHN ADAMS).

MONTICELLO, August 22, 1813.

DEAR MADAM,—A kind note at the foot of Mr. Adams' letter of July 15 reminds me of the duty of saluting you with friendship and respect, a duty long suspended by the unremitting labors of public engagement and which ought to have been sooner revived, since I am the proprietor of my own time. And yet so it is, that in no course of life have I been ever more closely pressed by business than in the present. Much of this proceeds from my own affairs, much from the calls of others;

leaving little time for indulgence in my greatest of all amusements, reading. Dr. Franklin used to say that when he was young and had time to read he had not books; and now when he has become old and had books, he had no time. Perhaps it is that when habit has strengthened our sense of duties, they leave us no time for other things; but when young we neglect them and this gives us time for anything.

However, I will now take time to ask you how you do, how you have done? and to express the interest I take in whatever affects your happiness. I have been concerned to learn that at one time you suffered much and long from rheumatism, and I can sympathize with you the more feelingly as I have had more of it myself latterly than at any former period; and can form a truer idea

I was glad to learn from Mr. Adams that you have a grandson far enough advanced in age and acquirements to be reading Greek. These young scions give us comfortable cares, when we cease to care about ourselves. Under all circumstances of health or sickness, of blessing or affliction, I tender you assurances of my sincere affection and respect; and my prayers that the hand of time and of providence may press lightly on you till your own wishes shall withdraw you from all mortal feeling.

TO DUPONT DE NEMOURS.

MONTICELLO, November 29, 1813.

MY VERY DEAR AND ESTIMABLE FRIEND,—In answering the several very kind letters I have received from you, I owe to yourself and to the most able and estimable author of the Commentaries on Montesquieu to begin by assuring you that I am not the author of that work, and of my own consciousness that it is far beyond my qualifications. In truth I consider it as a most profound and logical work which has been presented to the present generation. On the subject of government particularly there is a purity which renders it precious to our country particularly, where I trust it will become the elementary work for the youth of our academies and colleges. The paradoxes of Montesquieu have been too long uncorrected. I will

not fail to send you a copy of the work if possible to get it through the perils of the sea.

I am next to return you thanks for the copy of the works of Turgot now completed by the receipt of the last volume. In him we know not which most to admire, the comprehensiveness of his mind or the benevolence and purity of his heart. In his Distribution of Riches and other general works, and in the great principles developed in his smaller work we admire the gigantic stature of his mind, but when we see that mind thwarted, harassed, maligned and forced to exert all its powers in the details of provincial administration we regret to see a Hercules laying his shoulder to the wheel of an ox-cart. The sound principles which he establishes in his particular as well as general works, are a valuable legacy to ill-governed

tution which I have so long nourished the hope of seeing established in my country, and towards which you had so kindly contributed your luminous views. But, my friend, that institution is still in embryo as you left it, and from the complexion of our popular legislature and the narrow and niggardly views of ignorance courting the suffrage of ignorance to obtain a seat in it, I see little prospect of such an establishment until the national government shall be authorized to take it up and form it on the comprehensive basis of all the useful sciences.

The inauspicious commencement of our war has damped at first the hopes of fulfilling your injunctions to add the Floridas and Canada to our confederacy. The former indeed might have been added but for our steady adherence to the sound principles of national integrity which forbade us to take what was a neighbor's merely because it suited us and especially from a neighbor under circumstances of peculiar affliction. But seeing now that his afflictions do not prevent him from making those provinces a focus of hostile and savage combinations of the massacre of our women and children by the tomahawk and scalping knife of the Indian, these scruples must yield to the necessities of self-defence. And I trust that the ensuing session of Congress will authorize the incorporation of it with ourselves. Their inhabitants universally wish it, and they are in truth

the only legitimate proprietors of the soil and government.

Canada might have been ours in the preceding year but for the treachery of our general, who unfortunately commanded on its border. There could have been no serious resistance to the progress of the force he commanded in its march through Upper Canada, but he sold and delivered his army, fortified and furnished as it was, to an enemy one-fourth his numbers. This was followed by a series of losses flowing from the same source of unqualified commanders; carelessness, cowardice, foolhardiness and sheer imbecility lost us four other successive bodies of men, who, under faithful and capable leaders, would have saved us from the affliction and the English from the crime of the thousands of men, women and children murdered and scalped

force of the enemy there being not such as to give us much apprehension. Between that place and Quebec there is nothing to stop us but the advance of the season.

The achievements of our little navy have claimed and obtained the admiration of all, in spite of the endeavors of the English by lying misrepresentations of the force of their vessels on both sides to conceal the truth, the loss indeed of one-half a dozen frigates and sloops of war is no sensible diminution of numbers to them, but the loss of the general opinion that they were invincible at sea, the lesson taught to the world that they can be beaten by an equal force, has by its moral effect lost them half their physical force. I consider ourselves as now possessed of everything from Florida point to the walls of Quebec. This last place is not worth the blood it would cost. It may be considered as impregnable to an enemy nōt possessing the water. I hope, therefore, we shall not attempt it, but leave it to be voluntarily evacuated by its inhabitants, cut off from all sources of subsistence by the loss of the upper country. I will ask you no questions, my friend, about your return to the United States at your time of life; it is scarcely perhaps advisable. An exchange of the society, the urbanity and the real comforts to which you have been formed by the habits of a long life would be a great and real sacrifice. Whether, therefore, I shall ever see you again or not,

let me live in your esteem as you ever will in mine, most affectionately and devotedly.

P. S. Monticello, Dec. 14. We have been disappointed in the result of the expedition against Montreal. The second in command, who had been detached ashore with a large portion of the army, failing to join the main body according to orders at the entrance of the Lake St. Francis, the enterprise was of necessity abandoned at that point, and the inclemency of the winter being already set in, the army was forced to go into winter quarters near that place. Since the date of my letter I have received yours of September 18 and a printed copy of your plan of national education of which I possessed the MS. If I can get this translated and printed, it will contribute to advance the

times be a convenience, when, from the dangers of the sea, difficulty of finding good bills, or other casualities, Mr. Barnes' remittances might incur unavoidable delay. He is at this time making arrangements with Mr. Williams, the correspondent of Mr. Morton, for the usual remittance, having for some time past been unable to get a good bill.

You have heard without doubt of the inauspicious commencement of our war by land. Our old officers of high command were all withdrawn by death or age. Scott closed the list of the dead a few weeks ago, and happy for us would it have been could we have followed your advice in appointing new generals; and could we have been directed in our choice to those only who were good. But this is a lottery in which are few prizes and our first draught fell among the blanks. The first called into action delivered his army and fort up to a quarter of his own numbers of the English. He might have taken possession of all Upper Canada almost without resistance. This was followed by cases of surprise, of cowardice, of foolhardiness and of sheer imbecility, by which bodies of men were successively lost as fast as they could be raised; and thus the first year of the war was lost. General Wilkinson, who you knew in the late war, has at length been called from the Southern Department; General Hampton also; and they are doing what their predecessors ought to have done last year. We have taken all the posts and

country on Lakes Erie and Ontario; and General Wilkinson, on the 10th instant, was about entering the Lake St. Francis in his descent to Montreal, and would, in three or four days, reach Montreal, where the British force is such as not to give uneasiness for the result. I trust he is now in possession of it, and there being neither a post nor a man between that and Quebec, we may consider ourselves as commanding the whole country to the walls of that city. The season, however, will probably oblige us to make Montreal our winter quarters.

Kingston, at the east end of Lake Ontario, has been left unmolested, because being of some strength and well garrisoned, it would have required a siege and the advance of the season would have disappointed us as to all below; insulated as it is from

On the ocean we have taught a lesson of value to all mankind, that they can be beaten there with equal force. We have corrected the idea of their invincibility, which by its moral effect annihilates half their physical force. I do not believe the naval history of the world has furnished a more splendid achievement of skill and bravery than that of Perry on Lake Erie. They threaten now to hang our prisoners reclaimed by them, although naturalized with us, and if we retaliate, to burn our cities. We shall certainly retaliate, and if they burn New York, Norfolk, Charleston, we must burn London, Portsmouth, Plymouth, not with our ships but by our money; not with our own hands, but by those of their own incendiaries. They have in their streets thousands of famished wretches, who, for a loaf of bread to keep off death one day longer and more eagerly for a million of dollars, will spread to them the flames which they shall kindle in New York. It is not for those who live in glass houses to set the example of throwing stones, what is atrocious as an example becomes a duty to repress by retaliation.

If we have taken, as I expect, the residue of their troops above Quebec, we have as many of their troops taken by honorable fighting as they have of ours purchased or surprised. I have less fear now for our war than for the peace which is to conclude it. Your idea that our line of future demarcation should be from some point in Lake

Champlain is a good one, because that would shut up all their scalp markets, but that of their entire removal from the continent is a better one. While they hold a single spot in it it will be a station from which they will send forth their Henrys upon us to debauch traitors, nourish conspiracies, smuggle in their manufactures and defeat our commercial laws. Unfortunately our peace commissioners left us while our affairs were still under the depression of Hull's treason and its consequences, and they would as soon learn their revival in the moon as in St. Petersburg. The English newspapers will still fill their ears, as those of all Europe, with lies and induce them to offer terms of peace under these erroneous impressions; and a peace which does not leave us the Canadas will be but a truce. As for the Floridas they are giving themselves

will became the establishment of our manufactures. The growth and extent of these can be conceived by none who does not see them. Of coarse and middling fabrics we never again shall import. The manufacture of the fine cottons is carried also to great extent and perfection. A million of cotton spindles nearly being, I think, now employed in the United States. This single advancement in economy, begun by our embargo law, continued by that of non-importation, and confirmed by the present total cessation of commercial intercourse, was worth alone all the war will cost us.

I have thus, my dear friend, given you the present state of things with us, which I had done with the more minuteness because I know that no native among us takes a livelier interest in them than you do. The tree which you had so zealously assisted in planting you cannot but delight in seeing watered and flourishing. Happy for us would it have been if a valor, fidelity and skill like yours had directed those early efforts which were so unfortunately confided to unworthy hands. We should have been a twelve month ago where we now are, and now where we shall be a twelve month hence. However from one man we can have but one life, and you gave us the most valuable and active part of yours, and we are now enjoying and improving its effects. Every sound American, every sincere votary of freedom, loves and honors you, and it was its enemies only and

the votaries of England who saw with cold indifference and even secret displeasure your short-lived return to us. They love none who do not love kings, and kings of England above all others. God bless you under every circumstance, whether still reserved for the good of your native country or destined to leave us in the fulness of time with the consciousness of successful efforts for the establishment of freedom in one country and of all which man could have done for its success in another. The lively sense I entertain of all you have done and deserved from both countries, can be extinguished only with the lamp of life, during which I shall ever be, affectionately and devotedly, yours.

P. S. Monticello, Dec. 14. We have been dis-

30, which was six weeks on its passage to me. The reference to myself which you are both so kind as to propose, I must beg to decline. I could not trust myself with such a decision. For, although I should certainly endeavor to see nothing but the facts of the case, yet even as to these my having been the sole agent through the whole of this business for one of the parties only, and the particular interest which it was thus my duty to feel and espouse, may but too possibly have left impressions unperceived by myself which might prevent my seeing the subject in the original and unbiased view with which an umpire ought to enter into it. I have, therefore, requested Mr. Carter to attend at any time convenient to you and himself, between this and the first of April, until which time I shall be constantly at home. A letter from him, however, of December 2d informed me that you have agreed between you that if your claim proves correct he is to pay you what he got for the land without interest. This amounts to an agreement that the line will stand as marked for Mr. Short, and that whatever it shall take from you shall be paid by him to you. This is certainly perfectly just and it leaves Mr. Short and Mr. Higgenbotham without further interest in the question, and the meeting and proceedings before proposed are in that case become unnecessary. The question in this case remains between yourself and Mr. Carter only to be settled at your leisure.

If you will be so good as to signify this in a line to me, I shall be able to satisfy Mr. Short, and to remove Mr. Higgenbotham's scruples about the payment of his bonds, the first of which is now at hand.

I enclose you a letter from Mr. John Clarke suggesting a mode of keeping the army filled up. Whether it be the best or not I am not to decide. But as it appears to be one of the good ones, I enclose it to you to be suggested where it may serve.

What effect will the disaster of Bonaparte have on the negotiations of Gottenburg? Not a good one I am afraid. The salvo of maritime rights by the other party leaves room to claim whatever the successes of her allies may embolden, or her own greediness stimulate her to grasp at. These successes will enable her to make the ensuing

the settlement of a general peace. Remember me affectionately to the President. It is long since I have had occasion of writing to him, and I consider it a duty to suppress all idle calls on his attention. Ever affectionately yours.

TO J. CORREA DE SERRA.

MONTICELLO, April 19, 1814.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Randolph first, and latterly Mr. Short, have flattered me with the hope that you would pay us a visit with the returning season. I should sooner have pressed this but that my vernal visit to Bedford was approaching, and I wished to fix its precise epoch before I should write to you. I will set out now within a few days and be absent probably all the month of May, and shall be very happy to see you here on my return, or as soon after as may be. It will give me the greatest pleasure, and our whole family joins in the invitation. if, consulting your own convenience and comfort, you would make us as long a stay there as should permit. You know our course of life. To place our friends at their ease we show them that we are so ourselves, by pursuing the necessary vocations of the day and enjoying their company at the usual hours of society.

You will find the summer of Monticello much cooler than that of Philadelphia, equally so with that of the neighborhood of that place, and more

healthy. The amusements it offers are such as you know which, to you, would be principally books and botany. Mr. Randolph's resignation of his military commission will enable him to be an associate in your botanical rambles. Come then, my dear Sir, and be one of our family as long as you can bear a separation from the science of the world.

Since Bonaparte's discomfiture I wish much to see you, to converse with you on the probable effect that will have on the state of the world, of its science, its liberty, its peace and prosperity, and particularly on the situation of our literary friends in Europe. Perceiving the order of nature to be that individual happiness shall be inseparable from the practice of virtue, I am willing to hope it may have ordained that the fall of the wicked

I have done for Mr. Warden what you and himself wished as to his commission. Its effect with the government I have not learned. I also suggested to the government your observation on the difference of structure in vessels which the difference of specific gravity between salt and fresh water might render useful.

Accept my thanks for Fossonbroni's book, which, though topographical, presents circumstances of curiosity. I salute you with sincere affection and respect.

TO PETER CARR.

MONTICELLO, September 7, 1814.

DEAR SIR,—On the subject of the academy or college proposed to be established in our neighborhood, I promised the trustees that I would prepare for them a plan, adapted, in the first instance, to our slender funds, but susceptible of being enlarged, either by their own growth or by accession from other quarters.

I have long entertained the hope that this, our native State, would take up the subject of education, and make an establishment, either with or without incorporation into that of William and Mary, where every branch of science, deemed useful at this day, should be taught in its highest degree. With this view, I have lost no occasion of making myself acquainted with the organization of the best semi-

naries in other countries, and with the opinions of the most enlightened individuals, on the subject of the sciences worthy of a place in such an institution. In order to prepare what I have promised our trustees, I have lately revised these several plans with attention; and I am struck with the diversity of arrangement observable in them—no two alike. Yet, I have no doubt that these several arrangements have been the subject of mature reflection, by wise and learned men, who, contemplating local circumstances, have adapted them to the conditions of the section of society for which they have been framed. I am strengthened in this conclusion by an examination of each separately, and a conviction that no one of them, if adopted without change, would be suited to the circumstances and pursuit of our country. The example

In the first place, we must ascertain with precision the object of our institution, by taking a survey of the general field of science, and marking out the portion we mean to occupy at first, and the ultimate extension of our views beyond that, should we be enabled to render it, in the end, as comprehensive as we would wish.

1. Elementary schools.

It is highly interesting to our country, and it is the duty of its functionaries, to provide that every citizen in it should receive an education proportioned to the condition and pursuits of his life. The mass of our citizens may be divided into two classes—the laboring and the learned. The laboring will need the first grade of education to qualify them for their pursuits and duties; the learned will need it as a foundation for further acquirements. A plan was formerly proposed to the legislature of this State for laying off every county into hundreds or wards of five or six miles square, within each of which should be a school for the education of the children of the ward, wherein they should receive three years' instruction gratis, in reading, writing, arithmetic as far as fractions, the roots and ratios, and geography. The Legislature at one time tried an ineffectual expedient for introducing this plan, which having failed, it is hoped they will some day resume it in a more promising form.

2. General schools.

At the discharging of the pupils from the elementary schools, the two classes separate—those destined for labor will engage in the business of agriculture, or enter into apprenticeships to such handicraft art as may be their choice; their companions, destined to the pursuits of science, will proceed to the college, which will consist, 1st of general schools; and, 2d, of professional schools. The general schools will constitute the second grade of education.

The learned class may still be subdivided into two sections: 1, Those who are destined for learned professions, as means of livelihood; and, 2, The wealthy, who, possessing independent fortunes, may aspire to share in conducting the affairs of the nation, or to live with usefulness and respect

ficently so for our purposes. These are, I. Language; II. Mathematics; III. Philosophy.

I. Language. In the first department, I would arrange a distinct science. 1, Languages and History, ancient and modern; 2, Grammar; 3, Belles Lettres; 4, Rhetoric and Oratory; 5, A school for the deaf, dumb and blind. History is here associated with languages, not as a kindred subject, but on the principle of economy, because both may be attained by the same course of reading, if books are selected with that view.

II. Mathematics. In the department of Mathematics, I should give place distinctly: 1, Mathematics pure; 2, Physico-Mathematics; 3, Physic; 4, Chemistry; 5, Natural History, to wit: Mineralogy; 6, Botany; and 7, Zoology; 8, Anatomy; 9, the Theory of Medicine.

III. Philosophy. In the Philosophical department, I should distinguish: 1, Ideology; 2, Ethics; 3, the Law of Nature and Nations; 4, Government; 5, Political Economy.

But, some of these terms being used by different writers, in different degrees of extension, I shall define exactly what I mean to comprehend in each of them.

I. 3. Within the term of Belles Lettres I include poetry and composition generally, and criticism.

II. 1. I consider pure mathematics as the science of, 1, Numbers, and 2, Measure in the

abstract; that of numbers comprehending Arithmetic, Algebra and Fluxions; that of Measure (under the general appellation of Geometry), comprehending Trigonometry, plane and spherical, conic sections, and transcendental curves.

II. 2. Physico-Mathematics treat of physical subjects by the aid of mathematical calculation. These are Mechanics, Statics, Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, Navigation, Astronomy, Geography, Optics, Pneumatics, Acoustics.

II. 3. Physics, or Natural Philosophy (not entering the limits of Chemistry) treat of natural substances, their properties, mutual relations and action. They particularly examine the subjects of motion, action, magnetism, eletricity, galvanism, light, meteorology, with an etc. not easily enumerated. These definitions and specifications render

and detail than was within the scope of the general schools for the second grade of instruction. In these professional schools each science is to be taught in the highest degree it has yet attained. They are to be the

1st Department, the fine arts, to wit: Civil Architecture, Gardening, Painting, Sculpture, and the Theory of Music; the

2d Department, Architecture, Military and Naval; Projectiles, Rural Economy (comprehending Agriculture, Horticulture and Veterinary), Technical Philosophy, the Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Surgery. In the

3d Department, Theology and Ecclesiastical History; Law, Municipal and Foreign.

To these professional schools will come those who separated at the close of their first elementary course, to wit:

The lawyer to the law school.

The ecclesiastic to that of theology and ecclesiastical history.

The physican to those of medicine, materia medica, pharmacy and surgery.

The military man to that of military and naval architecture and projectiles.

The agricultor to that of rural economy.

The gentleman, the architect, the pleasure gardener, painter and musician to the school of fine arts.

And to that of technical philosophy will come

the mariner, carpenter, shipwright, pumpmaker, clockmaker, machinist, optician, metallurgist, founder, cutler, druggist, brewer, vintner, distiller, dyer, painter, bleacher, soapmaker, tanner, powdermaker, saltmaker, glassmaker, to learn as much as shall be necessary to pursue their art understandingly, of the sciences of geometry, mechanics, statics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, hydrodynamics, navigation, astronomy, geography, optics, pneumatics, physics, chemistry, natural history, botany, mineralogy and pharmacy.

The school of technical philosophy will differ essentially in its functions from the other professional schools. The others are instituted to ramify and dilate the particular sciences taught in the schools of the second grade on a general scale only. The technical school is to abridge those which were

students should be taught the manual exercise; military evolutions and manœuvers should be under a standing organization as a military corps, and with proper officers to train and command them,

A tabular statement of this distribution of the sciences will place the system of instruction more particularly in view:

1st or Elementary Grade in the Ward Schools.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography.

2d, or General Grade.

1. Language and History, ancient and modern.

2. Mathematics, viz: Mathematics pure, Physico-Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Anatomy, Theory of Medicine, Zoology, Botany and Mineralogy.

3. Philosophy, viz: Ideology, and Ethics, Law of Nature and Nations, Government, Political Economy.

3d, or Professional Grades.

Theology and Ecclesiastical History; Law, Municipal and Foreign; Practice of Medicine; Materia Medica and Pharmacy; Surgery; Architecture, Military and Naval, and Projectiles; Technical Philosophy; Rural Economy; Fine Arts.

On this survey of the field of science, I recur to the question, what portion of it we mark out for the occupation of our institution? With the first grade of education we shall have nothing to do. The sciences of the second grade are our first

permanently. They must be subc
to time, as our means increase, ur
shall have no more under his c
attend to with advantage to hi
to himself. For the present, we
sciences into professorships, as
however, to be changed, accordir
cations of the persons we may b

I. Professorship.

Languages and History, ancien
Belles-Lettres, Rhetoric and Or

II. Professorship

Mathematics pure, Physico-Mat
Physics, Anatomy, Medicine, T

III. Professorshi

Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, M

IV. Professorship

Philosophy.

The organization of the branc
tion which respects its governn

With this tribute of duty to the board of trustees, accept assurances of my great esteem and consideration.

TO WILLIAM CARUTHERS.

MONTICELLO, December 3, 1814.

SIR,—Your letter of Nov. 22 come to hand yesterday afternoon only, and I sincerely regret it had not been a single day earlier.

A few day after you called on me on your way to the North, Dr. Thornton came and proposed to lease the Natural Bridge for the purpose of establishing a shot manufactory. I told him at once you had applied for it for the same purpose a few days before and must have a preference. He expressed much concern at the disappointment, being then on his way to the lead mines tc contract for lead. I at length agreed if he could find a secondary situation on the bank I would lease it to him, but that you must have the Bridge if you chose it on your return as you were not entirely decided when you passed on. I then had occasion for the first time to turn my mind to the principles on which a rent should be fixed, and we agreed that he should pay one hundred and eighty dollars a year for a site.

He went to the mines and contracted for the whole lead which could be furnished there in one year. He called on me again the evening before last and

still pressed for the Bridge. I considered that when you went northwardly you were undecided, that you were to let me know on your return, that you had been back some time and I had heard nothing from you; Dr. Thornton informed me he had spoken with a person in Richmond, who he understood was to have had some concern with you in the enterprise, who told him you had been returned some time, had got no workmen and that it seemed the speculation would not answer and must be abandoned. He told me also it was his purpose to propose to you a part of the concern, if you chose it. Under these circumstances I really supposed the thing abandoned by you, and that I ought not to lose a certain offer. I therefore executed a lease for five years to the Doctor with which he had left me about six hours when

on this object, and that you will accept the assurance of my great esteem and respect.

TO B. S. BARTON.

MONTICELLO, February 26, 1815.

DEAR SIR,—Congress having concluded to replace by my library the one they lost by British vandalism, it is now become their property and of course my duty to collect and put in place whatever stood in the catalogue by which they purchased. This renders it necessary for me to request the return of Persoon's Botanical work of which you asked the use some time ago. I am in hopes you have been able to make it answer the purposes for which you wished its use. If well enveloped in strong paper it will come safely by mail.

I congratulate you on the happy event of peace and the great action of eclat at New Orleans by which the war was closed. I hope the legislature will take care of your city, now become of so much importance by its manufactures. I have come to a resolution myself as I hope every good citizen will, never again to purchase any article of foreign manufacture which can be had of American make be the difference of price what it may. The greatest obstacle I apprehend to our manufactures is our slavish obsequiousness to British fashions. The British stuffs in fashion will be sent to us, and while our workmen are preparing

to imitate them, the fashion will have vanished and our belles and beaux be drawn off to something newer. This is a great evil, but I fear an irremediable one. It is the particular domain in which the fools have usurped dominion over the wise, and as they are in a majority they hold to the fundamental law of the majority. Accept the assurances of my constant esteem and respect.

TO J. CORREA DE SERRA.

MONTICELLO, January 1, 1816.

I learned, my dear Sir, with inexpressible concern on my arrival at home, that my detention in Bedford had lost me the pleasure of your visit here. Having heard nothing from you since our parting on the Natural Bridge, I had supposed your return longer

cover to Mr. Rhea, expecting it would get to Knoxville by mail before your arrival there as it probably did. But Mr. Rhea being unfortunately absent on a journey to the westward, you failed in the receipt of it as in the benefit you might have derived from his friendly attentions. He lately returned it to me with expressions of his regret at having lost the opportunity of being useful to you; and I now enclose it only to show that the failure did not proceed from want of attention in me. Not knowing whether you may have arrived at Philadelphia when this gets there I put the whole under cover to Mr. Vaughan.

The death of Dr. Barton revives my anxiety to recover the MS. journals of Capt. Lewis for the satisfaction of his family, and may at the same time facilitate it. He had promised me sacredly that he would see to its restoration; and as you were so kind as to say you would attend to it on your return to Philadelphia I now earnestly entreat your aid for this object, knowing nothing of what is doing, or intended to be done, as to the publication of the papers respecting the natural history and geography of the country, you will oblige me by any information you can obtain on this subject. The right to these papers is in the government as may be seen by the instructions to Capt. Lewis, they were left in his hands that he might derive to himself the pecuniary benefit of their publication, on the presumption they would certainly be pub-

lished, if that presumption is to fail the government must reclaim them; and it is to put this object into an effective course that I wish for information what is doing, or likely to be done. I know I should have the concurrence of General Clarke in this, were he within the timely reach of consultation, and I shall not fail to advise with him as soon as I can do it understandingly.

I am ashamed to ask whether your observations or information as to the cisterns of Charlestown can facilitate the perfecting of those I have constructed because by some accident which I cannot ascertain, I lost the paper you were so kind as to give me at Dowthwaites. You recollect our situation there; I was shaving, changing my linen, opening and doing up my baggage on the bed when you put that paper into my hands. I

crimes more fierce and pitiless than those which have already distinguished that bloody revolution. These are not scenes, my dear friend, for you to be thrown into. They have no analogies with the tranquillity of your character. True, we cannot offer you the scientific society of Paris, but who can enjoy science, or who think of it in the midst of insurrection, madness and massacre? Besides, you possess all science within yourself; from others you can get nothing new, and the pleasure of communicating it should be greatest where it is most wanting. Stay then with us, become our instructor, help us on in the paths of that science which is wanting to our ripening character. You know how much you are beloved and desired everywhere, welcome everywhere, but nowhere so cordially as at Monticello. Come and make it your home then, the place of rest and tranquillity, from which, as your pre-des-tal, you can make what excursions you please. You will find its summers as moderate as those of Philadelphia, and its winters more so. Had I arrived before your departure I should have pressed your trial of it for the present winter. A comfortable room in a country of fuel, for retirement when you chose it, and a sociable family full of affection and respect for you, when tired of being alone, would have made you forget the suspension of the season for botanical rambling. Turn this subject in your mind, my good friend, and let us have as much

of the benefit of the result as shall be consistent with your own happiness, and in all cases be assured of my warm affection and respect.

TO THOMAS APPLETON.

MONTICELLO, January 14, 1816.

DEAR SIR,—Your letters of August 26 and October 25 have been both received. The condition of my friend Mazzei, both of body and mind, is really afflicting, of the former he had given me some account himself, of the latter I was unapprised, although his very advanced age, with such bodily infirmities, might have given room to expect it. It is unfortunate, too, that persons in that situation are themselves the least and last sensible of it, and injure their affairs and family by not knowing

the spring without the portion of the principal. This may be found, perhaps, in the expediency of his keeping something as a forlorn hope for himself and his family in a country where all is secure, until the affairs of Europe are more settled, or in some motives of inconvenience to myself which his friendship may admit. I will remit a year's interest, therefore, in the spring through your hands, and you will act on it for him and his family, as you and they will find most practicable and for the best. In this, and whatever else may be best for his family, I beg you to assure them they may rely on me, conscious that in serving them I shall do for him what I would expect my friends to do for me in a like situation.

I wish it were in my power to hold up to Mr. Bartholini a prospect of employment and emolument here worthy of his talent. Our early and prolific marriages, and the justice of our laws dividing the property of the parents equally among all the children, place the body of our people in ease and happiness in the mass but occasion rare instances of great individual wealth. You know kow unusual these instances are and how few even among them have a taste for the fine arts. There is at this time an Italian artist of the name of Andiriani—or Franzioni, I do not know which —lately gone from this country to Florence, Rome, etc., in quest of artists to assist him in repairing the Capitol at Washington, burnt by the British.

He is one of two who were procured by Mr. Mazzei and forwarded over by yourself about eight or ten years ago. His object there at present is to obtain architects only, and I name him merely because, having resided here so long, he could be able to give to Mr. Bartolini information of the country the best adapted to his views.

I note what you say of the bust of General Washington by Ciracchi and those of Columbus and Vespucius, but I am done with dealing in marble. An humble copy in plaster of Ciracchi's Washington would be my limit in that way. Perhaps you can tell me what such an one would cost, I may include it in some future remittance.

For the present I confine myself to the physical want of some good Montepulciano; and your friendship has theretofore supplied me with that

collector of any port from Boston to the Chesapeake, to which the first opportunity occurs. Norfolk and Richmond being always to be preferred if a conveyance equally early offers. But the warm season will be so fast advancing when you receive this that no time will be to be lost. Perhaps I may trouble you annually to about the same amount, this being a very favorite wine, and habit having rendered the light and high flowered wines a necessity of life with me. I salute you with assurances of my constant esteem and respect.

TO P. S. DUPONCEAU.

MONTICELLO, January 22, 1816.

DEAR SIR,—I have been for the last five months absent from home, which must apologize for this very tardy acknowledgment of your favor of November 14. I learn with much satisfaction the enlargement by the Philosophical Society of the scope of their institution by the establishment of a standing committee for history, the moral sciences and general literature. I have always thought that we were too much confined in practice to the natural and mathematical departments. This committee will become a depository for many original MS., many loose sheets of no use by themselves and in the hands of the holders, but of great value when brought into a general depot open to

the use of the future historian or literary inquirer. I shall be very happy to contribute to the usefulness of your establishment by anything in my possession or within the reach of my endeavors, and I begin by inclosing you a geographical and statistical account in MS. of the Creek or Muscogee Indians and Country as it was in the years of '98 and '99. This was written by Colonel Hawkins who has lived among them as agent now upwards of twenty years. Besides a general interspersion of observations on the state of society, manners and opinion among them, there is in the latter part an interesting account of their government and ceremonies, civil and religious, the more valuable as we have so little information of the civil regimen of the Indian nations. I think it probable I may find other things on my shelves, or among my

was dissipated by his son, and has left behind him the reputation of being a man of learning and understanding. Within these two or three years I was offered the reading of this MS. by some one whom I cannot now recollect, but a connection of the Westover family. I will make enquiry into this and communicate to you the result. Accept the assurance of my great respect and esteem.

TO ALBERT GALLATIN.

MONTICELLO, April 11, 1816.

DEAR SIR,—Your last favor is received just as I am setting out for a possession ninety miles southwardly, from whence I shall not return until the first week of the ensuing month. I hasten, therefore, to drop you a line of adieu. I sincerely rejoice that you are going to France. I do not think with you that nothing can be done there. Louis XVIII is a fool and a bigot, but bating a little duplicity he is honest and means well. He cannot but feel the heavy hand of his masters, and that it is England which presses it and vaunts the having had the glory of effecting their humiliation. His ministers, too, although ultra-royalists, must feel as Frenchmen, although our government is an eyesore to them, the pride and pressure of England is more present to their feelings, and they must be sensible that having

a common enemy, an intimate connection with us must be of value to them. England hates us, dreads us, and yet is silly enough to keep us under constant irritation instead of making us her friends. She will use all her sway over the French Government to obstruct our commerce with them, and it is exactly there you can act with effect by keeping that government informed of the truth in opposition to the lies of England.

I thank you for your attention to my request as to Mr. Terril. You judge rightly that I have no acquaintances left in France. Some were guillotined, some fled, some died, some are exiled and I know of nobody but Lafayette. I correspond with his connection M. Destutt Tracy, the ablest writer in France in the moral line. Your acquaintance with M. de Lafayette will of course bring

(after two or three years delay) wrote me that he had had it translated but was not able to print it. I got from him the original and the translation and proposed the publishing of it to Milligan of Georgetown, promising to revise the translation if he would undertake it. He agreed to it, and when I came to look into the translation it had been done by one who understood neither French nor English, and I then rejoiced that Duane had not published it; it would have been horrid. I worked on it four or five hours a day for three months comparing word by word with the original, and, although I have made it a strictly faithful translation, yet it is without style, *le premier jet* was such as to render that impossible. I sent the whole to Milligan about ten days ago and he had informed me his type and everything was ready to begin it. I have not the courage to write to M. Tracy until I can send him a copy of the book, and were I to write to M. Lafayette and be silent on this subject they would conclude I had abandoned it, but in truth I have never ceased to urge it, indeed, I take great interest in its publication, its brevity will recommend it to our countrymen, and its logic set their minds to rights as to principles and you know there in no science on which they are so little informed. Now can you remember all this, and will you be so good as to place me erect again before my friends by a verbal explanation?

God bless you and give you a safe and pleasant voyage and a safe return to us in the fullness of time.

I trouble you with two letters to Mr. Terril to be forwarded to Geneva.

TO J. F. DUMOULIN.

MONTICELLO, May 7, 1816.

SIR,—Your favor of April 12 is just received, and with it the two copies of your treatise on Naturalization and Allegiance, the one of which has been delivered as you requested to Colonel Randolph and for the other be pleased to accept my thanks. From a cursory view I promise myself great pleasure in reading it, as well from its logic as its learning on these subjects. We cannot but think alike, and I permit myself to doubt

The family accepts with thankfulness the kind expression of your remembrance of them, and joins me in assuring you that we consider ourselves as the debtors for the visit you did us the favor to make the last autumn, and in assurance of great esteem and respect.

TO THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.

MONTICELLO, May 17, 1816.

I received, my dear friend, yesterday evening only, your letter of January 21, and this day I write to a bookseller in Philadelphia to send immediately for you two copies of the Anonymous Review of Montesquieu, under cover to Mr. Gallatin, if he be not gone. In a letter to him lately I begged of him to say to yourself and M. T. that I had not the courage to write to either of you until I could send a copy of the work on political economy, which I have been so long endeavoring to get printed.

I will state to you, however, the simple fact. I proposed to the same editor at Philadelphia to translate and print this, who had done the former work; he undertook it. After time enough had elapsed, as I thought, to have heard of its publication, I wrote to ask when it would appear? At such a time it was answered. It is needless to repeat to you the subsequent reiterated application, excuses and promises, they ended finally in a declaration

that the work was translated but that he could not print it. I then desired a return of the work; it was sent to me with the translation. I then engaged a person in Washington to print it, offering if he would, to revise the translation myself. He has undertaken it, but when I came to look into the translation, I found it such as had never been seen. It had been done by a person who understood neither French nor English. I entered on the corrections, and had got too far into it before I became sensible it would have been shorter for me to have translated it anew. I spent five hours a day on it for between two and three months. I was able at length to make it faithful to the text but not elegant, *le premier jet* rendered that impossible. It has been in the hands of the editor about a month, but as he is to send me the proof sheets

Its principles are so profound, so logically demonstrated and so briefly expressed that it must become the elementary book of the world for the science of political economy, as the other will be of that of government. The very metaphysical character of the prefatory pieces may deter some readers not in the habit of abstract contemplation, while it will be highly satisfactory to those which are. The indications, however, are sufficient which show the former where the part of the work begins which will be interesting to them and levelled to comprehensions less exercised in speculations of this character.

In this plain statement I hope yourself and your friend will find an apology for the delays which have taken place in sending you this work. With respect to the Commentary on Montesquieu there is a fact of some note. You are aware that the Edinburgh Review is considered as the ablest work of that kind which has ever been published. Means were taken to place this work in the hands of the editor but while the work itself and the principles of his review permitted him to say nothing against it, its being an American publication was ground enough to avoid saying anything in its favor. They have, therefore, not even mentioned it in their monthly catalogue of new publications. Such are the feelings of that country toward us.

Uncertain whether Mr. Gallatin is yet gone, and of course whether this letter will reach him

in time, or go by some other conveyance, it is most prudent to say little in politics. That the violations of all rights committed on the continent by France under the directions of Bonaparte, as well as those on the ocean by England, merited a proper measure of retaliation and punishment, I imagine yourselves are sensible. On England it is yet to come, and on France had it proceeded but a reasonable length, justice would not have condemned it, but it has passed that term. The continuation of it becomes aggression, and the allies have gone on to commit equal violations on independent nations with those of Bonaparte. If there were another world to do it, the same crusade ought now to be undertaken against them which they enlisted against France. Still I believe the loss of the battle of Waterloo was the salvation

TO FRANCIS EPPES.

MONTICELLO, May 21, 1816.

I send you, my dear Francis, a Greek grammar, the best I know for the use of schools. It is the one most generally used in the United States. I expect you will begin it soon after your arrival at the New London academy. You might, while at home, amuse yourself with learning the letters and spelling and reading the Greek words, so that you may not be stopped by that when Mr. Mitchell puts you into the grammar.

I think you will like him and old Mr. and Mrs. Dehavens, from the character I have of them. I am sure Mr. Mitchell will do everything for you he can, and I have no fear that you will not do full justice to his instruction. But while you endeavor, by a good store of learning to prepare yourself to become an useful and distinguished member of your country, you must remember that this can never be without uniting merit with your learning. Honesty, disinterestedness and good nature are indispensable to procure the esteem and confidence of those with whom we live, and on whose esteem our happiness depends. Never suffer a thought to be harbored in your mind which you would not avow openly. When tempted to do anything in secret ask yourself if you would do it in public. If you would not be sure it is wrong. In little disputes with your companions, give way

it will make you unhappy
disliked by others. Nothing
great advantage over another
cool and unruffled under all cir
of these things, practice them
rewarded by the love and confi

I have some expectation o
Forest the third week of June,
see you going on cleverly and
your tutor, curators and comp
by, yours affectionately.

TO JAMES BARBO

MONTICELLO, J

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of tl
by our last mail. I have be
intimately acquainted with Colo
had the best opportunity of k
oughly and can therefore bear
knowledge to his high degree o
For his merit as a painter I can

superior to West. Baron Grimm, who was the oracle of taste at Paris, in sculpture, painting and the other fine arts generally, gave him the decided preference, and came often to my house in Paris while Colonel Trumbull was with me, to see his paintings. I pretend not to be a connoisseur in the art myself, but comparing him with others of that day I thought him superior to any historical painter of the time except David. It is in the historical line only that I am acquainted with his painting. In England, West was preferred by the king to whom all others followed suit.

The subjects on which Colonel Trumbull has employed his pencil are honorable to us, and it would be extremely desirable that they should be retained in this country as monuments of the taste as well as of the great revolutionary scene of our country.

You know how averse I am to be quoted on any occasion, yet as far as my testimony to Colonel Trumbull's worth can be of any avail by using it in private circles you are entirely free to do so as a just tribute to truth and worth. Accept my friendly and respectful salutations.

TO JAMES MONROE.

MONTICELLO, April 8, 1817.

DEAR SIR,—I shall not waste your time in idle congratulations. You know my joy on the commitment of the helm of our Government to your hands.

I now fulfil my promise.

They are the following:

Vin blanc liquoureux d'Herm
à Tanis. This costs about eig
cents a bottle put on shipboard.

Vin de Ledarion (In Langu
the port character but higher
cate, less rough. I do not k
probably about twenty-five cent

Vin de Roussillon. The best i
or Rives alte of the crop of M.
seventy-two cents a gallon, b
cask. If put into bottles the
cents a bottle more than if b
inexplicable and pernicious arran

Vin de Nice. The crop call
Sasterno, is the best. This is
every-day wine in the world ar
cents the bottle. Not much bei
known at the general markets.

Mr. Cathalan of Marseilles is
for getting the first three of thes

The *Nice* being a wine foreign to France occasions some troublesome forms. If you could get that direct from Sasterno himself at Nice, it would be better. And, by the bye, he is very anxious for the appointment of consul for the United States at that place. I knew his father well, one of the most respectable merchants and men of the place. I hear a good character of the son, who has succeeded to his business. He understands English well, having passed some time in a counting house in London for improvement. I believe we have not many vessels going to that port annually and yet as the appointment brings no expense to the United States, and is sometimes salutary to our merchants and seamen, I see no objection to naming one there.

There is still another wine to be named to you, which is the wine of Florence called *Montepulciano*, with which Mr. Appleton can best furnish you. There is a particular very best crop of it known to him and which he has usually sent to me. This costs twenty-five cents per bottle. He knows, too, from experience how to have it so bottled and packed as to ensure its bearing the passage which in the ordinary way it does not. I have imported it through him annually ten or twelve years and do not think I have lost one bottle in one hundred.

I salute you with all my wishes for a prosperous and splendid voyage over the ocean on which you are embarked, and with sincere prayers for the continuance of your life and health.

TO JOSEPH DELAPLAINE.

MONTICELLO, April 12, 1817.

DEAR SIR,—My repugnance is so invincible to be saying anything of my own history as if worthy to occupy the public attention that I have suffered your letter of March 17, but not received till March 28, to lie thus long without resolution enough to take it up. I indulged myself at some length on a former occasion because it was to repel a calumny still sometimes repeated after the death of its numerous brethren, by which a party at one time thought they could vote me down, deeming even science itself as well as my affection for it a fit object of ridicule and a disqualification for the affairs of government. I still think that many of the objects of our inquiry are too minute for

the Anglo-Saxon. I became a member of the legislature of Virginia in 1769 at the accession of Lord Botetourt to our government. I could not readily make a statement of the literary societies of which I am a member, they are many and would be long to enumerate and would savor too much of vanity and pedantry. Would it not be better to say merely that I am a member of many literary societies in Europe and America.

Your statements of the corrections of the Declaration of Independence by Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams are neither of them at all exact. I should think it better to say generally that the rough draft was communicated to those two gentlemen, who each of them made two or three short and verbal alterations only, but even this is laying more stress on mere composition than it merits, for that alone was mine. The sentiments were of all America. I already possess a portrait of Mr. Adams, done by our countryman Brown when we were both in England, and have no occasion, therefore, for the copy you propose to me. Accept my apologies for not going more fully into the minutiæ of your letter. With my friendly and respectful salutations.

and that of August 22d of the sa
on the 11th of May, '15. In
answered the former on the 2
gone fully into all details in th
to which your enquiries had
thing on the subject of prices
climate, society, etc., which I
your determination on the q
This letter was committed to
Ticknor, a young gentleman
on the point of embarking for
actual embarkation peace taking
he went first to that country
tingen where I expect he has
this time. How this letter wa
or whether you ever received i
but a fear that it might have
me to this recapitulation tha
might know the truth and be ass
of omitting to comply with you
tion on points so interesting to y

The only changes since occur

increase of bank paper in circulation and consequent advance of normal prices; and that advance of such uncertainty as that nothing can now be estimated in that medium. I add this to the information formerly given on the possibility that you may still contemplate a removal, and can assure you that your arrival here would be hailed with universal welcome and by none with more than by myself.

I rejoice that the book, of which you were so kind as to send me a copy, is becoming known here, begins to be much read, and really see in that circumstance chiefly a prospect, however distant, that our rulers will come in time to understand the subject and to apply the remedy which is in their power only. A shorter work of Mr. Tracy's on the same subject is in course of publication, and will co-operate with yours to the same end.

For the conveyance of this letter I avail myself of the kindness of its bearer, Mr. Lyman, a young gentleman of Boston who proposes to visit France for his health. He is not personally known to me, but is much recommended on the part of Mr. Adams, former President of the United States. He speaks of him as a young man of great worth and promise and whose ardor in pursuit of science has produced that derangement of health which occasions his visit to Europe. In proposing to him to be the bearer of a letter to you he naturally wished an introduction to a character of such an advantageous standing in the literary world, and

to place the honor of being made known to you among the rewards of his voyage.

Be so good then as to receive him into your notice, and to indulge a desire on his part produced by motives of veneration for your character, and accept the assurances of my great respect and esteem.

TO JOSEPH C. CABELL.

MONTICELLO, October 24, 1817.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 14th came to hand two days ago. Soon after you left us, I received the pamphlet you were so kind as to have directed to me, containing several papers on the establishment of a system of education.

A serious perusal of the bill for that purpose

You ask if we should not associate with it the petty academies and colleges spread over the State in order to engage their interest? Why should we? For their funds? They have none. Scarcely any of them have funds to keep their buildings in repair. They depend on what they get from their students. Aggregated to our regular system they would make it like the image of brass and clay substances which never amalgamate. They would only embarrass and render our colleges impracticable. I have always found it best never to permit a rational plan to be marred by botching. You would lose on the vote more honest friends than you would reconcile dishonest enemies, under which term I include those who would sacrifice the public good to a local interest. However, take it and make of it what you can if worth anything. Communicate it also to Mr. Rives if you please. I meddle no more with it. There is a time to retire from labor and that time is come with me. It is a duty, as well as the strongest of my desires, to relinquish to younger hands the government of our bark and resign myself as I do willingly to their care.

Our Central College gives me more employment than I am equal to. The dilatoriness of the workmen gives me constant trouble. It has already brought into doubt the completion this year of the building begun, which obliges me to be with them every other day. I follow it up from a sense of the impression which will be made

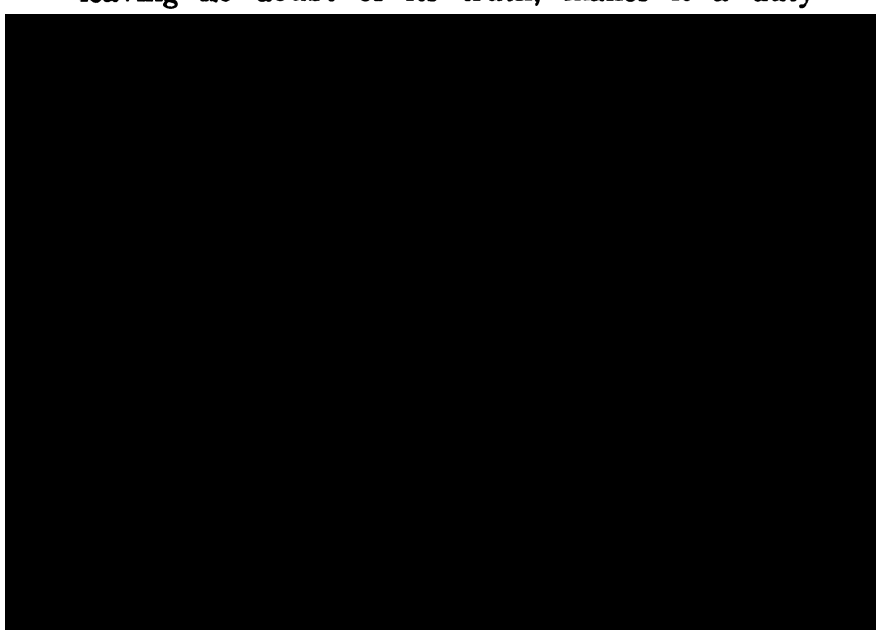
on the legislature by the prospect of its immediate operation. The walls should be done by our next court, but they will not, by a great deal. We hope to see you then. *En attendant*, I salute you with friendship and respect.

P. S. I drew a plan of a college in its dormitories, such as the bill calls for, to demonstrate that it will not cost more than the sum allotted.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY (WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD).

MONTICELLO, January 5, 1818.

DEAR SIR,—The death of General Kosciusko, which I see announced in the papers in a form leaving no doubt of its truth, makes it a duty



is essential that this should be in a court which the government will think of complete cognizance of the case, to authorize their placing the money under the trust, I have taken the liberty of stating the case to the Attorney-General, who is particularly acquainted with our laws, by whose advice and your sanction I wish to be governed. The hope that this probate and qualification in our state courts will be sufficient is nourished by me merely in consideration of the difficulty with which I could take a long journey.

Although General Kosciusko in his last letter to me of September 15 uses expressions which show that his purpose had not been changed, yet I shall withhold proving the will until I shall hear particulars from the friends in his confidence who were probably about him at the time of his death, and who will doubtless inform me of the event and of any particulars which ought to be known.

I pray you to be assured of my highest esteem and consideration.

TO GENERAL JOHN ARMSTRONG.

MONTICELLO, January 17, 1818.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of the 4th was received on the 12th. General Kosciusko on leaving the United States in 1798 left in my hands an autograph will disposing of his property in the United States to a charitable purpose, of which will he

made me executor. His residence under one government, his property in another and his executor in a third induced me to write to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General of the United States to know where the probate of the will should be to authorize their placing the money in the public funds under its directions. I expect their answer but am not decided to undertake the trust; its execution will call for a great many minute and continued attentions and many more years to complete than I have to live. However, in whatever hands the administration may be I presume the claim of your son will meet with no difficulty or delay, the money being ready whenever an authority shall be complete for receiving and paying it, and of this as soon as determined I will advise you, being happy in every occasion of

renewing to you the assurances of the sentiments of friendship and respect engraved on my mind during our residence at Paris, and of their cordial continuance. But I doubt whether Dr. Barton reached Rome, as the aggravation of his malady induced an early return which was followed immediately by his death.

A few days ago I received a letter from M. Marechal, Archbishop of Baltimore, in which he informs me that besides your friendly expressions toward me on his leaving Paris some years ago, you had in a letter of September last made kind enquiries after myself and my family. I feel a pleasure as well as a duty in answering these myself. Since my retirement in 1809 from all public duties I have enjoyed uninterrupted good health and retain as much activity of body and mind as, at the age of 74, we have a right to expect. My eldest daughter, who had the honor of being known to you in Paris, lives also and in good health and has blessed me with many grandchildren, and some of these have commenced another generation.

My last information from yourself directly was by the return of two young Americans educated at Rome who bore witness to your friendly patronage of them, and brought me from you the two exquisite engravings of Belisarius and Moncada, *chef d'oeuvres* of that art, which, placed among the ornaments of my house, renew to me daily the memory of your friendship.

During the terrible revolutions of Europe I felt great anxiety for you, and have never yet learnt with certainty how far they affected you. Your letter to the Archbishop being from Rome and so late as September makes me hope that all is well, and thanks be to God the tiger who revelled so long in the blood and spoils of Europe is at length, like another Prometheus, chained to his rock, where the vulture of remorse for his crimes will be preying on his vitals and in like manner without consuming them. Having been, like him, intrusted with the happiness of my country, I feel the blessing of resembling him in no other point. I have not caused the death of five or ten millions of human beings, the devastation of other countries, the depopulation of my own, the exhaustion of all its resources, the destruction of its liberties, nor

interests and believed the example would be salutary against inveteration in office, and I now enjoy in retirement the comfort of their good will and of a conscience calm and without reproach. I have thus, my dear Cardinal, given you the information you have requested, and nothing but that request could have justified so much egoism. In return you cannot gratify me so much as by saying as much to me of yourself in whose welfare I take cordial interest.

Before closing my letter I will take the liberty of requesting that if Mr. George Ticknor, a young American, should be yet at Rome, as I think is possible, you will do me the favor of extending to him your countenance and protection while there. His science, his talents, the worth and correctness of his character, place him among the ornaments and the hopes of our country; and my particular friendship for him will add, I trust, a motive the more for your notice of him. I should have given him a letter to you but that having been three years on his travels through Europe I could not with certainty convey it to him. He was to pass this present winter in Italy chiefly and at Rome, and I fear indeed, he may have left it before he can receive this proof of my attention to him, or of your friendship to me. In every event, however, accept, my dear Cardinal, the assurance of my constant and affectionate friendship and the homage of my high consideration.

TO ALBERT GALLATIN.

MONTICELLO, February 15, 1818.

DEAR SIR,—I take the liberty of putting under the protection of your cover a letter to Cardinal Dugnani at Rome, in the hope that through the Nuncio resident at Paris it may find a sure conveyance to him. In return for this trouble I wish I could give you any news which would interest you, but withdrawn entirely from all attention to public affairs, I neither know nor enquire what Congress are doing. You will probably know this better than myself from the newspapers, which I have ceased to read in a great degree. A single measure in my own State has interested me much. Our legislature some time ago appropriated a fund of a million and a half dollars to a system

In one piece of general information which I am sure will give you pleasure I can add mine to the testimony of our other correspondents. Federalism is substantially defunct. Opposition to the war, the Hartford Convention, the peace of Ghent, and the battle of Orleans, have revolted the body of the people who called themselves federalists against their leaders, and these have sunk into insignificance or acquiescence under the government. The most signal triumph is in Connecticut where it was least and last expected. As some tub, however, must always be thrown out to the whale, and a religious one is fittest to recall the priesthood within their proper limits, the questions of unity and trinity are now set afloat in the Eastern States, and are occupying there all the vehemence of the genius *irratabile ratum*. This is food for the fools, amusement to the wise and quiet to the patriot, while the light of the age will prevent danger from the flame it kindles. The contest, too, must issue in triumph of common sense over the unintelligible jargon of Gothic fanaticism. Ever and affectionately yours.

TO JACOB BIGELOW.

MONTICELLO, April 11, 1818

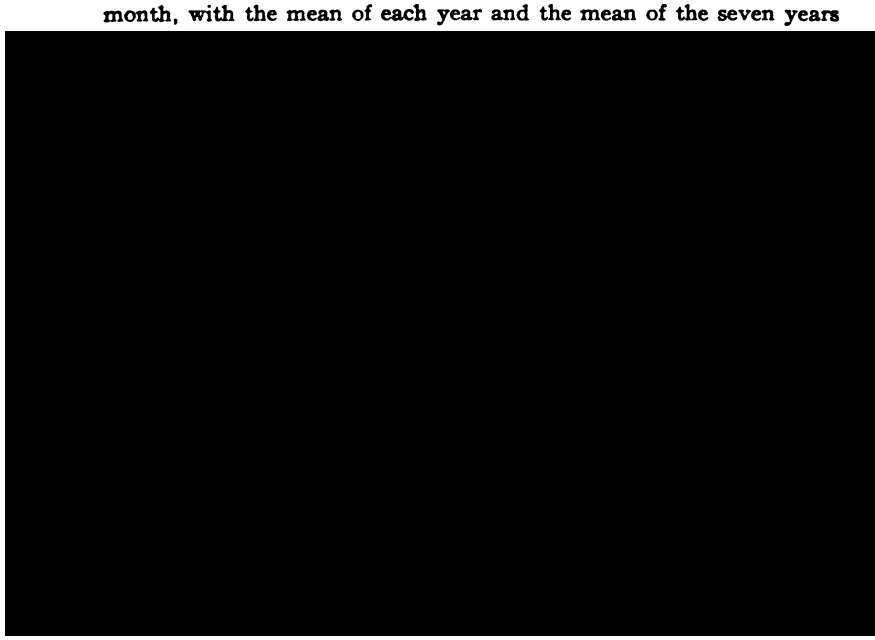
I thank you, Sir, for the comparative statement of the climates of the several States as deduced from observations on the flowering of trees in the

same year. It presents a valuable view and one which it is much to be desired could be extended through a longer period of years and embrace a greater number of those circumstances which indicate climate.

I closed the year before last a seven years' course of observations intended to characterize the climate of this State, which though very various in its various parts may be considered as reduced to a mean at this place nearly central to the whole. In return for your favor I transcribe the heads of observation which I thought requisite and some of the general results with the assurance of my high respect and esteem.

1. The greatest and least height of the thermometer every day.

2. The greatest, least and mean height of the thermometer in every month, with the mean of each year and the mean of the seven years



13. The flowering of plants, ripening of their fruit and coming to table of the products of the garden, arrival of birds, insects, etc.

14. The temperature of the springs 54½°, the winter air being at 75°.

15. The latitude of the place of observation (Monticello) 37° 57′ 51″–26″.

Extract from Number 13:

The peach blossoms Mar. 9–Apr. 4.
The tick appears Mar. 15–Apr. 2.
The house martin Mar. 18–Apr. 9.
Asparagus come to table Mar. 23–Apr. 14.
The lilac blooms Apr. 1–Apr. 28.
The red bud blooms Apr. 2–19.
The whip-poor-will is heard Apr. 2–21.
The dogwood blossoms Apr. 3–22.
The locust blossoms Apr. 25–May 17.
Garden pea comes to table (unforced) May 3–25.
Strawberries ripe May 3–25.
Fireflies appear May 8.
Cherries ripe May 18–25.
Wheat harvest begins June 21–29.
Cucumbers at table (unforced) June 22–25.
Peaches ripe July 7–21.
Katydids or sawyers heard July 14–20.

	Average of Every Month.		Prevalence of the several winds stated in days of year.	
	Therm.	Rain.		
Jan.	36	3.66		
Feb.	40	3.47	N.	61
Mar.	46	2.92	N. E.	29
Apr.	56½	3.59	E.	15
May	61½	5.60	S. E.	16
June	72	3.47	S.	60
July	75	6.56	S. W.	66
Aug.	73	4.06	W.	47
Sept.	67	5.96	N. W.	71
Oct.	57	3.40		—
Nov.	45½	2.92		365
Dec.	37	1.56		

TO CHARLES JARED INGERSOLL.

MONTICELLO, July 20, 1818.

SIR,—On my return the day before yesterday after a long absence from this place, I found here your favor of July 4 with the two Chinese works from Mr. Wilcox which accompanied it. I pray you to accept my thanks for the trouble you have taken in forwarding them, and if you are in correspondence with Mr. Wilcox and should have other occasion to write to him I must request you to express to him my sense of his kind attention in sending me these works.

They are real curiosities and give us a better idea of the state of science in China than the relations of travellers have effected. It is surely impossible that they can make much progress with characters

which their minds are in no wise prepared. With my thanks be pleased to accept the assurance of my great esteem and respect.

TO JOSEPH MILLIGAN.

MONTICELLO, October 25, 1818.

SIR,—I now return you, according to promise, the translation of M. Destutt Tracy's Treatise on Political Economy, which I have carefully revised and corrected. The numerous corrections of sense in the translation have necessarily destroyed uniformity of style, so that all I may say on that subject is that the sense of the author is everywhere now faithfully expressed. It would be difficult to do justice, in any translation, to the style of the original, in which no word is unnecessary, no word can be changed for the better, and severity of logic results in that brevity to which we wish all science reduced. The merit of this work will, I hope, place it in the hands of every reader in our country. By diffusing sound principles of Political Economy, it will protect the public industry from the parasite institutions now consuming it, and lead us to that just and regular distribution of the public burdens from which we have sometimes strayed. It goes forth, therefore, with my hearty prayers that while the Review of Montesquieu, by the same author, is made with us the elementary book of instruction in the principles of civil govern-

DEAR SIR,—I have for som
letter of thanks for your le
Dr. Stewart's formula for c
distance from the motion of
a work, however, much abov
stature. This delay has proce
to address you on an interest
and on the subject of which I
story.

On a private subscription of
thousand dollars we began tl
what we called the Central C
from the village of Charlottes
from this place, and have n
in the buildings. The legisla
session took up the subject
establishing an University, en
present with an annuity of fifte
and directing commissioners to
a site, a plan of buildings,
necessary for teaching all the

three for a third adopted that for the site of the University. They approved by an unanimous vote the plan of building begun at that place, and agreed on such a distribution of the sciences as it was thought might bring them all within the competence of ten professors; and no doubt is entertained of a confirmation by the legislature at their meeting in December. The plan of building is not to erect one single magnificent building to contain everybody, and everything, but to make of it an academical village, in which every professor should have his separate house, containing his lecturing room with two, three or four rooms for his own accommodation according as he may have a family or no family, with kitchen, garden, etc., distinct dormitories for the students, not more than two in a room and separate boarding-houses for dieting them by private housekeepers. We concluded to employ no professor who is not of the first order of the science he professes, that when we can find such in our own country we shall prefer them and when we cannot we will procure them wherever else to be found.

The standing salary proposed is of one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars with twenty-five dollars tuition fee from each student attending any professor, with house, garden, etc., free of rent. We believe that our own State will furnish five hundred students, and having good information that it will be the resort of all the Western and

The soil in this part of the co as any upland soil in any of th inhabited fully by a substan farmers (tobacco long since giv at the first ridge of mountains the or more genial climate in the worl of heat and that only of one or tw is about 96, the minimum in wir mean of the months of June, Ju 75, 73, and of December, January 36, 40. The thermometer is b point) four months in the year a before and after that we require fi and evenings. Our average of s covering the ground as many da The necessaries of life are extreme goods and groceries excessively d it prudent to draw them directly f New York or Boston, as they c by water. Our religions are Pre

nor splendid, but independent, hospitable, correct and neighborly. But the professors of the University of themselves compose a scientific society. They will be removable only by a vote of two-thirds of the Visitors; and when you are told that the Visitors are Mr. Madison, President Monroe and myself, all known to you by character; Senator Cabell, General Locke, Mr. Watson, gentlemen of distinguished worth and information, you will be sensible that the tenure is in fact for life.

Now, Sir, for the object of all this detail. I have stated that when men of the first order of science in their own line can be found in our own country we shall give them a willing preference. We are satisfied that we can get from no country a professor of higher qualifications than yourself for our mathematical department and we entertain the hope and with great anxiety that you will accept of it. The house for that professorship will be ready at midsummer next or soon after, when we should wish that school to be opened. I know the prejudices of every State against the climates of all those States south of itself, but I know also that the candid traveller advancing southwardly, to a certain degree at least, sees that the real advantages of climate are in the middle and temperate States, and especially when above their tide-waters.

I must add that all this is written on the hypothesis that the legislature will confirm the report

of the commissioners. But that is undoubted, and therefore I make this early application to pray you to take this proposition into consideration and as soon as you can settle your mind on it, to favor me with a line on the subject, shortening my anxiety for its reception only according to your convenience. In the meantime accept the assurance of my great esteem and respect.

TO THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.

MONTICELLO, November 23, 1818.

The hand of age, my dear friend, has been pressing heavily on me for the few last years and has rendered me unequal to the punctualities of correspondence. My health, too, is lately very much broken down by an illness of three months from which I am

as fast as the people can be prepared for it. This I hope will be waited for without risking new convulsions.

Here all is well. Our government is now so firmly put on its republican tack that it will not be easily monarchised by forms. You have made a mighty noise in Europe about our taking possession of some posts in Florida. The President's message delivered a few days ago will set you right on that subject, and show that no wrong was contemplated for a single moment. And what shows an honorable and comfortable trait in our nation was the universal uproar of our own people in the first moment of the apparent aggression and until they saw that their government had no such thing in view. I was delighted with this proof of moral principle in our citizens as to the conduct of their foreign relations and considered it as a pledge that they would never as a nation approve of any measure swerving from justice

Mr. Poirey has plausible ground for supposing I have been inattentive to the claim for compensation for his services during the Revolution, which he committed to my care, but I am without blame on this score. Just as I received his papers the then Secretary of War retired from office. I knew it would be worse than useless during the vacancy to commit to a *chef de bureau* a business which he would not have weight nor confidence enough to act in with effect. The vacancy con-

being now entirely unequal to
writing-table I must request Mr
my intermediate silence as sa
is yet done, on the assurance
that anything definite takes pla
notice of it. I am rendered ve
able at length to send M. Tra
translation of his book on poli
publication of which is at ler
The delay has been scandalous
vexatious. But I am fully re
the publication will render to
bless you and preserve you and
happiness as long as you shall d

TO HENRY DEARBO

MONTICELL

DEAR SIR,—I received yesterd
June 24, and am very sensible o

The cause of the eruption was mistaken and it was treated with severe unctions of mercury and sulphur. These reduced me to death's door and on ceasing to use them I recovered immediately and consider my health as now perfectly re-established except some small effect on the bowels produced by these remedies and nearly not entirely worn off. I am still thankful for your receipt, and should the eruption return I shall certainly try its effect in preference to those before tried.

With respect to Mr. Stuart, it was in May, 1800, I got him to draw my picture and immediately after the last sitting I paid him his price, one hundred dollars. He was yet to put the last hand on it, so it was left with him. When he came to Washington in 1805 he told me he was not satisfied with it, and therefore begged me to sit again, and he drew another which he was to deliver me instead of the first, but begged permission to keep it until he could get an engraving from it. I soon after got him to sketch me in the medallion form, which he did on paper with crayons. Although a slight thing I gave him another hundred dollars, probably the treble of what he would have asked. This I have; it is a very fine thing, although very perishable.

I cannot say I am anxious about the Spanish treaty; in giving up the province of Texas, we gave up a sugar country sufficient for the supply of the United States. I would rather keep that and trust to the inevitable falling of Florida into our

mouths. It is true, however, that present peace is secured by the exchange; and on the general separation of the Spanish colonies which is to take place, Cuba will join us and give us sugar. The crush of our gambling adventurers who call themselves merchants, but who never owning a dollar were playing doubles or quit with money of others, will be a good in the end by restoring commerce to its true measure; that is to say, just so much as will take off our surplus produce and exchange it for what we want. It is better for us to let other nations carry on their commerce and meet the wars it always produces. What is unfortunate in the present crisis is the danger of its shattering the merchant of real capital, and the country people, many of whom will be heavily affected; some legislative provision to save them

TO ELIJAH GRIFFITH.

MONTICELLO, May 15, 1820.

DEAR SIR,—I received in due time your favor of April 7 and it renewed pleasing recollections of our former acquaintance, and of my sense of your worth which the lapse of twenty years has not obliterated. For some time after my retirement from public affairs I yielded to the requests of others to solicit for them appointments under the general government; these, however, became so numerous and burdensome as to keep me continually in the humble and painful attitude of a supplicant at the feet of the government. Against this humiliation I was obliged to revolt and to come to a resolution to decline further interpositions, from the observance of which I have found ease, comfort and independence. But from a wish to be useful to you I reserved your letter and kept on the watch to see if the bankrupt law should pass, with a view to serve you through an indirect channel; but the bill having failed, the occasion has not occurred of rendering you the service requested.

The distresses you describe in your section of the Union have been bitterly felt here. They are not greater than I had always expected and freely expressed in the creation of the first bank by the new government. Mr. Madison and myself left nothing untried to obtain General Washington's

it has still left such a hankering
establishments that no hope ren
scription in future. Their fata
greatly aggravated in this State
drought which, having prevailed
this time, destroyed the bread
threatens that of the present. I
will my declining health which p
me from witnessing the resuscit
and still more threatening politic
I salute you with constant estee

TO JAMES MONRO

MONTICELLO, A

DEAR SIR,—You have seen ann
of our papers an intention of th
to erect a monument near Craco
of General Kosciusko, and their v
and the United States, by joining
might give a proof of the inter

from the President of the Senate of Cracow, with an indication that it should be communicated to you also. Much at a loss to devise in what way I could get about the execution of this proposition I have held the subject for some time under consideration. Retired as I am among the mountains of our interior country I see nobody but the farmers of my neighborhood, who would consider contributions to public monuments in other countries as very foreign to the conditions of their lives. I have been so long withdrawn, too, from intercourse with the world that I no longer know who of Kosciusko's fellow-soldiers are now living, as from them we might expect the most zealous co-operation in rendering this last testimony of respect to him; and above all other considerations the heavy hand of age paralyzing the faculties both of body and mind have rendered me quite unequal to the correspondence it might require, and unfit to become the centre of such an operation. Independent of the express intimation to communicate the paper to you, I should of myself have turned my views first to you as the friend of his fame, and aid of my age; and because should any communications with Lord Holland be expedient, your acquaintance with him would open the door to them.

Notwithstanding, therefore, the burdens of business which your office imposes on you, I have hoped that in your position you could put the thing into

be yielded to me. The trouble of
which the scribes by whom you
would multiply, would, I hope,
labor imposed on you, for I pre
butions should be deposited in
from whence they could be easily
for remittance, or (which is ver
present distresses) should their a
of what might be deemed worth
they could be readily restored to
and an apology to the Senate of
on reasonable ground. I suggest
way of example only, for you may
some other more practicable and p

I enclose you the papers sent to
the labors of reading to which yo
I would point out to you the letter
and the Proclamation of the Senat
material papers for explaining to
and expectations.

events be assured of my constant and affectionate friendship and respect.

TO LEVETT HARRIS.

MONTICELLO, December 12, 1821.

DEAR SIR,—I have to return you thanks for Mr. Adelung's view of the languages of the earth, and to pray you to make them acceptable to him also for this mark of his attention. It is a work of vast learning and unparalleled application. It seems to present a summary of the great vocabulary of which I had a copy through your agency and kindness.

I am sorry we lost the pleasure of your visit at the time you had first proposed. But we find comfort in the French adage "tout ce qui est differé n'est pas perdu." No visit will be welcomer when convenient to yourself to make it.

I am afraid our quondam favorite Alexander has swerved from the true faith. His becoming an accomplice of the soi-disant Holy Alliance, the anti-national principles he has separately avowed, and his becoming the very leader of a combination to chain mankind down eternally to oppressions of the most barbarous ages, are clouds on his character not easily to be cleared away. But these are problems for younger heads than mine. You will see their solution and tell me of it in another world. I salute you with great friendship and respect.

a resolution of Congress. With respect for this mark of attention template with pleasure the evic reverence for that instrument, a pledge of adhesion to its principle determination to maintain and As toward this holy purpose no in his power to contribute with self, so I am equally happy in th none will do it with more zeal a pray you to accept the assura esteem and respectful consideratio

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TO JAMES MADISON

MONTICELLO, Septe

DEAR SIR,—I have got throu except the alphabet and send yo inclosed table shows the numbe of the whole and its parts. 68 cost twenty-four thousand and se

there would remain sixteen thousand to invest in stock. This would give us a thousand dollars a year forever, which beginning with such a nucleus as this would make and keep our library what it should be. Charlottesville is preparing for Lafayette. As he will see you at your own house we shall hope you will come here with him. But in the meantime you will be with us as a visitor a day or so before the 4th. Affectionately yours.

TO MESSRS. ADAMS, FITZUHUYLSON AND BROCKENBROUGH.

MONTICELLO, October 18, 1824.

I have duly received the favor of your invitation of the 12th instant to join you on the interesting occasion of the reception of Major-General Lafayette in testifying the veneration of the citizens of Richmond for his character, their sense of his services and their affection for his person. No one would harmonize in all these sentiments more cordially than myself, no one perhaps having had so protracted and multiplied proofs not only in the war, but the peace which followed it, of his zealous attachment to the service of our country. But at the age and under the infirmities of eighty-one, I am no longer equal to such a journey nor able to avail myself of occasions so distant of joining in the just expressions of the gratitude of my fellow-citizens to this early friend and benefactor. I

visit has inspired in every brea

Declining this kind invitatic must from necessity, I beg lea respect for yourselves and the ci would have been a great adc for my acceptance of it. A s of some continuance obliges me of another to convey to yoursel of Richmond these my thanks the assurance of my high consid

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TO THE MARQUIS DE L.

MONTICELLO, J.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—I have gratified by the reading of a t of Flourens which you were so k Cabanis had gone far toward anatomical structure of and act machine that certain parts of the organs of thought and consec

terms. It will be curious to see what the immaterialists will oppose to this.

I congratulate you on the testimony of gratitude you have lately received from Congress, and that it was with scarcely a shadow of opposition. The relief from your debts will give you nights of sound sleep and the surplus I hope days of ease and comfort through the rest of your life. You will have where you are better advice than I can give you on the question whether it will not be advisable to keep the stock in your own hands and in its original form. There can be no safer deposit on earth than the Treasury of the United States.

You know how much I have at heart the success of our university. Its opening now awaits only the arrival of three professors engaged in England who were to have sailed in October or November last, but of whose actual sailing we have not yet heard. Still we hourly expect them and in the moment of their arrival shall announce the opening of the University. I count on its changing the condition and character of our State in the course of a very few years. That health, happiness and the love of all may ever attend you is the constant prayer of your faithful and affectionate friend.

the former came safely the seed
which I commit to the Agric
our county, of which Mr. Mac
Of the talents and qualificatio
as a professor in the branches
in your last letter your recon
have had great weight in our e
professors are all designated so
vacancy in which we can avai
services.

I had kept back my acknow
in the hope I might have add
lations which would have been
I learnt yesterday, however, tha
been what we had wished. Th
will be deeply felt by our State
no one in it more seriously th
confess that what we have seen
this election has very much dam
I had hitherto reposed in the
fellow citizens. The ignorance
personal partialities and the ina
questions which ought to have

ened. A decided majority seem to measure their powers only by what they may think or pretend to think for the general welfare of the States. All limitations, therefore, are prostrated and consolidation the general welfare in name but not in effect is now the principle of every department of the government. I have not long to witness this, but it adds another to the motives by which the decays of nature so finely prepare us for welcoming the hour of exit from this state of being.

Be assured that in your retirement you will carry with you my entire confidence and sincere prayers for your health, happiness and prosperity.

TO EDWARD EVERETT.

MONTICELLO, July 21, 1825.

DEAR SIR,—I thank you for the copies of your two public addresses inclosed in your favor of the 6th instant; that of Concord, as a morsel of (exeut?) history and of a most interesting event, was peculiarly acceptable. I am sorry it is not in my power to give you any information on the subject of the Louisiana treaty. My memory is gone and I have no papers on the subject. But surely the "Conjectural note" you mention as annexed to the Convention must still remain annexed and preserved in the Secretary of State's

I knew the range of your m
to have supposed for a momen
but with contempt the miseral
seeking abroad some of the
University. Had I thought t
I should have asked of those wit
questions only. The seminaries o
being all of them first served
the talents of our own country, w
refuse and place ourselves thus
the whole line? Would it have be
or fidelity in us to have sunk
State to a half-lettered grade of
mitting them to inferior instruc
that of the first order merely be
without the limits of our own U
of science among us still furth
refusal of many eminent char
academical instructions, and is
advance the American charact

I am happy in the expectation which your letter authorizes that you will think our institution worthy of a visit and I shall even hope from your experience and kindness to receive suggestions for its further improvement than which none would be more respected by me. I beg you to be assured also that no visit will be received with more welcome than yours.

I am truly gratified by the flattering anticipations you express of the society of my granddaughter now arriving at Boston, and hope you will not be disappointed in this. She is so deeply seated in my affections that a kindness to her counts tenfold with me. I think her most fortunate, too, in the person to whom we have committed her happiness. I have not been acquainted with a finer character than Mr. Coolidge, more amiable, more respectable or more worthy; and (destined?) to relinquish her native home we are thankful it was in exchange for the favorite seat of hospitality and science.

TO THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.

MONTICELLO, August 8, 1825.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—Mr. Rebello of Brazil, who has rendered us an agreeable visit, tells me you will be in Washington on the 10th, and that we may hope to have the pleasure of seeing you here very soon after that; this we shall ever do with

with you. Not knowing where
would find Miss Wright, I take
it the benefit of your cover an
to superscribe its address and
that she may get it as early as
hope of seeing you within a
companions for whom I here p
repeat the assurances of my af
stant friendship and attachment

TO JAMES MADIS

MONTICELLO, (

Everything is going on smo
versity. The students are attenc
with more assiduity and looking
with more respect. The authc
is visibly strengthened as is
those who visit the place, and
whole has been salutary. The
lecturing; the two Cantabs, some
however, are reserved. I sent
enactments the other day with a

My rides to the University have brought on me great sufferings, reducing my intervals of ease from forty-five to twenty minutes. This is a good index of the changes which take place.

I was taken in by Mr. Browere. He said his operation would be of about twenty minutes, and less unpleasant than Houdon's method. I submitted without enquiry. But it was a bold experiment on his part on the health of an octogenary worn down by sickness as well as age. Successive coats of grout plastered on the naked head and kept there an hour would have been a severe trial of a young and hale man. He suffered the plaster also to get so dry that separation became difficult and even dangerous. He was obliged to use freely the mallet and chisel to break it into pieces and get off a piece at a time. These strokes of the mallet would have been sensible almost to a loggerhead. The family became alarmed and he confused till I was quite exhausted, and there became real danger that the ears would tear from the head sooner than from the plaster. I now bid adieu for ever to busts and even portraits. I do not know whether you are acquainted with Colonel Peyton of Richmond, as honest and worthy a man as lives, and the most punctual in business. He understands that Lay, your correspondent there, is become bankrupt, and would gladly serve you there. He has been mine ten or a dozen years and I never had one who would lend himself even

affectionately yours.

Voting the Declaration of Independence

Reproduction from an unfinished Engraving by Edward Savage

The picture divides itself into three groups—in the centre the com-
ce presenting the draft to President Hancock, on the right a
up of eight, on the left a group of seventeen. The members of the
ntrifice, from left to right, are R. R. Livingston, Roger Sherman,
n Adams, Jefferson and Franklin. Hancock is seated behind the
e, facing to the front, with Secretary Thomson seated at his right.
he group on the right, the figure seated with his back to the spec-
r is Charles Carroll, and the man with his hat on, who is standing
he right, is Stephen Hopkins. Among the others in this group
George Read, Hopkinson, Wolcott and Witherspoon. In the group
he left the seated figure with a cane is Robert Morris, and in the
ground are Samuel Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Edward Rutledge,
ip Livingston, Benjamin Rush, Thomas Stone, George Ross, and
er Wilson. One of the first trial proofs of this engraving is in the
net collection, framed and hanging in the Exhibition Room of the
ow Library, New York. The reproduction presented herewith
made from this impression, which shows that a number of the
s were left unfinished, and consequently appear entirely blank.
engraving is upon plate 7 and was presented by Samuel T. Snow,
ston, to the Massachusetts Historical Society in November, 1859,
e work of an unknown artist. It was stated that it had been left
y years ago by a party of play actors in payment of their board
an inn-keeper, who, after keeping it for twenty years, brought
Boston. The Lenox Library acknowledges its indebtedness to Mr.
rles Henry Hart, of Philadelphia, an authority on American art
the name of the artist who made the engraving. Mr. Hart discov-
that it was engraved by Edward Savage, and left unfinished by
at the time of his death, July 6, 1817. The original picture, from
h the engraving of the same size is copied, has been recently
ired by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and is of such
gnized significance that it is being used as a guide to the restoration
ndependence Hall. The painting was begun by Robert Edge Pine
unfinished by him at his death, November 19, 1788, purchased
his widow by Bowen and Savage, for the New York Museum,
finished by the latter. Pine called the painting "The American
gress Voting Independence."

MANUSCRIPTS

FROM

THE VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY COLLECTION.

INTRODUCTORY NOTES.

A curious old tome bearing the title "Thomas Jefferson's Letter Book" recently came to light in the Virginia State Library at Richmond. Upon examination it was found to contain copies of letters and orders sent by Jefferson during the last six months of his Governorship of the State of Virginia. In all probability these letters and orders were transcribed in this book by one of Jefferson's secretaries or some other official. Careful consideration of the contents led to the selections presented in the following pages which, though not attempting to give the collection in its entirety, owing to repetitions of the same statement to different persons, may be said, however, to present the gist of the collection as a whole.

So far as is known this is the first time the letters have been printed and given to the public. It is well known that Jefferson was in the habit of retaining a copy of everything that emanated from his pen. These copies were usually in his own handwriting. It was presumably owing to the stress of the occasion during which these letters were issued that he entrusted the copying to a clerk. Hence the copies of these letters and orders in the old yellowed volume in which they have been preserved.

These documents are of unusual interest as written evidences of Jefferson's efforts to cope with one of the greatest crises of his life, when, at the expiration of his second term as Governor of Virginia, his native State was a centre of warring elements. Strife concentrated about him. He had to supply the Virginia regiment in Washington's Army with men, and at the same time send all possible support to General Gates in his Southern Campaign. The Indians in the western part of the State were a source of constant anxiety and trouble, and the British and Hessian prisoners had to be guarded and supplied with provisions. Then came Benedict Arnold, early in January, 1781, with his vessels of war and sixteen hundred men to besiege and plunder the city of Richmond, and to cap the climax of Jefferson's trials. How Jefferson conducted himself is a matter of history which the documents contained in "The Richmond Collection" further corroborate, testi-

Acknowledgment is due to John P.
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va., to
the editors of the present edition of Jeffer
for the reproduction of the manuscripts i

MANUSCRIPTS FROM THE VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY COLLECTION.

TO THE QUARTER-MASTERS OF FREDERICK, HAMPSHIRE AND BERKELEY.

RICHMOND, December 24, 1780.

SIR,—A detachment of the militia of the county of Frederick being ordered to Fort Pitt on their way down the Ohio, you are desired to act as commissary and quarter-master for them till their arrival at Fort Pitt. The time of their rendezvousing within the county will be made known to you by the commanding officer. You will, therefore, provide in time subsistence for them during their march, and transportation for the little baggage they will carry. You will also receive and transport with them to the same place 400 camp kettles, 1000 pounds powder, some medicine, tents and other things. This transportation is to be effected by wagons or horses for hire, and not to be purchased. I send you for the purpose of enabling you to perform these duties to ——— for the expenditure of which you will finally settle with the board of auditors for the counties of

TO MAJOR-GENERAL BARO

RICHMOND, J

SIR,—I was honored with you
Colonel Loyanté. General Wee
care of the works at Frederi
committed, being now at Hano
have referred Colonel Loyanté
them authority to make use of
howitz or mortars at New Castle
for they are unmounted. I h
instant that 744 riflemen under
were as far as Albemarle on their
then within sixty miles of Fred
ordered them to proceed to that

TO MAJOR-GENERAL BARO

RICHMOND, Ja

there be any State arms fit for use and still undelivered they are so few that we may consider them as nothing. I should, therefore, think it proper to discharge so many militia as cannot be furnished with arms. My letter of yesterday will point out what particular militia should be discharged. Should it happen that there are already more militia with you from the counties enumerated in my yesterday's letter than you have arms for, would it not be proper to send the surplus of such militia over to General Nelson to take the place and arms of so many of his who were not meant to be detained?

The public have not a pound of powder or other article of military stores at South Quay, except some twenty-four and eighteen pound iron cannon: they are unusually heavy for this bore, and a quarter-master has been specially sent and employed there during the last summer in bringing them over to Suffolk or Smithfield. They have so far baffled his attempts, as that he has got over but one of them; another broke down a bridge on its passage, which suspend his further endeavors.

P. S. If it be possible for you to spare Colonel Senf to plan our works at Westham we shall be glad of his assistance.

proposed to Major Forsyth
appointment of deputy quarte
you had been pleased to refer t
ment was kept open, I thinl
which time (and indeed at
never received any answer fr
or intimation through any otl
would undertake it. On the c
by letter from him that he hac
of deputy commissary of
Southern Department. In the
Canington, appointed by Gen
quarter-master to the South
here, claimed the right of nomina
a Major Claiborne. Though w
priety of his claim, yet it was a w
with Major Claiborne and a r
the refusal of Mr. Divers and
find another whom we could
points, which induced us to re
altogether to Baron Steuben,
approved of Major Claiborne
known him while

undertake to satisfy you also of its propriety. I thought it my duty to inform you of this matter, and have no doubt from anything which I have yet seen but that Major Claiborne will do justice to the Baron's expectations.

TO GENERAL NELSON.

RICHMOND, January 16, 1781.

SIR,—The bearer hereof, Captain Joel, proposes to engage with others to undertake with himself an enterprise on the enemy's fleet wherever it shall be collected in harbor. As he requires only an old vessel of the most worthless kind, and proper preparations for her, I think the object will justify the risk. So many orders and measures may be necessary in the detail of executing this business that I cannot do better than to give a general sanction to it, and ask the favor of yourself to have everything provided which he may think necessary to ensure success. Rewards are expected on desperate undertakings of this kind, and though not necessary to stimulate him, may be necessary for his associates. I will, therefore, leave it to yourself to fix them previously, or to agree with the gentlemen that they shall be referred to the Executive after the service shall have been performed.

applied for in your letter of the
have. We have no tents of
spades, shovels and padlocks
furnished. We have sent to
camp-kettles, which shall be
as they come.

I think a few days will
the enemy's ultimate designs
meantime I do not wish to give
as to the place of slaughtering t
expenditure of pork indeed at
be forbidden. It shall be my
this invasion to divert as little
supplies for the Southern army.

TO BARON STEUB

RICHMOND, Ja

SIR,—A warrant was yesterd
Mr. Harrison for two hundred
and I shall take the first opport

Dr. Evans, the bearer of your letter, will receive from the gentleman who has the care of our medicine whatever articles can be furnished from that stock. It is a very imperfect collection. I, immediately, on receiving the communication from you by Major Walker that you would wish such a person as you therein described to be with you, laid it before the Council. We concluded to propose to Mr. Walker (late one of our delegates) to accept this office; having once been a member of the Council, he is not unacquainted with our arrangements. I sent to him by express, and shall hope for an answer very shortly. I sincerely wish he may consent to undertake it, as I am satisfied he can save you much trouble. Should he decline it I apprehend it is not easy to find another who will be of real use to you.

None of the militia with General Weedon (except from the counties of Rockbridge, Augusta, Rockingham and Shenandoah) were of the counties intended to be kept in the field. I thought it necessary to mention this circumstance to you, as you might perhaps think proper to discharge them before they join General Nelson. I have the honor to be, with great respect and esteem, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

I believe, are ready. They
delivered to Major Loman's or
a single article of the others
list of necessaries wanted. W
only undertake for him to fur
Continental quarter-master or
person to procure them; if thi
approved, this or any other assi
shall be afforded. The practi
the enemy of laying the coun
they pass under a parole is sc
I have thought it necessary to issu
of which I enclose you a copy.
to be, with the greatest esteer
obedient and most humble serv

TO BARON STEUB

RICHMOND, Ja

SIR,—I send you below a list
which were called on to make a
thousand men for this invasion,
called into the field

of those counties, I think it would be best that these below mentioned should be first discharged. I have the honor to be, with great esteem, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

Amherst.	Amelia
Albemarle.	Brunswick.
Fluvanna.	Dinwiddie.
Goochland.	Chesterfield.
Powhatan.	Henrico.

Note.—Rockbridge, Augusta and Rockingham were also called down on the former invasion, but I apprehend it will not be proper to discharge them.

TO GOVERNOR NASH OF NORTH CAROLINA.

RICHMOND, February 2, 1781.

SIR,—As it is possible the enemy may mean to continue in their present position at Portsmouth, and thereby shut up all commerce through the bay of Chesapeake, it becomes necessary to make provision in time through some other channel, of salt, clothing and coverings for our Southern army. South Quay presents itself as the most practicable port. We have found it necessary here to permit the exportation of corn *on public account* to procure salt for public use. Vessels will, therefore, be freighted with this article from South Quay, which, as they must of necessity pass through your State, I hope will be permitted to pass freely; indeed could your Excellency give

desired to be established by (

We hope within a short ti equipments of the residue of c four and five hundred) and General Greene, being determ body of plunderers in our Sta as possible of our effectual aic quarter. We shall oppose the send our regulars to join the

I have the honor to be, wit your Excellency's most obedie servant.

TO BARON STEU

RICHMOND,

SIR,—The inclosed letter con fication the Executive have rece of any such cases as that of therein stated. Exclusive of claim, the express reservation officers of the rights of all tho

substituted in his place. As you are proceeding to a new arrangement of our line, I have taken the liberty of referring Lieutenant Warman with the inclosed letter to you to claim his rank. Should these be contrary to the expectations of the Executive, such reasons against his claim and in favor of his competition, as in your judgment should decide this point against Lieutenant Warman, shall be obliged to you for a communication of them; and in the meantime to keep the question open.

I have the honor to be with very great esteem and respect, your most obedient humble servant.

TO BARON STEUBEN.

IN COUNCIL, February 7, 1781.

SIR,—The bearer hereof, Colonel Gaines, a militia officer in the county of Amherst, being desirous to become qualified in fact for the command he holds in his county, has applied to us to be permitted to serve on such a footing as will place it in his power to acquire a knowledge of his duty, asking nothing but rations and forage. While others, offended at the preference given to officers formerly of the line, have resigned commissions, the duty of which they were not qualified to discharge, this gentleman more laudably determines to learn those duties. This spirit we wish to encourage because produced by a due tempera-

acquire the knowledge necessar
to act in their proper comma
rations and forage allowed the
expense of the State. I am, w
Sir, yours, etc.

TO THE VIRGINIA DELEGATES

RICHMOND, F

GENTLEMEN,—The Courier d
from Penet and Company, havin
stores for this State, was chas
the enemy in the summer of
principally artillery stores, too
for us to think of bringing then
the loss of our papers we are
an invoice of them, but they a
a Mr. I. Bradford, in Boston, w
furnish you with one. If you
board any part of the French
at any time be coming here, it

TO GENERAL NELSON.

IN COUNCIL, February 10, 1781.

DEAR GENERAL,—Information having been given the Board that sundry horses of British property, having been left by the enemy, were taken by our militia or unarmed citizens, and a question made whether they belong to the Commonwealth or the captor, we are of opinion that they should be yielded to the captor. It is thought, however, when any public doubt can arise who was captor, that the horses should be put in the hands of the State quarter-master, and the party or parties claiming make their right appear to the Commissioner of the War Office. As this question, as far as we are informed, concerns only persons under your command, I take the liberty of communicating it to you.

Your disposition of the hides of slaughtered beeves is approved of. I am sorry any loss has been incurred in that article before. We made it the subject of inquiry on the former invasion, and from the reports made to us, had reason to believe all had been taken care of. The oil is almost of as much importance as the hide.

The wagons which were sent to Fredericksburg for camp-kettles found none ready made. Mr. Hunter is making more, and other wagons will go off for them within three on four days. As fast as they are brought we shall endeavor to send them to

IN COUNCIL, F

SIR,—I have been honored
of yesterday's date. Your re
importance of erecting a sma
was considered by the Executi
of your friendly attentions to
State, and was by them, as you
the assembly. The assembly, p
not, as far as I am informed
sideration. The invasion whic
before their rising prevented
being done till the departure o
this place, and the return of th
The proposition of undertaking
you then again renewed was a
and they determined to procu
several articles necessary for car
diate execution according to a
prepared by Colonel Senf. I th
misapprehended us when you
agreed that the forty negroes

Council, that the 7th, or any other day was fixed on for their assembling, and that we could not have *agreed* that the forty negroes and ten artificers should be furnished by the five nearest counties may be deduced from the conversation which you will recollect to have passed between us the evening before you last went to Cabin Point. You informed me you meant to call for twenty militia from each of the five circumjacent counties to come to Hood's with their hoes and axes to erect the work, but to notify them at the same time that you would receive ten negroes in their room. And you asked me whether you must apply to government for authority to do this. I answered, that such an application would produce no effect, as it had been the subject of conversation at the Council Board that day, and the Board was of opinion we had no right to call out the militia to do fatigue duty. You then replied, you could do it of your own authority and throw yourself on the assembly for a justification.

I repeat this conversation thus particularly to satisfy you that we could not have agreed that the five nearest counties should produce these laborers, and of course that we stand discharged of having failed to fulfil such an agreement.

The Executive have not by the laws of this State, any power to call a freeman to labor even for the public without his consent, nor a slave without that of his master: sensible of this, when

... to hire the slaves in
of Hood's, where I thought it mc
would be willing to hire as t
their safety more immediately
sent a Captain Allen on this bu
sequent journey to Petersburg Co
me that he had himself engaged e
carpenters were assigned to Co
place. The several articles of t
and fascine knives and barrov
for him here, a boat to carry t
took it for granted that they
blacksmiths are ready at this pl
What success Captain Allen has h
to me. The Executive are fa
this work unnecessary; nor yet tl
of their power to furnish the nec
ing it. Yet they may possibly
in their expectations of engaging v
the only means in their power.
necessary work is not to be abandc
means are not so energetic as they
and on the contrary that it is their

this work, and if they cannot accomplish it in a shorter, they will in a longer time.

From a review of these circumstances, I hope you will be persuaded that any delays which may have occured have been produced by circumstances which it was not in our power to control, and not from either a want of attention or inclination to the work. I have the honor to be, with great respect, yours, etc., etc.

TO SPEAKER HARRISON
(HOUSE OF BURGESSES).

RICHMOND, February 12, 1781.

SIR,—Colonel John Gibson is appointed to go as next in command under General Clarke on the business communicated to you. As Colonel Gibson is now here he will return to Fort Pitt by the way of Baltimore to see the powder sent on, and prevent any danger of its stopping by the way. Be so good as to lodge at Goddard's, the printer, in Baltimore, a line to Colonel Gibson informing him in what State the procuring of the powder is; he will call there for it.

That your information may be perfect as we can render it, I am to inform you that the three months' militia under General Stevens in North Carolina, their number not known, are discharged, having served their term out. For southern news I beg leave to refer you to the President of Con-

instant with five hundred men
General Lawson went down tov
equal number, whereon Dunlap
night. They are drawing th
shallow water, and have a large
York cut down so as to mount t
pounders on one deck. I am, etc

TO BARON STEUBI

RICHMOND, Feb

SIR,—The inclosed resolutions
January 8th and April 9th, 17
Captain Weths' independent com
were raised, will inform you of a
they seem entitled of not bein
that station without their consen
one of October 3d, 1780, inco
positive terms into the troops o
former resolutions were probabl
at the time. The footing on

they would rather join his than remain at Fort Pitt after losing their own officers, I beg leave to refer to you whether it might not be proper that you should order so many of them to be annexed to that regiment *as should be willing to join it.*

This, while it pays due respect to a solemn engagement with those people, will probably effect the wish of Congress in reducing that, as well as other detached corps, to some regular from.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

TO BARON STEUBEN.

RICHMOND, February 15, 1781.

SIR,—I received last night a letter from General Greene referring me for particulars to you. However, he gives me enough to convince me that reinforcements of militia must be sent him. I think the most speedy and effectual reinforcement would be the militia of Rockbridge, Augusta, Rockingham and Shenandoah now encamped below, provided they can be induced to go willingly. The length of their march heretofore, and having been some time in service, seems to give them a right to be consulted. I leave the detaching them to the aid of General Greene to your better judgment. Should you approve of it and think it necessary to call other militia to take their place, I will order others. Besides this reinforcement to

out to-day the orders to Washin
Botetourt, Pittsylvania and Her
advise any more, and think th
more will be sent.

I have the honor to be, with
etc., etc.

TO BARON STEUB

RICHMOND, Fe

SIR,—Mr. Loyall, from the p
West Bridge, representing to m
hundred of the militia of Prince
folk are embodied, that they
considerably, restraining their fo
checking their motions (which l
is confirmed by letter from Gen
that they are dispirited for wa
munication with the main arm
end of the Dismal, and medita
their arms. I submit to

suffice to effect this. I have taken the liberty of referring Mr. Loyall to you. He will also speak with you on the subject of arms; but as those already embodied are armed, I cannot but doubt the expediency of sending any from our stock under present circumstances.

I order the commissary to send a deputy to subsist these men on the east of the Dismal. Every circumstance of notice will keep up their spirits; and if the enemy can be restrained from foraging below Portsmouth as well as above, they will be less easy in their situation. I am, etc., etc.

TO BARON STEUBEN.

RICHMOND, February 18, 1781.

SIR,—I have this moment received intelligence that Lord Cornwallis continues his rapid approach, and there is reason to believe he was at Roanoke on the 14th. This information is not authentic, yet it comes in such manner as to command some attention. I have, therefore, thought it expedient to order every man of the counties of Powhatan, Cumberland, Amelia, Lunenburg and Brunswick who has a firelock, or for whom one can be procured, to be embodied and marched immediately to join General Greene, and those of the counties of Chesterfield and Dinwiddie to be embodied, but not marched till further orders, which they

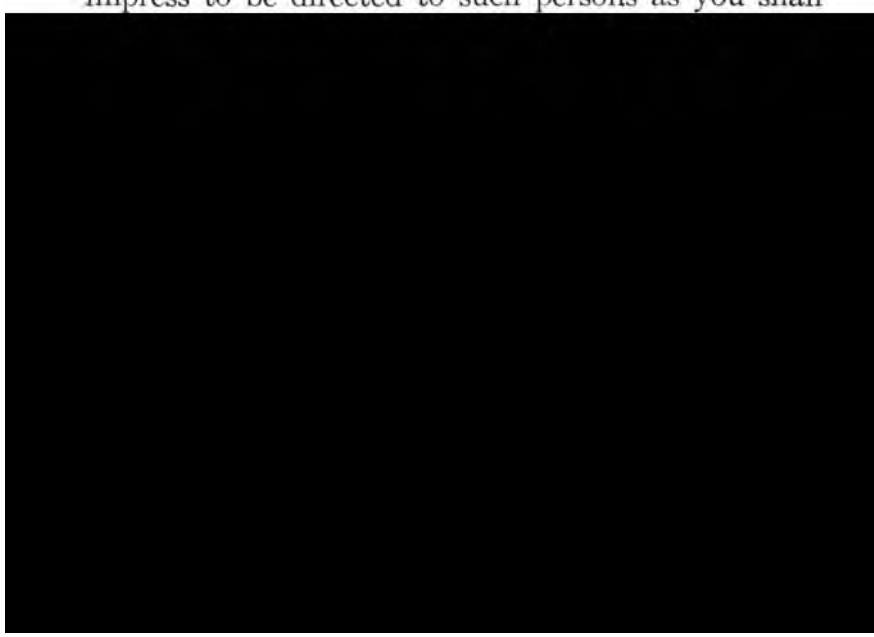
may receive at the moment of embodying better adapted to actual circumstances.

I am aware of the possibility that my information may be premature, yet as its truth is equally possible and the consequences of disregarding it might be so much more fatal, I think it my duty to take this measure. I am, etc., etc.

TO GENERAL GREENE.

RICHMOND, February 19, 1781.

SIR,—I wrote you in haste yesterday by the return of your express in answer to your letter of the 15th. Major McGill not being able to set out till this morning, furnishes me with an opportunity of inclosing you regular blank powers of impress to be directed to such persons as you shall



those also who though remaining of the line cannot have a present command for want of men. If these go, it will be in your power to permit such of the militia officers to return home as choose it, and forming the men into small battalions, to dispose of both regular and militia officers as you please.

Baron Steuben has availed himself at Suffolk of the regular officers by forming the militia into regiments of four hundred each, and dividing the regiment into two battalions of two hundred each. This gave room for the regular officers, who, of course, commanded those of the militia of the same rank; however, this and every other plan is submitted to yourself. I have the honor to be, with very great esteem, Sir, etc., etc.

TO BARON STEUBEN.

RICHMOND, February 21, 1781.

SIR,—I received from Mr. Armistead yesterday afternoon a copy of the receipt for the one hundred and seventeen blankets. He excuses himself for the error in calling them one hundred and fifty-five from having spoken by memory. I did not observe till I delivered it to you that the certificate of the delivery of Mr. Ross's blankets (one hundred and five I think there were) wanted a date. I know, however, that they were delivered about the same time with those from Mr. Armistead.

There will still remain ninety unaccounted for, which will be worth inquiring.

The enclosed letter from the Continental director of the hospital at Fredericksburg being proper to be transmitted to whatever person has succeeded Dr. Kirkman, either in his office generally or in the custody of the Continental medicines, and being uninformed who that person is, I take the liberty of submitting it to your order.

TO THE OFFICER COMMANDING THE NAVAL FORCE OF HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY ON THE COAST OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, February 28, 1781.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to you the inclosed letter which accompanied others from

my power to have done to render it more so, I shall with great pleasure have it done.

General Washington mentions that you had been so kind as to take on board some arms and clothing on account of this State. Captain Maxwell is instructed to take measures for receiving them. I shall be happy to have it in my power to contribute by any orders I can give towards supplying your troops with provisions, or any other necessaries which may promote their health or accommodation, and in every instance to testify our gratitude to your nation in general, and yourself personally, for the aid you have brought us on the present emergency, and the honor to be, with the greatest esteem and respect, Sir, yours, etc., etc.

TO COLONEL PICKERING.

RICHMOND, March 4, 1781.

SIR,—I am very sorry that the appointment of deputy quarter-master in this State has been so managed as to produce difficulty. You will he pleased to observe that after I wrote to Major Forsythe to know whether he would accept of it, I waited upwards of a month and received no answer. The business of transportation suffered greatly for want of a head to the several deputies, and much distressed the Southern army. At the end of that period I received a letter from Major

Forsythe taking no notice of the appointment of deputy quarter-master which had been tendered him, and showing that he was acting under a new appointment of deputy commissary-general to the Southern army, or of the Southern department, I forget which. From this it was supposed that he declined undertaking the office of deputy quarter-master, and the papers were put into the hands of Baron Steuben and a new appointment made, as has been formerly explained to you. At the time we proposed Major Forsythe as deputy quarter-master his former office of deputy commissary of purchases in this State was become a nullity, because we had undertaken to provide by agents of our own, the specifics required by Congress, which were to be delivered to store-keepers under the direction of the quarter-master

perfectly satisfied, and does not propose to urge a right to the appointment.

Major Claiborne being at first utterly unknown to me, I was afraid to do more in my former letter to you than to hand to you what was said of him by others. The duties of his office, giving me daily occasion to judge of him from my own observation, I think he is exceedingly attentive, discreet, with talents not inferior to the office, and upon the whole that he will give you satisfaction. I have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir, yours, etc., etc.

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY.

RICHMOND, March 5, 1781.

SIR,—The Executive (on the public account) are under a difficulty which will be sufficiently explained by the within paper. You will perceive by that that we propose to refer the matter to arbitration in another State. Nevertheless, we suppose the only question which occasions a doubt (that is whether if Mr. Nathan took up the bills bona fide, as he alleges, he is entitled to a payment in hard, money at par) must have been frequently decided, and in such case we should be unwilling to show such ignorance of the law as to require an award on a clear point. I am, therefore, desired to beg, your advice on that point,

to trouble you further for an
if you will be so good as to ob
very great esteem, your most ob

TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOU

IN COUNCIL,

SIR,—The Executive were i
last summer or fall, that the Acc
galleys were deserted by offi
left open to be plundered of thei
Orders were immediately giv
Baron to arrest the officers, to l
for and taken, one of the gal
to the Bayside of the eastern
with the same men and the c
to the western shore to be
being infested with privateers
vented the immediate execut
and the subsequent invasions

We have taken, and shall continue to pursue, measures for punishing those who have thus abused the public, and recovering indemnification, but should it be not expedient to dispose of the hulls, the sanction of the general assembly, if they approve of it, would be necessary.

I have the honor to be, etc., etc.

TO GENERAL MUHLENBERG.

IN COUNCIL, March 16, 1781.

SIR,—We have thought it better to change our line of expresses from hence to your headquarters, and make it across the river at Hood's. Mr. Kempe comes down with sundry articles procured at the request of the Marquis, and to procure others which could not be got here. These you will be so kind as to have taken care of to be delivered to the particular order of the Marquis when he shall arrive. I before wrote to ask the favor of you to take measures for the subsistence and safe custody of the horses procured for the Marquis by Mr. Smith or his agents.

The militia who were first called into service and still remain are, as I am informed, impatient to be relieved. They should certainly have been relieved before this, but it cannot be unknown to them that an enterprise is meditated, which may put an end, in some measure, to the necessity of calling them from their homes in the future. I

the moment this enterprise is
not very many days will be req
be ready to take their places i
necessary. I shall be glad to h
quently, and am, with much e
etc., etc.

TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUS

IN COUNCIL, :

SIR,—I take the liberty of inclo
assembly, the within propositio
the Continental agent for the S
lature alone can carry it into effe
with approbation. I have the h
very great respect, Sir, yours, et

TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

IN COUNCIL, M

very important event, by which a firm bond of union is drawn on these States, our friends enabled to report confidence in our engagements, and our enemies deprived of their only remaining hope. I have the honor to be, etc.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF HISPANIOLA.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, March 24, 1781.

SIR,—Mr. David Ross, commercial agent for this State, who, as such, is entrusted with the exportation of commodities on the public account, and information of necessaries for the army, dispatches a vessel for the island over which your Excellency presides.

The extreme distress of this State for arms and military stores, and the unison of object of his most Christian Majesty and the North American States in the present war against Great Britain, embolden me to ask your Excellency's permission to the agent of Mr. Ross to purchase, either from private or public stores within your government, and to export such arms and military stores as the proceeds of the cargo may enable him to purchase. Not knowing whether the regulations of your government may admit this without your permission, I have taken the liberty of troubling your Excellency with this application, and have the honor to be, with sentiments of the highest

respect, your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR NASH.

RICHMOND, March 24, 1781.

SIR,—The situation of affairs in our eastern and southern quarters rendering peace on our western frontier extremely desirable, the general assembly of this State, by a resolution which I do myself the honor of enclosing to your Excellency, have recommended a conciliation with the Cherokees in a particular manner. Not knowing what is the present situation of the war with that nation I have given authority to Colonels Preston and Christian and Major Martin to concur with any commissioners whom your Excellency may think

the commissioners that every just cause of complaint on that subject should be removed by us as far as this State is concerned in it. Better information will perhaps enable you to be more precise in your instructions to your commissioners.

I had the honor of your Excellency's letter of the 17th instant from Granville county. I have given orders to our commissary to instruct his agents in Mecklenburg and Halifax counties to pursue the plan your Excellency had begun, and to avail himself in the fullest manner of the resource which the river and seasons afford us. He will send out salt for the purpose of curing what fish can be taken there. He apprehends considerable difficulty in the article of barrels.

You will, no doubt, before this reaches you, hear of the arrival of twelve British ships in our bay, under Graves and Arbuthnot. Seven of them are of the line, two 50's, the others smaller. They are said to have fallen in with the French fleet destined for the same place just off the capes, and to have had a partial engagement in which neither suffered the loss of a ship or other material injury.

I apprehend our plans against Arnold will fall to the ground. I am, etc., etc.

TO GENERAL GREENE.

IN COUNCIL, MARCH 24, 1781.

SIR,—I do myself the honor of inclosing to you some resolutions of general assembly on the subject of the horses procured and to be procured for the first and third regiments of cavalry, in the execution of which I shall need your assistance. Representations were made by the conduct of the persons who were, or pretended to be, entrusted with the execution of the impress warrants, which I had inclosed to you, very unfavorably to them. They are said to have transgressed extremely, not only by exceeding the tract of country to which the warrants were restrained, but in the kind of horses on which they seized. This produced the resolutions of March 7th, the first of which is no doubt

is whether a stone horse, gelding or brood mare. 2d. A description by the size, age, and general appearance, which latter circumstance I would only wish to have designated by such short terms as those "fine," "indifferent," etc., etc. 3d. The sum at which estimated. 4th. Whose property. 5th. In what county inpressed. 6th. By whom impressed. 7th. To what purpose applied.

This, I apprehend, will answer most of the purposes which the general assembly had in view. Should there have been any other circumstances in the conduct of these gentlemen which would become proper subjects of enquiry, they can only be gathered from those who would be interested in producing them. On view of such a report yourself also will be enabled to judge which particular horses, according to the same resolution, must be returned to their owners.

Before it will be in our power to proceed in the execution of the resolution of March 17th I must give you the trouble of procuring me information what number of horses will be wanting to fill up the two regiments after withdrawing such of the impress horses as are, by the resolution before mentioned, to be returned. It would be the wish of the Executive to appropriate a certain portion of the money for the purchase of these, and that this should be laid out by persons of your own appointment if it would be agreeable to you. I am, etc., etc.

TO THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.

IN COUNCIL, March 28, 1781.

SIR,—Colonel Senf handed me a list of entrenching tools and other necessaries for the operations against Portsmouth. Notwithstanding present appearances, I shall have them proceed. I apprehend we shall be obliged to have many of them made at Fredericksburg.

Mr. Walker delivered me your wish to have seamen procured for manning the armed vessels. I know of no method of effecting this but by draughting from the lower militia such men as are used to the water. Should this weaken the body of militia too much we can have them reinforced by other militia, but perhaps the arrival of the fleet and transports of the enemy may have rendered

to you the station he takes, and that it be convenient to your situation.

We are now calling for militia as stated below, to relieve those who have had so very long a tour. They will probably begin to come in within a fortnight, and be all in within four weeks. These of the counties of Loudoun, Fauquier, Prince William, Fairfax, Spotsylvania, Caroline and Culpeper, some of whom are already in and some coming under calls issued some little time ago are meant to be retained, and with those stated below to constitute the force of the ensuing two or three months. We are the more anxious to relieve the militia who have been so long in the field because, during their absence the act for raising new levies is suspended in their counties

Captain Reid's troop of horse is just arrived here from guarding the Saratoga prisoners, in which business it has been employed for eighteen months past. They came under an order which was meant to carry them into immediate service below, but Captain Reid reports them to me as totally unfit for service from poverty, sore back and broken saddles. I, therefore, have thought it best to send them to Port Royal to refit, as there is at that place a plenty of forage which cannot be brought forward for the use of either army, and they will be convenient to Fredericksburg where their equipments may be effected.

I have the pleasure to inclose you a letter of

Orange	140	St
Louisa	140	Ki
Essex	107	

TO BARON STEU

IN COUNC

SIR,—No term having been fix
for the service of the militia, I c
it could have been collected
ten days of expiring. Never
certain they would have been
this had it not been for the e
against Portsmouth. It was t
ous to change the whole body
critical juncture. The moment
laid aside we called for militia
named in the margin, who with
from Loudoun, Fauquier, Fairfa
Spotsylvania, Caroline and

we expected twenty-seven hundred men, the number you had desired to keep up while nothing offensive was meditated. Of all this we gave notice to the Marquis Lafayette, the then commanding officer. Considering the unusually long tour the riflemen and other militia below have served, I think every acknowledgment of their patient service just, and every encouragement necessary to keep them contentedly till the arrival of the reliefs ordered from the counties in the margin. I suppose we are not to expect the men till the middle of the month, and that it will be the last of the month before all get in. We take for granted you will be pleased always to notify the executive the number of men you think requisite in the field, which may enable them to give orders for them on the proper counties, I am, etc., etc.

Hampshire	242	Stafford	113
Berkeley	250	Louisa	140
Frederick	267	King George	114
Shenandoah	217	Essex	107
Orange	140		
			1598

TO GENERAL MUHLENBERG.

IN COUNCIL, April 3, 1781.

SIR,—The men under your command who have been in the field from the beginning of the invasion,

having served a tour of duty unusually long, I am anxious to have them satisfied of the accidents which have as yet prevented their relief. Others would have been ordered in their places long e'er this, had it not been for the enterprise meditated against Portsmouth. The changing the whole militia was thought too dangerous an operation at that critical time. They know the circumstances which occasioned this enterprise to be laid aside. The moment the arrival of a reinforcement to the enemy obliged us to discontinue our intentions, a body of militia was called for to relieve them, from the counties which had not yet been in service. I state to you in the margin[1] the whole of them. The six counties first named were called on to aid the operations against Portsmouth. It was meant, however, that they shall be kept with

I think myself very particularly obliged to acknowledge the patient service of those who have been so long from home, and am anxious that they should know that this has not proceeded from any previous intention in government, but from the circumstances before explained. I hope they will be relieved in a very few days, and that in the meantime they will fill up the measure of merit by continuing to restrain the excursions of the enemy till others can come to succeed to those duties. I beg leave to have these matters particularly explained to Colonel Matthews and Bouyer, and through them to their men, who, I believe, have been longest from home. I am, etc., etc.

TO BARON STEUBEN.

IN COUNCIL, April 6, 1781.

SIR,—The Executive have had it much at heart to prevent, as far as possible, interruption in raising the new levies while they were constrained to bring a number of militia into the field. For this reason about one-half of the counties in the northern part of the State were not called on for militia till they had time to go through their draught. This being done by them, they have been all of them (except those laying much exposed on the bay and lower parts of the rivers) required to send one-fourth of their militia to relieve those of the southern counties now in the field.

Those amounted but to the number of three thousand and seventy-five, and we had wished as soon as they could be in, and the southern counties discharged, to set those southern counties to raising their new levies, and leave them undisturbed during that operation, which would employ them two months. This plan has, however, been broken on by a requisition from General Greene of fifteen hundred militia, which obliged us to call on eleven of those counties. Anxious as we are to favor the raising the new levies we would not sacrifice to it the manifest safety of the State, and will, therefore, call for from them any number of militia you shall think requisite to act defensively in this State.

Major Nelson's third troop came here, and Captain Reid reported them totally unfit for service, from poverty, sore backs, etc. I, therefore, ordered

from Congress for all moneys advanced to them. Since the war has been transferred to the southward, the calls for money have been so apparently indispensable that we could not await warrants from Congress as had been before practised on draughts from yourself or Major General Gates, to whom authority to draw for money was given. Nevertheless we think it essential to obtain your sanction of the moneys after payment of them, for which purpose I take the liberty of troubling you with Major Claiborne's receipt for some moneys from the State, which were ordered without any previous authority from a sense of their necessity.

It is not in our power to produce you the £5,000 hard money which you desired, but we have put into the hands of Major Claiborne a warrant for half a million of pounds current money to be liable to your order only. Perhaps you can find means to have the hard money purchased in Philadelphia for money to be paid here.

That you may form some idea of the indiscretions which have occasioned a dissatisfaction in the impresses of horses, I inclose you copies of two papers lodged with me against a Mr. Rudder employed in that business. Instead of soothing the minds of the people, and softening the harsh act of taking their valuable horses by force, it has been frequently accompanied, as we are informed, by defiances of the civil power, and circumstances of personal irritation.

As tedious as is the operation of reasoning with every individual on whom we are obliged to exercise disagreeable powers, yet free people think they have a right to an explanation of the circumstances which give rise to the necessity under which they suffer. Such has been the general irritation under these impresses that we have been obliged to authorize the county lieutenants to restrain them under the directions of the resolutions of the assembly I formerly inclosed you. I am, etc., etc.

TO COLONEL HENRY LEE.

IN COUNCIL, April 13, 1781.

SIR,—I am exceedingly sorry to hear that the counties on Potomac are so much harassed by the enemy, and am very apprehensive it will con-

make use of a party of militia not exceeding the number of a troop as mounted infantry, finding their own horses, we may order forage to be found them while on actual duty, but in every other respect they must be considered as militia for this purpose. I inclose you an order to Mr. McMillan, deputy to Mr. Brown in your county. I am, etc., etc.

TO BARON STEUBEN.

RICHMOND, April 14, 1781.

SIR,—As so much of the subject of Colonel Davies' letter as relates to the conduct of the Continental issuing commissary general in this State lies within your powers of reformation altogether, I take the liberty of handing on the letter to you. It is very interesting to us that the provisions issued for Continental use be issued to persons authorized to give proper vouchers for debiting the continent, and I entertain no doubt but that you will be so kind as to have this branch of business so arranged. In the meantime it might have an ill effect to stop the issue at so early a day as the one proposed, as within that space it might not perhaps be practicable to have the necessary arrangements made. I also inclose you copies of letters just come to hand from the President of Congress. I wish this intelligence may not stop the Pennsylvania Line, and leave General Greene to depend still on this State and Maryland alone. As to ourselves,

it is our wish to act on the defensive only in this State, and not to stop a single regular till General Greene should be made sufficiently superior to his enemy. I am, etc., etc.

P. S. I think in conversation you mentioned that you should store the spare arms and military stores from General Muhlenberg's camp at Prince George Court House. As the depredations of the enemy on Potomac have stopped a considerable part of the militia we had relied on to reinforce General Muhlenberg, so that we are obliged to call on other counties, he will probably continue some time too weak to oppose the enemy. This seems to render it essential that the stores above-mentioned be withdrawn out of reach.

Prince George Court House being but four miles from the river, I submit it to you whether on

their getting to the rendezvous. As circumstances may render it necessary to change the rendezvous, you will be pleased to order them by the way of ——— where they will receive final orders on that head.

You are at liberty to deduct from the above number any delinquents whom you may send with them under sentence to serve six months or any longer time for having failed to obey former calls, or deserting from duty. Should any individuals you shall call for fail to attend at the time you appoint for their meeting in your county, so as to ascertain a deficiency in the above number, you will be pleased immediately to call for that deficiency from the next divisions, and will take measures for sentencing and sending on such new delinquents for six months, and so from time to time on every call. I am, etc., etc.

P. S. to the letters to Fauquier and Loudoun.—Your men now in the field below are to be discharged the moment those above called for arrive there.

P. S. to the letter to Goochland.—You will also be pleased to deduct from the above number the forty men furnished by your county to guard prisoners to Winchester.

P. S. to the letter to Henrico.—You will be pleased to deduct from the above number so many men as you have furnished within those two months as guards, etc., for which we promised you a credit, excepting those also who having been appointed to guard the boats, deserted and left them.

Fauquier.	252	Loudoun	407
Albemarle.	204	Fluvanna	70
Goochland	129	Henrico.	145
Caroline	245		

TO THE HONORABLE RICHARD HENRY LEE.

RICHMOND, April 16, 1781.

SIR,—We are very sorry that it is out of our power to furnish you with cartridge paper and lead. The former article has been entirely exhausted from our magazines by the Southern and Eastern armies. Your express receives five hundred flints, and should have had powder but that we think it better you should purchase the two or three barrels you propose and draw on the Executive for payment, which shall be made.

force twenty-five hundred. I think you may rely from the intelligence we have had that no land force from thence in the vessels are distressing at Potomac.

P. S. The advertisement shall be published.

TO GENERAL MUHLENBERG.

RICHMOND, April 16, 1781.

SIR,—I have duly received the letter of the 7th instant from Mr. Constable, written by command from you, and am sorry to hear of your indisposition, which I hope this will find you relieved from. I expect three hundred and fifty men from Culpeper have joined you before this date. They are to continue till the 14th of June.

The militia from Frederick, Hampshire, Berkeley, Shenandoah, Orange and Louisa ought now to be coming in, and are to continue till the last of June with a right to retain them a week longer to await reliefs. We have, by letters sent by express yesterday, called militia as follows: Fauquier 252, Loudoun 407, Caroline 245, Albemarle 204, Fluvanna 70, Goochland 89, Henrico about 100, who are required to be in the field May 1st, and to continue there till the last day of June or 7th of July, if the reliefs should not arrive sooner. We are thus endeavoring to get our militia to a fixed term of two months in the field to be relieved all together between this and the 1st of May.

I cannot but apprehend dangers which are not in our power to prevent. So slow are the militia in moving that none newly called could be expected sooner than those from Frederick, Hampshire, Berkeley, Shenandoah, Orange and Louisa who were called for March 27th.

The embarkation from New York under Sir Henry Clinton is pretty certainly known to be destined to take post at New Castle on Delaware. I am, etc., etc.

TO JOHN PAGE.

IN COUNCIL, April 18, 1781.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of the 13th desiring a suspension of the act for raising new levies has been duly received and laid before the board.

pending the law. Under these circumstances I should suppose it best to take up the law as soon as they shall have done their duty and get through it as soon as you can. The men are exceedingly wanting indeed, and if not produced generally as we had a right to expect, it will be impossible for us to enable General Greene to prevent his antagonist from treading back his steps. I am, etc., etc.

TO BARON STEUBEN.

IN COUNCIL, April 20, 1781.

SIR,—I take the liberty of inclosing to you a letter to Major-General Phillips with the determination of the Board of War as to the British flag-vessel with necessaries for the convention prisoners, which I will ask the favor of you to forward by flag. I presume it is necessary prudence to put an officer and pilot of our own on board. This has been the practice here and if you approve of it you will be so good as to appoint an officer to this service. The inclosed letter to Commodore Barron the officer will take with him for the purpose of obtaining a pilot. I inclose you copies of letters which have this moment come to hand. We can arm about two hundred militia here. The rest must depend on the arms which have been given in by the discharged militia. You will be so good as to give orders on this subject, accom-

modated to the several places of their rendezvous, and determining whether the arms shall be brought to the men, or they marched to the arms. I am, etc., etc.

TO MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.

RICHMOND, April 23, 1781.

SIR,—I had the pleasure yesterday to receive your favor of the 17th instant, and am very happy that the Southern States are to have the benefit of your aid. On the 18th instant the enemy came from Portsmouth, and (as in the following letter to the President of Congress to the words Little River on the 11th) we still consider his as the interesting scene of action to us. As long as we can keep him superior to his antagonist we have little to

considering the war in our own country but as a secondary object. For this reason we mean to send our new levies for the regular army to General Greene as fast as they shall be raised, acting with our militia on the defensive only, in this State.

I shall do myself the pleasure of communicating further to you the future movements of the enemy with us, and occurrances to the southward also, as far as they shall become known to me. I am, etc., etc.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF WAR.

IN COUNCIL, April 23, 1781.

SIR,—Colonel Wood has applied to us to take measures for furnishing provisions and building barracks for the convention prisoners at Winchester. Neither of these can be effected without considerable sums of money, either advanced or to be paid within some reasonable time, and I am sorry to be obliged to inform you it is not in our power to do either. Such are the calls on us for money for the Southern army and for the army in our county, that our efforts are exhausted in complying with a part only of these, and I am firmly persuaded that could our advances and exertions for the continent be stated to you, you would be sensible that no call either for men, money or provisions on account of these prisoners should be made on us. While we were in tolerable quiet,

and our neighbors under difficulties, we cheerfully took on us the support and guard of these troops; but when we have a war on our western, southern and eastern quarters, which keeps our existence in daily question, we cannot withdraw from that a single exertion, nor deceive you by giving you a hope—a hope of our being able to support these prisoners in which we should surely fail. I am, etc., etc.

TO BARON STEUBEN.

, RICHMOND, April 26, 1781.

SIR,—An officer from Cumberland, having called on me this morning, to direct what should be done with his unarmed men, I took the liberty by him, of stating to you the order in which I thought

by the enemy's going up Potomac. These not being come in, and the enemy approaching, we called for the whole of Prince George, Dinwiddie, Chesterfield, Powhatan, Henrico, Hanover, Goochland and half of Cumberland and Amelia, to form an opposition until the counties first named should get in. Whenever, therefore, the business of discharging may be commenced, the following is the order in which we would wish discharges to be given: First, Prince George, Dinwiddie, and Chesterfield, because exposed and their draught not over; next, Powhatan, because somewhat exposed, and their draught not over; then Cumberland, Amelia and Hanover, because their draught is not over, lastly, Henrico and Goochland, except the fourth-men to be kept during the months of May and June.

I must beg the favor of you to consider this as altogether superseding my first letter of this date on the same subject. It is possible that a change of position by the enemy, by exposing counties now considered as safe, and rendering those safe which are now exposed, may induce a change in this arrangement. Should this happen, I will take the liberty of noting it to you.

I am very sorry that we have discharged several hundreds of the Hanover militia before we had considered the subject, and settled the order in which discharges should be given. As it has so happened, we think it better not to recall them. I am, etc., etc.

TO MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.

RICHMOND, May 6, 1781.

SIR,—Two persons have applied to me on behalf of a certain John Allison, citizen, under confinement, as they say, at camp for some offence.

Though perfectly satisfied that nothing will be done under your order but what is right, and assuring them of the same, yet I have not been able to get clear of their solicitation without a letter from you, asking a favor of a communication of the case and proceedings before any punishment should take place. I am sorry to add this to the many troubles you have, but they have urged it to me on the footing of duty so as to put it out of my power to decline it. I have the favor, etc., etc.

ville Smith, to take copies of any letters with which [1]*you* have been pleased to honor the Executive, or have received from them previous to the commencement of the present year. Besides the general importance of preserving the memorial of public events, it is natural for those who have had a share in the administration to wish that under every possible circumstance the records of their proceedings may guard them against misrepresentation or mistake. Mr. Smith has been particularly chosen to execute this office because of his approved discretion, and we think ourselves safe in assuring you that he may confidentially be relied on. I have, etc., etc.

In the letter to the Delegates alter as in the margin.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT REID.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, May 22, 1781.

SIR,—Your Excellency's favor of the 6th instant came to hand yesterday. The movement of the enemy since I did myself the honor of writing to your Excellency on the subject of our joint boundary, having rendered it necessary, in the opinion of the general assembly, for them to adjourn to this place; the Executive have, of course, come hither for a time; this has placed us at a great distance from Mr. Madison and Mr. Andrews, two of the com-

[1] They or you.

missioners appointed for the purpose of running the boundary. These gentlemen also unfortunately reside in Washington, a place supposed to be an object with the enemy, and I am not without fear that this new circumstance will create difficulties in the time of their attendance. I shall immediately dispatch an express to them with a communication of your Excellency's, and will, on receipt of their answer, do myself again the honor of writing to you. In the meantime as there remains three weeks between this and the 12th of June, the day proposed by your Excellency for the meeting of the commissioners, as a part of this will be explained before I can receive a letter from our commissioners, and it is probable that they have to provide for the safety of their family before their departure, I will beg leave to consider it as your Excellency's

the most irritating, so it is the most expensive which can be adopted. They, therefore, have meant to discontinue impresses, and to have purchases made whenever a delay can be permitted, and, indeed, it is questionable, where necessity obliges the public to have an article on the spot, whether any price which the owner would ask to part with it voluntarily would not be less than appraisers would rate it at.

In answer, therefore, to your letter, I can only advise your procuring the necessaries required by purchase. In a conversation I had with Mr. Lyne I mentioned the necessity of paying your warrants as quickly as possible. He was sensible of it, and I dare say will pay it as soon as he has as much money. I am, etc.

TO MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, May 29, 1781.

SIR,—I am honored with your favor of the 26th, as I have been by one of the day before from Colonel John Walker, who informed me that he wrote at your request on the subject of horses. I have now the pleasure to inclose to you eight impress warrants, accompanied with resolutions of the House of Delegates, which I obtained yesterday, and to inform you that as soon as the other branch of the legislature is convened, I believe they are disposed to strengthen you with cavalry to any

I am sorry that it has no
to send me the county return
you that such returns week
necessary to enable the Exec
in the field. I did, howeve
mation from Colonel Walker
reinforced, call for one-fourt
Washington, Montgomery, B
Augusta, Rockingham and A
last excepted) are our best
will rendezvous at Charlottes
your orders.

Baron Steuben informed
two men were employed in re
arms. I am at a loss what to
as I have received assurance
week are repaired there, an
they will be enabled to repa
fifty a week. I will take imm
procuring a state of the repair

I sincerely and anxiously w

become decided, which I have the most sanguine hopes the assembly will immediately provide for. In the meantime the upper country will afford you a secure retreat, presenting hills inaccessible to horses approaching them and to this most dangerous enemy, the riflemen.

I will take the liberty of recommending to you that the two field officers to be appointed for valuing the impressed horses be skilled in the business, and that the same two may go through the whole business, that all may be valued on the same scale. Also that officers of mild and condescending tempers and manners be employed, and particularly instructed, while they prosecute their object, steadily to use every soothing art possible.

A high tone of conduct will, as it did in a former instance, revolt the people against the measure altogether, and produce the suppression of it. I have the honor to be, etc.

TO THE COUNTY LIEUTENANTS OF YORK, NEW KENT, HANOVER, GLOUCESTER, KING AND QUEEN, KING WILLIAM, MIDDLESEX, ESSEX, CAROLINE, SPOTSYLVANIA, LANCASTER, RICHMOND, KING GEORGE, NORTHUMBERLAND, WESTMORELAND, STAFFORD, PRINCE WILLIAM, FAIRFAX, LOUDOUN AND BERKELEY.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, May 29, 1781.

SIR,—Information having been given me that a considerable number of men have deserted from

of soldiers or seamen, be examined with
ness, and if there be good reason to
to be deserters, that they then be deli
persons as you shall appoint to gua
you can have an opportunity by mil
wise, to send them, with a state of the
of suspicion, to the headquarters of
the Marquis Lafayette. I am, etc.

TO MARQUIS DE LAFAYETT

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Ma

SIR,—Mr. Maury informs me there
expect from Lord Cornwallis a permis
to Charleston tobacco for our officer
in captivity there. As you have been
of what has been done heretofore, and
for the relief of officers and soldier
tinental Line, which you have honore
the command, seems agreeably reco
office and humanity. I will beg le

license. The distance of the Executive from his Lordship is an additional reason for asking this favor of you. Mr. Maury will lend any aid in his power to promote this business, and is still recommended as a proper person to attend the tobacco to Charleston. I have the honor to be, etc.

TO MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.

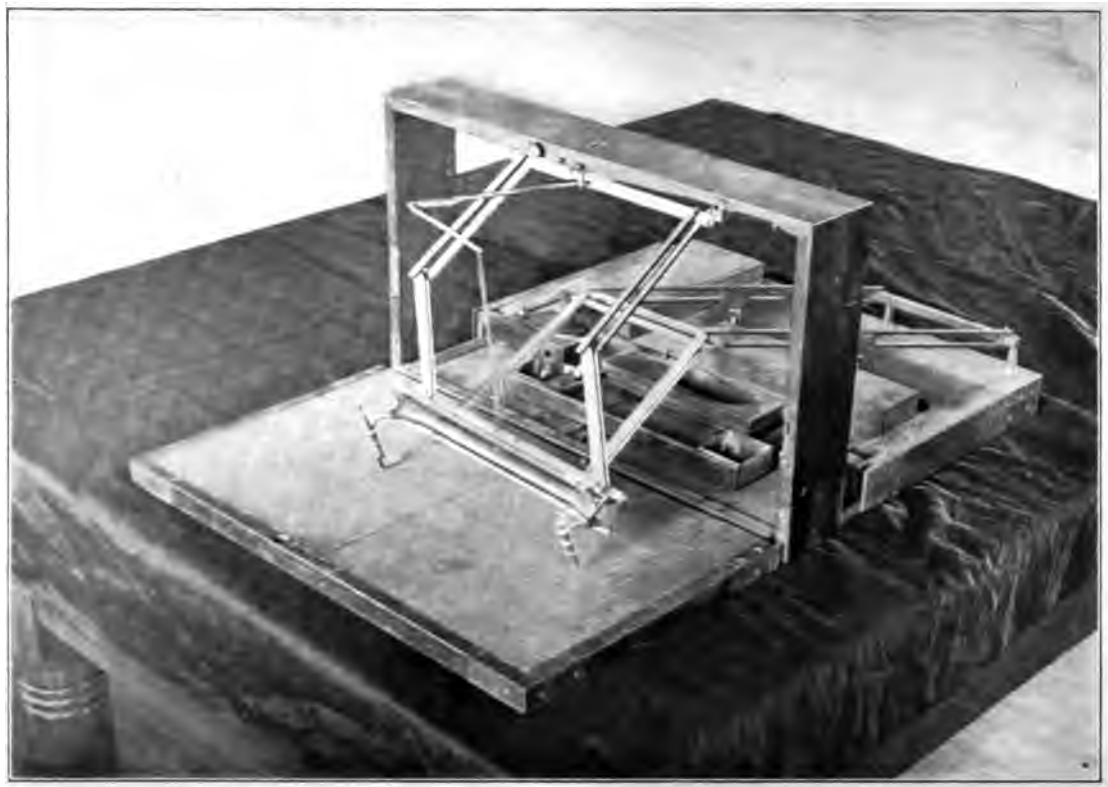
CHARLOTTESVILLE, May 30, 1781.

SIR,—I inclosed to General Phillips a passport for the British flag vessel, the General Reidseel, and declined it to Captain Innes who called on me for that purpose by order of Major-General Baron Steuben, and was to have accompanied the vessel to and from her port of destination.

The movements of the enemy and uncertainty where General Phillips was then to be found delayed his going till you had arrived. I think Baron Steuben afterward informed me you would be so kind as to send in the letter by a flag and an officer to go with the vessel.

The inclosed letter from Mr. Miles King, written at the request of Captain Gerlach, the flagmaster, I take the liberty of transmitting to you by the person who brought it, who is returning to Mr. King, and will carry any line of information with which you will be so kind as to favor him. I am, etc.

by astronomical observations
season, it is referred by muti
next year. In the meantime
Mason's and Dixon's line shall
three miles with a surveyor's c
usual manner, marking the tre
am, therefore, to desire you t
this in connection with such
appointed by his Excellency F
report your work to the Ex
rely on your engaging chain-car
the expense of which shall be]
I am, etc.



MANUSCRIPTS

FROM

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA COLLECTION.

INTRODUCTORY NOTES.

It will be readily admitted, after due examination, that the "Minutes" of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, under the rectorship of its father and founder, Thomas Jefferson, are far more interesting than the mere reports of similar business meetings. They contain an account of the actual growth of that famous institution,—the practical suggestions for the erection of the buildings, the plans and organization for the various academic departments, the adoption of educational theories and innovations and, in short, the establishment of a centre of learning as fulfilled to-day in the University of Virginia,

This fulfillment had been the heart's desire of its founder for many years before his death, and he wished to have its accomplishment engraved in the epitaph on his tombstone, together with the record of his services as the author of the Declaration of Independence and the Statute for Religious Freedom in Virginia.

Associated with Jefferson on the Board of Visitors were James Madison, James Monroe, Joseph C. Cabell, James Breckenridge, David Watson and J. H. Cocke. All of them were intensely interested in the erection of a State University along the lines conceived by Jefferson. Joseph C. Cabell, then a member of the Virginia Senate, was especially enthusiastic and supported in the legislature what Jefferson planned in the privacy of his study. It was due to the tireless efforts of Cabell, stimulated by Jefferson, that the State government ultimately expended $300,000 for the construction of the University and appropriated $15,000 a year toward its maintenance.

The correspondence between Jefferson and Cabell on the subject of the early history of the University of Virginia was published in an octavo volume in 1856, and is now very rare. Its appendix contains some of the material given in the following pages, but the proportion is small compared to the aggregate matter printed herewith for the first time. The "Minutes" given in the present instance embrace a period of nine years, the last entry having been dated only three months before Jefferson's death.

Not alone did Jefferson outline the process of education for his University, but he also planned its architecture. He superintended each detail of the construction, engaging workmen, buying bricks and choosing the trees to be used for timber. The institution was opened during the month of March, 1825. The first year began with forty students but this number had increased to almost two hundred by the beginning of the second term. The University still bears the impress of Jefferson's mind to the extent that it has no president,—this position being filled by a chairman elected from among the professors; that it bestows no honors and no rewards, and that attendance at religious services is entirely voluntary. Thus the student is placed upon his principles as a citizen and upon his honor as a man.

The "Minutes" presented in this collection are taken from a time-worn book in the possession of the University of Virginia. Most of the entries are in the firm handwriting of Jefferson—another proof of his indefatigability as a penman. For access to the book and for the privilege of reproducing its contents, credit is due to the authorities of the University, and especially to Dr. Charles W. Kent.

AN EXACT TRANSCRIPT

OF THE

Minutes of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, during the Rectorship of Thomas Jefferson.

At a meeting of the Visitors of the Central College held at Charlottesville, on the 5th day of May, 1817, on a call by three members, to wit: John Hartwell Cocke, Joseph C. Cabell and Thomas Jefferson. Present, James Monroe, James Madison, John H. Cocke and Thomas Jefferson.

The records of the trustees of the Albermarle Academy, in lieu of which the Central College is established, were received from their secretary by the hands of Alex. Garrett, one of the said trustees.

Resolved, that Valentine W. Southall be appointed secretary to the Board, and that the records be delivered to him.

The Board proceeded to the appointment of a proctor, and the said Alexander Garrett was appointed, with a request that he will act as treasurer also until a special appointment can be made.

The Board being informed that at a meeting which had been proposed for the 8th day of April last at Charlottesville, and at which the three members only, who called this present meeting had attended, the said members had visited and examined the different sites for the college within a convenient distance around Charlottesville, had deemed the one offered them by John Perry about a mile above the town to be the most suitable, and offered on the most reasonable terms, and had provisionally authorized a purchase of certain parcels thereof for the site of the said college and its appendages, and the members now present having themselves proceeded to the said grounds, examined them and considered the terms of the said provisional purchase, do now approve of the said grounds as a site for the said college and its appendages, and of the terms of purchase, which they hereby confirm

the glebe lands of the parishes of St. Anne and Fredericksville, or such part thereof as belongs to the county of Albemarle or its citizens, in whatever hands they may be, to be employed for the purposes of this college, ordered that the proctor enquire into the state of said property, and report the same to this Board; and that in the meantime, he be authorized to demand and receive so much of the said moneys as may be requisite to pay for the land purchased from the said John Perry, and to make payment accordingly.

In view of a plan presented to the trustees of the Albemarle Academy for erecting a distinct pavilion or building for each separate professorship, and for arranging these around a square, each pavilion containing a school-room and two apartments for the accommodation of the professor, with reasonable conveniences, the Board determined that one of these pavilions shall now be erected; and they request the proctor, so soon as the funds are at his command, to agree with proper workmen for the building of one of stone or brick below ground, and of brick above, of substantial work, of regular architecture, well executed, and to be completed, if possible, during the ensuing summer and winter; that the lot for the said pavilions be delineated on the ground of the breadth of —— feet with two parallel sides of indefinite length, and that the pavilion first to be erected be placed on one of the lines so delineated, with its floor in

such degree of elevation from the ground as may correspond with the regular inclined plane to which it may admit of being reduced hereafter.

And it is further resolved, that so far as the funds may admit, the proctor be requested to proceed to the erection of dormitories for the students adjacent to the said pavilion, not exceeding ten on each side, of brick, and of regular architecture, according to the same plan proposed.

The Board, proceeding to consider the plan of a lottery prepared by the trustees of the Albemarle Academy, approve of the same, and resolve that it be carried into execution and without delay, by the proctor and by such agents as he shall appoint, and that the moneys to be received for tickets by those entrusted with the sale of them, be from time to time, and at short periods, paid into the

they are received by the proctor, in the manner above prescribed for those received on the lottery.

Resolved, that Thomas Jefferson and John H. Cocke be a committee on the part of the Visitors with authority, jointly or severally, to advise and sanction all plans and the application of moneys for executing them which may be within the purview and functions of the proctor for the time being.

TH. JEFFERSON,
JAMES MONROE,
JAMES MADISON,
J. H. COCKE.

May 5, 1817.

July 28, 1817.

At a called meeting of the Visitors of the Central College, held at the [1]house of Mr. Madison in Orange, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Hartwell Cocke, and Joseph C. Cabell, being present.

The plan of the first pavilion to be erected, and the proceedings thereupon, having been stated and agreed to,—

It is agreed that application be made to Dr. Knox, of Baltimore, to accept the professorship of languages, belles-lettres, rhetoric, history and geography, and that an independent salary of four hundred dollars, with a perquisite of twenty-five dollars from each pupil, together with chambers for his accommodation, be allowed him as a com-

[1] Montpelier, near Somerset, on the Southern Railway.

a stone-cutter from Italy, and
be authorized and requested
measures to effect that object.

JAI
J.
Jos
TH.

At a meeting of the Visitors
ville 7th October, 1817:

On information of the amount
to the Central College, known
others understood to be so, th
that the pavilion now erecting
heretofore directed, with the t
attached to it, and that two c
contracted for and executed th
the same number of dormitories
of these be appropriated to the pro
belles-lettres, rhetoric, oratory, l
raphy, one other to the profes
zoology, botany, anatomy: and

it is proposed that the boarders shall be permitted to speak French only, with a view to their becoming familiarized to conversation in that language.

The Board is of opinion that the ground for these buildings should be previously reduced to a plain, or to terraces as it shall be found to admit with due regard to expense; that the pavilions be correct in their architecture and execution, and that where the family of a professor requires it, two additional rooms shall be added for their accommodation.

On information that the Reverend Mr. Knox, formerly thought of for a professor of languages, is withdrawn from business, the order of July 20 is rescinded, and it is resolved to offer, in the first place, the professorship of chemistry, etc., to Dr. Thos. Cooper of Pennsylvania, adding to it that of law with a fixed salary of 1,000 dollars and tuition fees of twenty dollars from each of his students, to be paid by them; and to accede also to the conditions stated in his letter of September 16 to Th. Jefferson; and that he be advised with as to a qualified professor of languages; or such other measures be taken to obtain one as shall be found most advisable; that the professor of languages should be engaged to take place on the 1st of April, and Dr. Cooper, as soon as a pavilion for him can be erected, or as he can otherwise accommodate himself with lodgings.

Resolved, that every student shall be required

occupying them.

Resolved, that any deficier
or payable by subscription
before April next, to pay
dormitories, the first year's
professors aforesaid and othe
shall be obtained, if practic
with the banks on a pledge
ments of subscriptions, and o
as security, and that of the
sum of 25,000 dollars shall b
hereafter be directed, either t
or the banks of some other safe
or an interest sufficient to pa
of the two professors aforesaid

Resolved, that the proctor
laborers for levelling the gro
necessary services for the wo

At a meeting of the Visitors, 8th October, 1817:

Certain letters from Dr. Thos. Cooper to Th. Jefferson, dated September 17 and 19, received since the meeting of yesterday, being communicated to the Board of Visitors, and taken into consideration with his former letter of September 16, they are of opinion that it will be for the interest of the College to modify the terms of agreement which might be generally proper, so as to accommodate them to the particular circumstances of Dr. Cooper, and to reconcile his interests to an acceptance of the professorship before proposed to him. They, therefore, resolve:

1. That the expenses of transporting his library and collection of minerals to the College shall be reimbursed to him.

2. That, however disposed they would be to purchase for the College his collection of mineral subjects, his philosophical and chemical apparatus, the extent of their funds is as yet too little ascertained to authorize engagements for them; but that an interest of six per cent per annum on a fair valuation should be paid for the use of them in his own hand, until it can be seen that the other more indispensable calls on the funds of the college will leave them competent to the purchase.

And, ultimately, should nothing short of the immediate purchase of these articles be sufficient, then we are of opinion that their purchase be made, and the ready money, if required, be obtained

from the bank as proposed in the resolution of yesterday for other pecuniary deficiencies.

3. That the expense in articles consumed necessarily in a course of chemical lectures shall be defrayed by the College.

4. That the branches of science proposed for Dr. Cooper be varied and accommodated in his case, as it is expected they must be in others, to the particular qualifications of the professor.

5. That the committee of superintendence of the proceedings of the proctor in the execution of his functions heretofore appointed, are authorized to take such measures as they think best for providing the necessary apartments for the use of the chemical and mineralogical purposes.

Resolved, that Alexander Garrett be appointed treasurer for the College.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, May 11, 1818.

At a regular meeting of the Visitors of the Central College, on 11th May, 1818, at which Th. Jefferson, James Madison, John H. Cocke and Joseph C. Cabell were present, it was agreed, that it being uncertain whether Thos. Cooper would accept the professorship of chemistry, in the event of his not doing so, it would be expedient to procure a professor of mathematics. It was also agreed to allow the proctor of the College the sum of two hundred dollars for the present year.

JAMES MADISON,
TH. JEFFERSON,
J. H. COCKE,
JOSEPH C. CABELL.

May 11, 1818.

We, the subscribers, Visitors of the Central College, having been specially called to meet on the 26th day of February, 1819, and authorized by the act of the legislature, now in session, for establishing the University of Virginia, to continue the exercise of our former functions, and to fulfill the duties of our successors, Visitors of the said University, until their first actual meeting, have unanimously agreed on the following opinions and proceedings:

That it is expedient that all the funds of the University applicable to the services of the present

year, which shall remain after meeting all the other current and necessary purposes, shall be applied to the providing additional buildings for the accommodation of the professors, and for dieting and lodging the students of the University.

That the urgency of the advancing season, and the importance of procuring workmen before they become generally otherwise engaged for the season, render it necessary for expediting the objects of the University, that certain measures be forthwith taken, which, if delayed until the first actual meeting of our successors would materially retard those objects.

That taking into view the balance remaining of the funds of the last year, to wit: Of the proceeds of the glebes, and of the first and second instalments of subscriptions, after payment shall have

That Alexander Garrett, treasurer of the Central College, be continued as the depository of the funds of the institution, with authority to exercise the powers and perform the duties of bursar of the University until otherwise provided.

That to meet the immediate and pressing calls for money, he be authorized to receive from the treasury of the State the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, in part of the public endowment of 15,000 dollars for the present year.

That a copy of these proceedings be laid before the Governor and Council for the exercise of the power of control committed to them by the same act of the legislature, should they think proper to exercise that power on any part of these proceedings.

TH. JEFFERSON,
JAMES MADISON,
J. H. COCKE,
DAVID WATSON.

February 26, 1819.

At a meeting of the Visitors of the University of Virginia at the said University on Monday, the 29th day of March, 1819, being the day prescribed by the Governor for their first meeting, James Madison, Joseph C. Cabell, Chapman Johnson, James Breckenridge, Robert Taylor, John H. Cocke and Thomas Jefferson attended.

The Board proceeding to the duties prescribed

bursar of the University, a
as a compensation for the
the sum of two hundred a
and that the committee of su
to be named, be authoriz
Brockenbrough as proctor c
an allowance not exceeding
or if he cannot be engaged,
on such terms as they find n

Resolved, that the acting
to examine into the state of
personal (moneys and credi
appertaining to the Central
to the president and directors
that he make an inventor
stands at this day, specifying
consists, and noticing the
improvements already made
in progress, and that the late t
now the bursar, be instructe
of the funds, in money and
tained to the said College

what purposes; what debts, to whom and for what purposes, are due on settled accounts; to whom and for what purposes debts are due on unsettled accounts; what part of the annual donation by the Commonwealth has been received, and how much thereof has been paid away, to whom, and for what purposes; all referring to the present date; and that the said inventory and statement be returned to this Board to be preserved among its records.

Resolved, that the proctor be required to provide a common seal for the University, in the field of which shall be engraved a Minerva enrobed in her peplum and characteristic habiliments as inventress and protectress of the arts, and that the exergue be "University of Virginia" and at the bottom the date of "1819."

It is the opinion of the Board that each of the professors of the University be allowed a standing salary of 1,500 dollars a year, and to receive also thirty dollars annually from every student attending him for instruction in any or all the branches of science, which constitute the department of which he is professor; and that he be allowed for his accommodation the use of one of the pavilions built, or to be built, clear of rent; it being understood that a professor of one department, holding temporarily another, may receive tuition fees from students attending him in each department, but only one salary, unless it be otherwise specially provided.

Resolved, that a committee
tendence and control be app
proceedings of the several a
during the intervals of its se
special meeting of the Board
opinion, the good of the inst
requires it, that notice of su
by the committee themselves
on their order, to each membe
be forwarded to their respectiv
be also published in the Ric
least fifteen days before the
such meeting.

The Board hereby authorize
the advice of a member of the
intendence, to draw on the pre
of the Literary Fund, for the
of the public donation charged
for immediate payment to tho
may be due, or to deposit the
of Virginia, and thence, with
countersigned by a member o
draw it occasionally

their resolution of February 26, that it is expedient that the funds of the University be diverted as little as possible to the general engagement of the professors required for the institution, until provision be made of buildings for their accommodation, and for dieting and lodging the students; and that the measures adopted by them for the buildings of the present year be approved and pursued.

That Dr. Thomas Cooper of Philadelphia, heretofore appointed professor of chemistry and of law for the Central College, be confirmed and appointed for the University, as professor of chemistry, mineralogy and natural philosophy, and as professor of law also, until the advance of the institution and increase of the number of students shall render necessary a separate appointment to the professorship of law; that in addition to his permanent salary of 1,500 dollars he shall receive such sums during the first and second years as, with his salary and his tuition fees, shall amount, in the whole, to not less than 3,500 dollars a year, to commence on the first Monday of April of the ensuing year, 1820, or so soon after as he shall arrive at the University.

That the expense of removing his philosophical apparatus, his library and collection of minerals to the University be reimbursed to him; that until he shall have fifty students of chemistry, the expense in articles consumed necessarily in the course of chemical lectures be defrayed by the University, not exceeding 250 dollars in any course.

That the offer of his philosophical apparatus at the price it cost him, be accepted, and that also of 2,500 specimens of his collection of minerals, labelled and arranged in pasteboard cases, to be selected from his whole collection, for the use of the University, at the price of fifty cents each, by John Vaughan, Professor Patterson and Zaccheus Collins, with a suspension of payment, however, of the principal of these purchases until the more urgent provisions for the accommodation of the professors and students shall enable the school of the University to be opened generally, and with the payment, in the meantime, of interest at the rate of six per centum per annum on their amount.

Considering the importance, and the difficulty also at this time, of procuring American citizens, of the first order of science in their respective lines,

able price, of John Perry, if a fit occasion occur, such portion of his land lying between the two parcels heretofore purchased of him, as may conveniently unite the whole in one body; provided the payment be deferred until it can be received of the sixth instalment of subscriptions, or of the public endowment for the third year of the institution.

The Board proceeded to the appointment of the committee of superintendence, and John H. Cocke and Thos. Jefferson were appointed, with authority, jointly or severally, to direct the proceedings of the agents of the institution, but jointly only to call a special meeting of the Board.

Resolved, that the course of authenticating the proceedings of the Board be by the signature of the secretary, and counter-signature of the rector, or if there be no secretary, or not present, then by that of the rector alone.

And the Board adjourned.

TH. JEFFERSON, Rector.

March 29, 1819.

At a meeting of the Visitors of the University of Virginia, at the said University on Monday, the 4th of October, 1819, present, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Taylor, James Madison, Chapman Johnson and John Hartwell Cocke.

Resolved, that instead of the hotel, which had

additional pavilions and dormit
of the funds of the ensuing yea

Resolved, that, for the acc
buildings commenced, and fc
expenses and disbursements on
versity, the bursar be authoriz
bation of a member of the co:
tendence, to draw on the Pres
of the Literary Fund, for the
of the public donation charged
the ensuing year, 1820, so soor
become payable.

It is the opinion of the Board
other pavilions, making ten wi
five hotels, and additional dorn
depending on that of the studer
for admission into the University,
ages, will be necessary for the pro
of the whole number of professo:
the legislature; and that the
direction [illegible]

accompany the report of this Board to the president and directors of the Literary Fund.

Resolved, that as the stone in the neighborhood of the University is not found capable of being wrought into capitals for the columns of some of the pavilions, and it may be necessary to procure elsewhere proper stone or marble, and to have capitals executed here or elsewhere, the proctor be authorized to take such measures relative thereto, and to make such arrangements for their execution, either by the two Italian artists engaged for that purpose, or by others, or compromise with them, as the committee of superintendence shall approve.

It appearing to the Board that the buildings and the funds of the University will not be in a condition to justify the commencement of any of its schools during the next spring, and that, therefore, the duties of the professorships to which Dr. Thomas Cooper was appointed must be deferred, the committee of superintendence is instructed to communicate that fact to Dr. Cooper, to arrange with him the terms on which the delay may be made, consistent with his convenience, and conformable to an honorable fulfillment of our engagements with him; and to report their proceedings to the Board at their next meeting.

An inventory of the property conveyed by the proctor of the Central College to the president and directors of the Literary Fund, a statement of the funds in money and credits of the said

and a draught of a report
condition of the University
Board, the same, after cor
ment is agreed to in the f

"To the president and d
Fund:

"In obedience to the act
Virginia, entitled 'An act
versity,' and enjoining on t
thereof 'to make report ann
and directors of the Litera
before the legislature at
session), embracing a full ac
ments, the funds on hand, a
of the conditions of the said
following report:

"The Governor having bee
advice of Council, to appoin
Joseph C. Cabell, John H. Co
Chapman Johnson, James
Taylor to be Visitors of the
and prescribed for their first
day in March of th

ture for that of the University, and proceeded to the duties presented to them by the said act of the legislature. They appointed Thomas Jefferson, one of their body, to be rector; Alexander Garrett, bursar; Arthur S. Brockenbrough, proctor, and Peter Minor, their secretary. They examined into the state of the property conveyed by the proctor of the Central College to the president and directors of the Literary Fund; had an inventory thereof made by the proctor, as it stood at that day, specifying the items whereof it consisted, and noticing the buildings and other improvements, made or in progress, a copy of which inventory is hereto annexed; and they required and received from the late treasurer of the Central College, now bursar of the University, a statement of the funds in money and credits of the said College, conveyed for the use of the said University, specifying the moneys received, those paid away, to whom and for what purposes; what debts, to whom, and for what purposes were due, and what part of the annual donation by the Commonwealth had been received; a copy of which statement is hereto also annexed, and to these is added an account of the disbursements, and of the funds in hand prepared by the bursar and proctor, from the close of the preceding accounts to the last day of September of the present year, as required by law, and also an estimate of the probable cost of the buildings still necessary for the accommodation of the whole number of

professors contemplated by the legislature and of the students.

"The Visitors of the Central College, having been in treaty with Dr. Thomas Cooper to be a professor in the said college, those of the University confirmed his appointment as professor of chemistry, mineralogy and natural philosophy; and agreed with him for the purchase of his valuable collection of minerals and of his philosophical apparatus. The time, however, for the commencement of his functions is not yet ultimately fixed, but they deem it inexpedient to make any further appointments of professors until accommodations for their reception and for that of the students shall be provided; and the rather, as the salaries of the professors, whenever they commence, by absorbing the funds of the University will leave little to be

other pavilion therein also mentioned will be completed this winter. Five others are more or less advanced, each sufficient to accommodate one professor, and about twenty other dormitories are in progress. These will probably have their walls completed and covered in during the present season, but will not be otherwise finished but in the course of another. And, in order to effect this much, the Visitors have been obliged to enter into engagements which will not only exhaust the funds of the present year, but pledge those of the ensuing one also. For two seasons being generally requisite for the accomplishment of good buildings, the one for their walls and covering, the other inner finishings, had the commencement of these been postponed to the ensuing season, another year would have been added to the delays of the institution.

"The Visitors would have had sincere pleasure in announcing to the president and directors that they should be able to open the University, in time and manner, to meet the public expectations. But the sums necessary for the preliminary measure of providing accommodation will leave the funds of the institution in a condition which does not enable them to do this. If an earlier commencement, however, should be deemed of importance enough to justify an additional and competent aid from the funds over which your Board presides, for effecting the residuary buildings, the Visitors trust that they could have in place, by the autumn or

winter of the coming year, the complement of professors contemplated by the law, and open the institution at that epoch with the distinction called for by the interests and character of the State. And were they to indulge their own judgment, it would be that the annual tribute we are paying to other countries for the education of our youth, the retention of that sum at home, and receipt of a greater from abroad, which might flow to an University on an approved scale, would make it a gainful employment of the money advanced, were even dollars and cents to mingle themselves with the consideration of an higher order urging the accomplishment of this institution. But this urgency they leave with confidence, as in duty bound, to the wiser judgment of the legislature, with assurance, on the part of the Visitors that,

And the rector is instructed to authenticate and transmit the same, with the documents therein referred to, to the president and directors of the Literary Fund, according to law.

And the Board adjourns itself indefinitely.

TH. JEFFERSON, Rector.

October 4, 1819.

At a meeting of the Visitors of the University of Virginia at the said University, on Monday, the 3d of April, 1820, present Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Breckenridge, John H. Cocke and Joseph C. Cabell.

Resolved, that the Visitors of the University accede to the loan of $40,000 authorized by a resolution of the president and directors of the Literary Fund of 23d March, 1820.

Resolved, that the aforesaid sum of $40,000 shall be applied as follows, viz., first, to the payments of the debts of the University. Second, to the completion of the buildings now on hand.

Resolved, that the balance that may remain of the $40,000, after accomplishing the two objects last specified, together with the annuity of the year 1821, after deducting the interest that will be due on the loan from the Literary Fund, be applied toward the erection of three other pavilions and their accessory dormitories.

Resolved, that the committee of superintendence

be authorized to borrow of the president and directors of the Literary Fund, or should that be impracticable, from any other quarter, the further sum of $20,000.

Resolved, that the aforesaid sum of $20,000, together with any balance of the preceding sums as may remain on hand, and the annuity of the year 1822, after deducting the sum due for interest on moneys borrowed, be applied towards the erection of buildings of accommodation on the eastern back street.

Resolved, that the committee of superintendence be authorized and required to propose to the president and directors of the Literary Fund a postponement for one year of the period of commencement of the instalments of the principal borrowed of the said Fund.

Resolved, that the committee of superintendence be authorized to communicate to Doctor Thomas Cooper the delay and uncertainty now unavoidable, in regard to the time of opening the University, and to make such change in the contracts with him as to them may seem advisable.

TH. JEFFERSON, Rector.

April 3, 1820.

At a meeting of the Visitors of the University of Virginia, at the said University, on Monday, 2d of October, 1820, present, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Robert B. Taylor, John H. Cocke, and Joseph C. Cabell;

The Board proceeded to the consideration of the annual report, and not having time to go through with the same, adjourned to Tuesday, 3d October.

At an adjourned meeting of the Visitors of the University of Virginia, held on 3d October, 1820, present, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Robert B. Taylor, John H. Cocke and Joseph C. Cabell;

The Board approved the arrangement made by the committee of superintendence relative to the annulment of the contract with Doctor Thomas Cooper.

Resolved, that from and after the first day of October, 1820, the compensation to the bursar of

the University for his services shall be at the rate of one per cent on the amount of disbursements.

Resolved, that Joseph C. Cabell be and he is hereby desired and authorized to examine and verify the accounts of the preceding year, not already examined and verified.

Resolved, that the committee of superintendence be authorized to enter into negotiations with the following persons, with the view of engaging them as professors of the University, viz: Mr. Bowditch of Salem and Mr. Tichenor of Boston.

Resolved, that in the negotiations with Mr. Bowditch and Mr. Tichenor, the committee be authorized to offer the compensation hereafter specified, viz:

1. Apartments.
2. A salary of $2,000 per annum.
3. A fee of $10 for each student engaged to

their next succeeding session), embracing a full account of the disbursements, the funds on hand, and a general statement of the condition of the said University, the said Visitors make the following report:

The general assembly at their last session of 1819–20 having passed an act authorizing the said Visitors, for the purpose of finishing the buildings of the University, to borrow the sum of 60,000 dollars, and to pledge for repayment of the said sum and interest, any part of the annual appropriation of 15,000 dollars heretofore made by law, the Board of Visitors at their semi-annual meeting of April last proceeded to the consideration of the said act, and of the authorities therein permitted to them. They were of opinion, in the first place, that it would be most expedient to complete all the buildings necessary for the accommodation of the professors and students before opening the institution, as the maintenance of that, when opened, by absorbing all its funds would leave nothing to complete that might yet be requisite for the full establishment called for by law.

On view of the account rendered by the bursar and proctor, they found that with the aid of the loan authorized (if the commencement of its instalments for repayment could be suspended four years), and of their annuity during the same time, they might accomplish the whole of the buildings of accommodation for the professors and students,

according to the estimates heretofore made of their probable cost, of which the following statement presents a summary view:

1820, Apr.	The existing debts are	$10,000
	To complete the 2 pavilions and 31 dormitories, on hand	18,000
	To build 3 more pavilions and 24 dormitories to complete the lawn	27,000
	To build 3 Hotels and 25 dormitories completing the east back street	19,000
1821.	To build 2 Hotels and Proctor's house and 25 dormitories completing west back street	19,000
		$93,000

Means.

1820, Apr.	Loan from Literary Fund of	40,000
1821, Jan. 1.	Annuity of 15,000 D.—2,400 int. of 40,000 D..	12,600
	Additional loan of	20,000
1822, Jan. 1.	Annuity of 15,000 D.—3,600 D. int. of 60,000,	11,400

for the completion of the buildings already begun, and for the erection of those still wanting, so as to provide in the whole, ten pavilions for the professors required by law, five hotels for dieting the students and a sixth for the use of the proctor, with 104 dormitories, sufficient for lodging 208 students; and they instructed him to make, in his contracts, effectual provision that the whole shall be completed in the autumn of the ensuing year, 1821. At that time, therefore, the buildings of accommodation for the professors and students are expected to be all ready for their reception, and the institution might then be opened, but that the remaining engagements for the building and the reimbursement of the sums borrowed from the Literary Fund will require the whole revenue of the University for seven years to come, that is to say until the —— day of April, 1828.

In the statement of expenditures and means of the University it will be perceived that we have not taken the private subscriptions into account. Of these 2,079.33 dollars of the first instalment, 3,914.13 dollars of the second, and 8,217.09 of the third are still due; and the last, amounting to 10,666.50, will become due on the first day of April next. But of these some loss will be occasioned by the distresses of the times; and the residue, from the same cause, will be so tardy and uncertain in the times of its receipt, that the Visitors have not thought it safe to found on it any stipulations

requiring punctuality in their fulfillment. They have thought it more advisable to reserve it as a supplementary and contingent fund, to aid the general revenue, as it shall be received, and to meet casualties unforeseen, errors of estimate, and expenses other than those of mere building.

In the report of the commissioners who met at Rockfish gap on the 1st day of August, 1818, it was stated that "a building of somewhat more size in the middle of the grounds may be called for in time, in which may be rooms for religious worship under such impartial regulations as the Visitors shall prescribe, for public examinations, for a library, for the schools of music, drawing and other associated purposes." The expenses of this building are not embraced in the estimates hereinbefore stated. Its cost will probably be of about

tenance of the University cannot furnish sufficient inducement to ten professors, of high degree each in his respective line of science; and yet, to employ inferior persons would be to stand where we are in science, unavailed of the higher advances already made elsewhere, and of the advantages contemplated by the statute under which we act.

If the legislature shall be of opinion that the annuity already apportioned to the establishment and maintenance of an institution for instruction in all the useful sciences, is its proper part of the whole fund, the Visitors will faithfully see that it shall be punctually applied to the remaining engagements for the buildings, and to the reimbursement of the extra sum lately received from the general fund: that during the term of its exclusive application to these objects, due care shall be taken to preserve the buildings erected from ruin or injury, and at the end of that term, they will provide for opening the institution in the partial degree to which its present annuity shall be adequate. If, on the other hand, the legislature shall be of opinion that the sums so advanced in the name of a loan, from the general fund of education, were legitimately applicable to the purposes of an University, that its early commencement will promote the public good by offering to our youth, now ready and waiting for it, an early and near resource for instruction, and, by arresting the heavy tribute we are annually paying to other states and countries

for the article of education, and shall think proper to liberate the present annuity from its engagements, the Visitors trust it will be in their power by the autumn of the ensuing year, 1821, to engage and bring into place that portion of the professors designated by the law, to which the present annuity may be found competent; or, by the same epoch, to carry into full execution the whole objects of the law, if an enlargement be made of its participation in the general fund, adequate to the full establishment contemplated by the law.

The accounts, receipts, disbursements and funds on hand for the year ending with the present date, as rendered by the bursar and proctor of the University, are given with this report, as is required by law.

Th. Jefferson, Rector.

Madison attended accordingly, but not constituting a quorum, no proceedings took place.

TH. JEFFERSON, Rector.

At a meeting of the Visitors of the University of Virginia at the said University, on Monday the 2d of April 1821, present, Th. Jefferson, rector; James Breckenridge, Chapman Johnson and James Madison.

A letter having been received by the rector from Thomas Appleton, of Leghorn, stating the prices at which the Ionic and Corinthian capitals wanting for the pavilions of the University may be furnished there in marble, and these prices appearing to be much lower than they would cost if made here in stone, resolved, that it be an instruction to the committee of superintendence to procure the said capitals in marble from Italy.

Resolved, as the opinion of this Board, that it is expedient to procure the loan of 60,000 dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as authorized by the late act of the general assembly, concerning the University of Virginia, and that the committee of superintendence be instructed to negotiate the same with the president and directors of the Literary Fund of preference, or if not to be obtained from them, then with others, according to the authorities of the said act.

Resolved, that it is expedient to proceed with the building of the library on the plan submitted to the Board: provided the funds of the Univer-

sity be adequate to the completion of the buildings already begun, and to the building the western range of hotels and dormitories, and be also adequate to the completion of the library so far as to render the building secure and fit for use; and that it be an instruction to the committee of superintendence to ascertain as accurately as may be the state of accounts under the contracts already made, the expenses of completing the buildings begun and contemplated. And not to enter into contracts for the library until they are fully satisfied that, without interfering with the finishing of all the pavilions, hotels and dormitories, begun and to be begun, they have funds sufficient to put the library in the condition above described.

And the Board adjourns without day.

TH. JEFFERSON, Rector.

sum of 29,100 dollars only has as yet been obtained, and that there is uncertainty as to the time when the balance may be obtained, they deem it expedient that the annuity of 15,000 dollars, receivable on the 1st of January next, be applied to the accomplishment of the buildings and other current purposes, in the first place, and that, should further sums be wanted before the receipt of the balance of the said loan, the committee of superintendence be authorized to borrow from the bank to the amount of that balance, to be replaced by the said balance when received.

Resolved, that the superintending committee be authorized to have an engraving made of the ground-plat of the buildings of the University including the library, and so many copies struck off for sale as they shall think proper, and also to engage a good painter to draw a perspective view of the upper level of buildings, to be engraved, yielding to him, for his trouble, the patent right, and paying his reasonable expenses coming, staying and returning, should it be required.

A proposition having been received to join with other seminaries in a petition of Congress, for a repeal of the duty on imported books, resolved, that this Board will concur in such a petition and a form being prepared and approved, and a form also of a letter to our senators and representatives in Congress requesting them to present and advocate the said petition, the rector is desired to authenticate and forward the same.

A form of a report, as annually required to be made to the president and directors of the Literary Fund, on the funds and condition of the University, was then proposed, amended and agreed to in the following words:

To the president and directors of the Literary Fund:

In obedience to the act of the general assembly of Virginia, requiring that the rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia shall make report annually to the president and directors of the Literary Fund (to be laid before the legislature at their next succeeding session), embracing a full account of the disbursements, the funds on hand, and a general statement of the condition of the said University, the said rector and Visitors make the following report:

to complete those accommodations, they concluded it to be for the benefit of the institution to obtain the said loan. Application was accordingly made to the Literary Board, a sum of 29,100 dollars was obtained, and the further sum of 30,900 dollars is expected so soon as the receipts of that Board shall enable them to furnish it.

In the meantime the Board deemed it incumbent to obtain as early as possible a correct statement of the actual cost of what was already done, and a probable one of that still to be done, estimated according to the experience now obtained. They, therefore, instructed their proctor to apply himself assiduously to the completion of the buildings generally, to a settlement of all accounts of the actual cost of those finished, and an estimate, according to that, of what would be the cost of those still to be finished. The completion of the buildings of accommodation, which are in four rows of about 600 feet in length each, as may be seen by the plans accompanying this report, has been pressed with as much effect as could be expected; insomuch that there are now complete, and in readiness for occupation, six pavilions for the accommodation of the professors, eighty-two dormitories for that of the students, and two hotels for their dieting; and the others will all be completed in the ensuing summer. The accounts for the construction of those already finished have been actually settled; and the probable cost of

the unfinished has been estimated according to the rates which the others have been found to cost.

The following is a summary view of the actual expenditures of the institution from the beginning, of those yet to be incurred to its completion, and of the funds received and still receivable, as nearly as can at present be stated:

6	Pavilions finished have cost, ...	$52,713.76	
17	Capitals for them expected from Italy are to cost by contract, ...	2,052.00	
2	Hotels finished have cost	8,515.82	
82	Dormitories finished have cost, ...	50,645.74	
			$113,927.32
	The following are nearly finished and are estimated at the rates the others have cost, or at prices actually contracted for:		
4	Pavilions	$33,563.15	
4	Hotels	16,000.00	
27	Dormitories	11,952.21	61,515.36

[redacted]

The funds applied and applicable to these expenditures are:		
The sale of glebe lands,	$3,104.09	
A State certificate, No. 32, bearing interest,	176.77	
Annuities of 1819, '20, '21,	45,000.00	
Loan of 1820,	60,000.00	
Loan of 1821,	60,000.00	
Subscriptions received to November 27, '21	24,676.37½	
Balance of subscriptions (due 19,668.91 of which suppose 3,000 lost),	16,668.95	
		$209,626.18
From this would result a small surplus of,		1,915.48
		$207.710.70

According to the proctor's accounts for the present year (which, with the bursar's, are herewith enclosed, and) which contain minuter specifications of the expenditures.

To finish and pay for the whole of the buildings of accommodation not yet finished and paid for will require a further sum to be placed at his command of,		$53,494.79
The resources for this are:		
The balance of the loan of '21, still to be received,	$30,900.00	
The balance still due of subscription moneys, separate,	16,668.95	
Cash in the banks undrawn as per bursar's account,	2,301.23	
Dollars in the bursar's hands, as per his account	447.84	
State certificate No. 32,	176.77	
From which would result a deficit to be supplied from the annuity of,	3,000.00	
		$53,494.79

So far then, as can at present be seen (and we are now so near the end of this work that there is room for little error) the funds received and receivable will, within a small fraction, pay for the lands purchased, for the whole system of buildings of accommodation, and all accessory expenses.

The building for the library, comprehending halls indispensably necessary for other public purposes, and estimated by the proctor, according to past experiences, to cost 46,847 dollars will remain to be erected from the same fund of the annuity. The anticipations of this by loans, for expediting the other buildings, will have weakened it by nearly one-half its amount by the sums of interest to which it is subject, and will consequently retard the commencement of its applications to the discharge of the sums borrowed by annual instal-

In the course of these works, as is unavoidable, perhaps, generally in those of considerable magnitude, there have occured instances of moneys paid, not in direct furtherance of the legitimate object. The first was the case of a contract by the Visitors of the Central College for a professor, while acting for that as a private establishment, and under an expectation of its immediate commencement. But that institution being afterwards merged in this of the University, and the enlargement of the plan occasioning that of the time of its commencement also, it became important that that contract should be rescinded. This was done on a just and reasonable compromise and indemnification of 15,000 dollars. Another instance was the importation of a fine artist for carving the capitals of the more difficult orders of the buildings. The few persons in this country capable of that work were able to obtain elsewhere such high prices for their skill and labor that we believed it would be economy to procure an artist from some country where skill is more abundant, and labor cheap. We did so. But on trial the stone we had counted on in the neighborhood of the University was found totally unsusceptible of delicate work; and some from a very distant, but the nearest other quarry known, besides a heavy expense attending its transportation, was extremely tedious to work, and believed not proof against the influences of the weather. In the meantime we had inquired

our artist at the expense (board and passage hither, dollars, 56 cents. These are false expense which have knowledge.

The two pavilions and thei begun and considerably advar of the Central College, were c when all things were at thei prices, and, therefore, have l cost. But all the buildings more enlarged scale of the U at prices of from twenty-five t tion; and it is confidently bel exception, no considerable within the United States has l terms, nor more correctly, 1 executed, according to the na used.

That the style or scale of have met the approbation judgment was impossible from

the injunctions of the law to provide for the accommodation of ten professors, and a competent number of students, and by the subsequent enactments, implying an approbation of the plan reported by the original commissioners, on the requisition of the law constituting them, which plan was exactly that now carried into execution. We had, therefore, no supplementary guide but our own judgments, which we have exercised conscientiously in adopting a scale and style of building believed to be proportioned to the respectability, the means and the wants of our country, and such as will be approved in any future condition it may attain. We owed to it to do, not what was to perish with ourselves, but what would remain, be respected and preserved through other ages. And we fondly hope that the instruction which may flow from this institution, kindly cherished, by advancing the minds of our youth with the growing science of the times, and elevating the views of our citizens generally to the practice of the social duties, and the functions of self government, may ensure to our country the reputation, the safety and prosperity, and all the other blessings which experience proves to result from the cultivation and improvement of the general mind. And, without going into the monitory history of the ancient world in all its quarters, and at all its periods, that of the soil on which we live and of its occupants, indigenous and immigrant, teaches the awful lesson,

that no nation is permitted to live in ignorance with impunity.

And the Board adjourned without day.

TH. JEFFERSON, Rector.

November 29, 1821.

At a meeting of the Visitors of the University of Virginia at said University, on Monday, the 1st of April, 1822; present, Thomas Jefferson, rector, Joseph C. Cabell and John Hartwell Cocke, who, not being sufficient to constitute a quorum for buisness, they adjourned indefinitely.

TH. JEFFERSON, Rector.

April 1, 1822.

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work of the said building; each portion to be done as well, in materials, manner and sufficiency, as the best of the same kind of work already done in the preceding buildings, or as well and sufficiently as shall now be agreed on; that (omitting the capitals of the columns, which would be procured elsewhere) the several other portions being specified under such general heads and details as may be convenient to show the cost of each and by whom undertaken, fixing also the time within which each portion shall be completed: and that his agreements be provisional only, and subject to the future acceptance or refusal of the Visitors.

Resolved, that the committee of superintendence be authorized to employ a collector to proceed to the collection of the moneys still due on subscriptions, under such instruction and agreement as they shall approve.

Resolved, that the examination and report of the account of the bursar of the University of Virginia, from the 1st day of October, 1820, to the 31st day of March, 1821, and from the 31st day of March, 1821, to the 27th day of November, 1821, made by John H. Cocke, at the request of the rector, by his letter of the 1st of December, 1821, be hereby ratified as done under authority of this Board; and that the said John H. Cocke be and he is hereby appointed to examine and verify the accounts of the said bursar, from the

27th day of November, 1821, to this date, and make report thereof to this Board.

Resolved, that George Loyall, Esq., now a member of this Board, appointed on the resignation of Robert B. Taylor, be added to the committee for settlement of the bursar's and proctor's accounts, with authority to the committee to act singly or together, as convenience may admit.

The following report was then agreed to:

To the president and directors of the Literary Fund:

In obedience to the act of the general assembly of Virginia, requiring that the rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia, should make report annually to the president and directors of the Literary Fund (to be laid before the legislature at their next succeeding session), embracing a full

garden and the requisite family offices; six hotels for dieting the students, with a single room in each for a refectory, and two rooms, a garden and offices for the tenant; and a hundred and nine dormitories, sufficient each for the accommodation of two students, arranged in four distinct rows between the pavilions and hotels, and united with them by covered ways; which buildings are all in readiness for occupation, except that there is still some plastering to be done, now in hand, which will be finished early in the present season, the gardens, grounds and garden walls to be completed, and some columns awaiting their capitals not yet received from Italy. These buildings are mostly paid for by the moneys which have been received, and it is still expected they would be completely so by the subscriptions due, were they in hand. But the slowness of their collection will render it necessary to make good their deficiencies, in the first instance, out of the annuity of the ensuing years, to be replaced to that fund again by the subscriptions as they come in.

The remaining building, necessary to complete the whole establishment, and called for by the report of 1818, which was to contain rooms for religious worship, for public examinations, for a library, and for other associated purposes, is not yet begun for want of funds. It was estimated heretofore by the proctor, according to the prices which the other buildings have actually cost, at

the sum of 46,847 dollars. The Visitors, from the beginning, have considered it as indispensable to complete all the buildings before opening the institution; because, from the moment that shall be opened, the whole income of the University will be absorbed by the salaries of the professors, and other incidentals and current expenses, and nothing will remain to erect any building still wanting to complete the system. They are still of opinion, therefore, that it is better to postpone for a while, the commencement of the institution, and then to open it in full and complete system, than to begin prematurely in an unfinished state, and go on, perhaps forever, on the contracted scale of local academies, utterly inadequate to the great purposes which the report of 1818 and the legislature have hitherto had in contemplation. They

distant. The interest of the sums advanced to the institution now absorbs nearly half its income. A suspension of interest indeed, for three or four years, would give time for erecting the building with the established annuity; but subsequent repayment of the principal from that annuity would remove the opening of the institution to a very remote period.

On this view of the condition of the University, the Visitors think it their duty to state, if the legislature shall be of opinion that the sums advanced to the University, in the name of loans, from the general fund for education, have been applied to their legitimate object, and shall think proper to liberate the annuity from their reimbursement, it will suffice in three or four years to complete the last building, and the institution may be opened at the end of that term. And further, that if the requisite sum can be supplied from the same or any other fund, then the University may be put into as full operation as its income will admit, in the course of the year ensuing the present date, and while the remaining building will be proceeding on such supplementary fund. This, however, or whatever else their wisdom may desire, is subject to their discretion to which the Visitors will in duty conform.

In the same report of the commissioners of 1818 it was stated by them that "in conformity with the principles of constitution, which place all sects

of religion on an equal footing, with the jealousies of the different sects in guarding that equality from encroachment or surprise, and with the sentiments of the legislature in freedom of religion, manifested on former occasions, they had not proposed that any professorship of divinity should be established in the University; that provision, however, was made for giving instruction in the Hebrew, Greek and Latin languages, the depositories of the originals, and of the earliest and most respected authorities of the faith of every sect, and for courses of ethical lectures, developing those moral obligations in which all sects agree. That, proceeding thus far, without offence to the constitution, they had left, at this point, to every sect to take into their own hands the office of further instruction in the peculiar tenet of each."

ment to each society of instruction in its own doctrine, were evils of less danger than a permission to the public authorities to dictate modes or principles of religious instruction, or than opportunities furnished them by giving countenance or ascendancy to any one sect over another. A remedy, however, has been suggested of promising aspect, which, while it excludes the public authorities from the domain of religious freedom, will give to the sectarian schools of divinity the full benefit the public provisions made for instruction in the other branches of science. These branches are equally necessary to the divine as to the other professional or civil characters, to enable them to fulfill the duties of their calling with understanding and usefulness. It has, therefore, been in contemplation, and suggested by some pious individuals, who perceive the advantages of associating other studies with those of religion, to establish their religious schools on the confines of the University, so as to give to their students ready and convenient access and attendance on the scientific lectures of the University; and to maintain, by that means, those destined for the religious professions on as high a standing of science, and of personal weight and respectability, as may be obtained by others from the benefits of the University. Such establishments would offer the further and greater advantage of enabling the students of the University to attend religious exercises with the professor of their par-

ticular sect, either in the rooms of the building still to be erected, and destined to that purpose under impartial regulations, as proposed in the same report of the commissioners, or in the lecturing room of such professor. To such propositions the Visitors are disposed to lend a willing ear, and would think it their duty to give every encouragement, by assuring to those who might choose such a location for their schools, that the regulations of the University should be so modified and accommodated as to give every facility of access and attendance to their students, with such regulated use also as may be permitted to the other students, of the library which may hereafter be acquired, either by public or private munificence. But always understanding that these schools shall be independent of the University and of each other. Such

A committee of the Board was duly appointed to settle finally the accounts of all receipts and disbursements, from the commencement of the Central College to the entire completion of the four ranges of buildings of the University. They found it necessary to employ a skillful accountant to make up a complete set of books, in regular form, wherein all the accounts, general and particular, should be stated, so as that every dollar might be traced from its receipt to its ultimate expenditure, and the clearest view be thus exhibited of the faithful application of the moneys placed under the direction of the Board. This work has taken more time than expected; and although considerably advanced is not entirely completed. Until its completion, however, the committee cannot proceed on the final settlement with which they are charged. The bursar's accounts for the year preceding this date are rendered herewith; as are also the proctor's for the first six months; but his books and papers being necessarily in the hands of the accountant, his account for the last year could not as yet be prepared. The settlement by the committee, when made, will be transmitted as a supplementary document, to the Literary Board, as well as for its regular audit by their accountant, as to be laid before the legislature.

And the Board adjourned without day.

TH. JEFFERSON, Rector.

October 7, 1822.

legislature, the annual report
the University of Virginia, bea
of October last. At that date
were not yet completed which w
ration for the purpose of exhib
methodical view of the applicatio
which have been received and
institution. From the best vi
that time had been taken of the
versity it was expected, as is sta
that the buildings now prepare
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These books have been since co
result (as appears by the cer
enclosed) is that the institution
the beginning:

To the 23d of the last month, in the whole, a
all funds, the sum of, ...
And is still to receive of subscriptions unpaid,

That there has been paid, within the same pe
the purposes of the institution, the sum of

which sum must, therefore, necessarily come from the annuity of the ensuing year. Some finishings, of small amount, to the garden walls and pavements also are still wanting, and there will be some loss of subscriptions by bankruptcies and removals, though not considerable in proportion to the whole sum subscribed. A collector, employed some time since, gives reason to believe that the arrearages which are separate will be generally paid up in the course of the ensuing spring.

The accounts of the bursar and proctor have been examined, from the beginning to the same date of November 23d, by a member of the Board of Visitors appointed a committee for that purpose, have been tested by their vouchers, and the result certified in the books by the committee, as is shown by the certificates, copies of which accompany this report. From this it will appear that, in a course of so great expenditure, every article (a single one excepted of seventy-five cents only) has been satisfactorily vouched as faithfully applied to the purposes of the institution, with the sanction of the Visitors. The bursar and proctor will proceed without delay, with their accounts and vouchers, to settle with the public accountant the trust which they have so far and so correctly executed. The proctor's last semi-annual account, not ready at the date of the report, is now transmitted.

An estimate made by the proctor at an early period, supposed that the last building called for

the principal undertakers ar
other buildings, raises its an
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municate facts which, resultin
not concluded at the date c
consequently not known to t
important supplement to the m
to which I add the assuranc
sideration.

TH. JE

A meeting of the rector and
versity of Virginia was held at
7th April, 1823, at which wer
Jefferson, James Madison, Chapn
Loyall and Joseph C. Cabell.

It was resolved, that the loa
dollars, which the president a
Literary Fund were authorized
last general assembly to make t

in the following time and sums: that is to say, thirty thousand dollars immediately, and the remaining thirty thousand dollars on the first day of January next; or in such other sums, and at such other times, as the president and directors of the Literary Fund and the executive committee of the University may agree upon.

It was resolved that the charges of Mr. Coffee for materials, packages, etc., be allowed him.

An anonymous letter, supposed to be in the handwriting of James Oldham, a carpenter, formerly employed at the University, which bears date 18 January, *1822* (by error as is supposed for 1823), and addressed to Thomas Griffin, Esq., a member of the legislature of Virginia, containing various charges, of misconduct, against Arthur S. Brockenbrough, the proctor of the University, having been laid before the Board by the said Brockenbrough, and the Board thinking that if the said James Oldham will avow himself the author of this letter, and profess himself willing to afford any evidence of these charges, they ought to be investigated.

Therefore, resolved, that the executive committee be charged with the duty of calling on the said Oldham, to declare whether he is the author of the letter aforesaid, and is willing to give any information as to the charges therein mentioned, and if he avow himself the author, and willing to give the information, then that they enter into the investigation thereof, upon evidence taken in such

...versity and to report t
at each meeting, and that th
accountant a reasonable co
service.

Resolved, that Joseph C. (
Cocke, or either of whom ma
a committee to settle and rep
accounts of the bursar and pr
sity, with authority, if they d
require a statement thereof by

The Board adjourns indefinit

TH. J

April 7, 1823.

A meeting of the rector and
versity of Virginia was held a
the 6th October, 1823, at v
Thomas Jefferson, James Madis
ridge, John H. Cocke, George L
Cabell.

Resolved, that the Board a
tract entered into with Giacom

Resolved, that they recommend to the executive committee to procure capitals of the same marble for the same columns if practicable, on terms not higher than those offered by Thos. Appleton.

Resolved, that they recommend also to the said committee to procure squares of marble for paving the portico of the rotunda, if they find that it can be done on terms preferable to what it will cost to have the same paved with country stone.

Resolved, that it be an instruction to the collector of the University to call once more on the subscribers who are in arrear, for the payment of their arrears, that from those not ready to make payment, he may receive, instead thereof, bonds or notes from those who have not already given them, payable in ninety days; and if these be not given, that he institute suits in the proper court with instructions to the attorney engaged to press the suits to execution with the least delay practicable.

Resolved, that the Board think it expedient to continue the collector so long as the executive committee may deem his employment necessary to finish the collection.

A report to the president and directors of the Literary Fund having been proposed, was agreed to.

TH. JEFFERSON.

October 6, 1823.

of the Literary Fund (to be laid
lature at their next succeeding se
a full account of the disbursemer
hand, and a general statement of
the said University, the said rec
make the following report:

In conformity with the act of the
of February 5 of the present yea
out of the invested capital then lyi
Fund, there should be loaned, by
directors of the said fund, to the r
of the University of Virginia, fo
completing the buildings, and mak
preparations for putting the said
operation, any sum required by th
Visitors, not exceeding that of 6o
Visitors at their meeting on the
deemed it necessary for the insti
the whole of the said sum, but t
drawn in different portions and a
as it should be wanting, so far
Board should think advisable. T

larger building, for a library and other purposes was commenced and has been carried on with activity, insomuch that its walls are now ready to receive their roof; but that being of hemispherical form and pressing outwardly in every direction, it has been thought not advisable to place it on the walls in their present green state, but rather to give them time to settle and dry until the ensuing season, when the roof will be ready, and the walls in a proper condition to receive it. Whether the interior work of the building will be finished within the ensuing year is doubtful.

The report of the 7th of October of the last year stated that the buildings for the accommodation of the professors and students were in readiness for occupation, except as to small articles of plastering then on hand, the garden walls and grounds, and some columns which awaited their capitals from abroad. These finishings are done, the capitals are received and put up; and the whole of these buildings are now in perfect readiness for putting the instituiton into operation. And this might be done (taking reasonable time for procuring professors) at the close of the ensuing year, 1824, were its funds liberated from their present incumbrances; but these remove the epoch to a very distant time. The several sums advanced from the Literary Fund as loans, when the balance of the last shall have been received, will amount to 180,000 dollars, bearing a present interest of 10,800

of 180,000 dollars, will be extin
annual payment of a constant sum
at the end of twenty-five years, a
for the education of any person
to be born for some time to co
that period a great expense will b
mere preservation of the buildin
nances. These are views which it
the Visitors to present, and to lea
and paternal consideration of th
whose care are confided the instr
interests of the present, as well
generations proceeding from us.

That report, with the letter of
panying it, stated also that the bu
modation for the professors and
far paid for as that the arrearages
still due being 18,343 dollars 4
when received, complete their pa
the sum of 8,658 dollars 19½ cer
were other funds to which presen
be had, it had been deemed reasc

the periods prescribed. But that the arrears having then become urgently necessary, an active collector had been employed to settle and call for them. In the course of the year he has collected, of these arrearages, the sum of 4,825 dollars 77½ cents; he has obtained bonds or promises, verbal or written, for prompt payment, deemed good, to the amount of 10,107 dollars 93¾ cents; and as to the remainder, some of the subscribers have not yet been called on, some have removed out of the State, and some become insolvent; of this remainder, he considers 932 dollars 25 cents sperate, and the residue, between 2,500 and 2,600 dollars as desperate; which on 43,808 dollars, the whole sum subscribed, will be an ultimate loss of nearly 6 per cent. This will so far increase the deficit of 8,658.19½ before stated as falling short of paying for the four rows of buildings, and so far add to the charge on the funds on hand or still to accrue. This state of things obliges a call for peremptory and prompt payment of these arrearages, which cannot be thought unreasonable by the subscribers who have been so far indulged already, when it is considered that these works were engaged on the faith of the sums subscribed, so far as their amount, that those who undertook them have accordingly executed them, and are now justly entitled to the compensation stipulated. We trust, therefore, that, in the course of the ensuing twelve months, these arrearages will be paid up, except such as inter-

and proctor, for the year en
this present October are herev
have been duly settled, and tes
by the same accountant and
on the former occasion, and w
by those officers, for audit b
the Literary Board.

October 6, 1823.

At a meeting of the Visito
of Virginia, held at the said U
the 5th day of April, 1824, a
Governor of the Commonwea
Madison, Chapman Johnson,
Thomas Jefferson.

On a view of the commissio
a letter from the Governor, da
last past, it appears that Tho
Madison, Chapman Johnson,
George Lowell James P

The Board proceeded to the appointment of a rector, and Thomas Jefferson was appointed; and being of opinion that the other officers of the institution continue in office of course, they deem reappointment unnecessary.

The legislature, at their late session, having released to the University the payment of interest on the sum of 180,000 dollars, advanced by the Literary Fund for the accomplishment of its buildings, with the view that the institution may be brought into operation with as little delay as practicable, the Board now proceeds to take such preparatory measures as can be taken at this time, to carry that view into effect.

From accounts and estimates now rendered by the bursar and proctor, it appears that, on the last day of the preceding year, 1823, the funds of the University in hand and due of the last loan, and of the arrearages of subscriptions, would be sufficient, when received, to pay all debts then existing on any account, and to leave a sum of about 21,000 dollars applicable to the building of the rotunda, which, with the further sum of 19,370 dollars 40½ cents already paid or provided for, making together the sum of about 40,500 dollars applied, or which may be applied, to that edifice, would put it into a state sufficient for use, until other and more pressing objects shall have been accomplished.

They consider the University, therefore, as having

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On this view of their future
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on that income, adventure on the establishment of eight professorships, either immediately, or at a period not distant; and that the branches of science proposed to be taught in the University may be arranged within the competence of that number for a time, and until future and favorable circumstances may enable them to add others to lighten duly the professorships thus overcharged with duties.

That to be ensured of obtaining characters of the due degree of science, of talents for instruction, and of correct habits and morals, a special agent be sent to Europe, and of preference to the countries there using our own language, to make the selection, under necessary instructions, caution and advisement, and to counsel and effect their passage to this country and to the University.

That the agent be instructed to procure them for such compensation, within the limits herein prescribed, as he shall find practicable and deem right; that he offer to each a fixed salary, not less than 1,000 nor more than 1,500 dollars a year with the privilege of receiving the tuition fees required from the students by the regulations of this Board, and that he be authorized, if he find it expedient, to assure to each, or any of them, that his salary, together with his fees, shall not be less annually, for five years, than the sum of 2,500 dollars; and that though the Board of Visitors retain the power of regulating the tuition fees from

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institution on the 1st day of February following. That, if the moneys destined for these advances be not in hand, to save time and disappointment, they be borrowed by the executive committee on the credit of the University, from any bank, body, or individual, whatever, to be replaced by the said moneys when received.

And inasmuch as it is necessary for the information of the agents, now to specify the sciences to be taught, and their distribution among the professorships, and it may be satisfactory to the professors also to know what their general situation in the University will be, what and on whom their dependence will be, and the duties expected from them, the Board proceeds to the following enactments; adjourning, however, for the present until to-morrow.

Tuesday, April 6th a constant and heavy rain prevented the meeting of the Board.

Wednesday, April 7, 1824.

Joseph C. Cabell attended with the members present on Monday. In the University of Virginia shall be instituted eight professorships, to wit: 1st, of ancient languages; 2d, modern languages; 3d, mathematics; 4th, natural philosophy; 5th, natural history; 6th, anatomy and medicine; 7th, moral philosophy; 8th, law.

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history and modern geography

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In the school of moral philoso

feudal, civil, mercatorial, maritime and of nature and nations; and also the principles of government and political economy.

This arrangement, however, shall not be understood as forbidding occasional transpositions of a particular branch of science from one school to another in accommodation of the particular qualifications of different professors.

In each of these schools instruction shall be communicated by lessons or lectures, examinations and exercises, as shall be best adapted to the nature of the science, and number of the school; and exercises shall be prescribed to employ the vacant days and hours.

The professors shall be permitted to occupy, rent free, a pavilion each, with the grounds appropriated to it. They shall also receive from the funds of the University such compensation as shall have been stipulated by the agent or fixed by the Board; and from each student attending them tuition fees as hereinafter declared.

The professors shall permit no waste to be committed in their tenements, and shall maintain the internal of their pavilions, and also the windows, doors and locks external during their occupation, in as good repair and condition as they shall have received them.

The collegiate duties of a professor, if discharged conscientiously, with industry and zeal, being sufficient to engross all his hours of business. he shall

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London, recommended to them as professor of modern languages, the agent is authorized to engage him for that professorship, unless circumstances unknown to this Board should, in his judgment, furnish cause to decline that engagement, and to proceed to procure one who may merit more unexceptionably the approbation of the Board.

The Board then proceeded to the appointment of a professor, and Francis Walker Gilmer was appointed to the professor of law, or of moral philosophy, at his election, to be signified to the rector.

The executive committee are authorized to appoint a collector of the arrears of subscriptions, and are required to take measures as may be necessary to effect a speedy collection.

An act of the last assembly having appropriated to the University, for the purchase of a library and apparatus, the sum of 50,000 dollars out of the first moneys that may be received from the government of the United States on account of the claim of this Commonwealth for advances and expenditures during the late war, having also authorized a contingent loan to that amount, by board of public works, on the credit of the appropriation so made, and it being proper to provide for the receipt and disposal of this money, and for the negotiations of the authorized loan to such extent as may be advisable, the Board doth therefore, resolve:

First, that as soon as the money so appropriated, or any part thereof, shall be payable, it be paid to the bursar of the University, or to his order; that so much thereof as may be required by the executive committee, not exceeding 20,000 dollars, be placed by him in Europe under the control of the agent hereby deputed to that country, to be employed in the purchase of such books and apparatus as may be deemed most useful for the commencement of the several schools in the University; and the balance of the money which may be received by the bursar be deposited in bank, subject to the future orders of the Board.

Secondly, that the executive committee be authorized, if they deem it expedient, in anticipation of the money to be received from the General Government, to negotiate a loan with the board of public

At a meeting of the Visitors of the University, at the University, on Monday the 4th of October, 1824, at which were present, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Breckenridge, John H. Cocke, George Loyall and Joseph C. Cabell.

Resolved, that the Board ratify two purchases of land in front of the rotunda, purchased of Daniel A. Piper and Mary A. F., his wife.

Resolved, that permission be given to Francis W. Gilmer, now on his mission to Great Britain for the purpose of engaging professors for the University, to use for his expenses six or seven hundred dollars of the 6,000 dollars put into his hands for the purchase of books and apparatus.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of the Board that if the arrearages of subscriptions should not be sufficient to pay for the articles of marble contracted for in Italy, it will be proper to supply the deficiency from the annuity of the year 1825.

Resolved, that the bursar be authorized to enter into negotiations with any one of the banks for the purpose of procuring an advance of the separate part of the arrears of subscriptions, with an understanding that the University shall not be called on for the reimbursement of the moneys till such time as they shall be paid by the subscribers, or within such other times as shall be reasonable.

Resolved, that the rent for the hotels be fixed at 200 dollars per annum.

The Board then proceeded to consider of the

regulations necessary for constituting, governing and conducting the institution in addition to those passed at their last session, agreed to the following supplementary enactments:

Each of the schools of the University shall be held two hours of every other day of the week; and that every student may be enabled to attend those of his choice, let their sessions be so arranged, as to days and hours, that no two of them shall be holden at the same time. Therefore,

The school of ancient languages shall occupy from 7.30 to 9.30 a. m., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

That of modern languages shall occupy the same hours on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

That of mathematics shall occupy from 9.30 to 11.30 a. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

school, during its session, as inspectors and judges of the mode in which it is conducted.

Wherein the instruction is by lessons, and the class too numerous for a single instructor, assistant tutors may be employed, to be chosen by the professor, to have the use of two adjacent dormitories each, rent free, and to divide with the professor the tuition fees, as shall be agreed between them.

The professors, tutors and all officers of the University shall reside constantly in the apartments of the University, or of its precincts, assigned to them.

At a meeting of the faculty of professors, on matters within their functions, one of them shall preside, by rotation, for the term of one year each. A majority of the members shall make a quorum for business. They may appoint a secretary of their own body, or otherwise, who shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and lay the same before the Board of Visitors at their first ensuing meeting, and whenever else required. The compensation for such secretary shall be fifty dollars yearly, payable from the funds of the University.

Meetings of the faculty may be called by the presiding member of the year, or by any three of the professors, to be held in an apartment of the rotunda, and the object of the call shall be expressed in the written notification to be served by the janitor. But when assembled, other business also may be transacted.

The faculty may appoint a janitor, who shall attend its meetings, and the meetings of the Visitors, and shall perform necessary menial offices for them, for which he shall receive 150 dollars yearly from the funds of the University, and be furnished wtih a lodging room.

No student is to be received under sixteen years of age, rigorously proved. None to be admitted into the mathematical school, or chat of natural philosophy, who is not an adept in all the branches of numerical arithmetic; and none into the school of ancient languages, unless qualified, in the judgment of the professor, to commence reading the higher Latin classics; nor to receive instruction in Greek, unless qualified in the same degree in that language.

No one shall enter as a student of the University,

The students shall be free to diet themselves in any of the hotels of the University, at their choice, or elsewhere, other than in taverns, as shall suit themselves, but not more than fifty shall be allowed to diet at the same hotel.

No keeper of any of the hotels of the University shall require or receive more than 100 dollars for dieting any student and for performing the necessary offices of his dormitory, during the session of ten months and a half, nor shall suffer ardent spirits or wine, mixed or unmixed, to be drank within his tenement, on pain of an immediate determination of his lease, and removal by the Faculty; nor shall any person boarding elsewhere than with their parents, in any house, and using wine or ardent spirits, mixed or unmixed, within such house, or its tenement, or paying more than 120 dollars for diet, lodging, and other offices and accommodations of the house and tenement, during a like term, be admitted to any school of the University.

Every student shall be free to attend the schools of his choice, and no other than he chooses.

There will be one vacation only in the year, and that shall be from the 15th day of December to the last day of January.

Examination of the candidates for honorary distinctions shall be held in the presence of all the professors and students, in the week preceding the commencement of the vacation. At these examina-

tions shall be given, to the highly meritorious only, and by the vote of a majority of the professors, diplomas, or premiums of medals or books, to be provided by the University, to wit: Diplomas to those of the highest qualifications, medals of more or less value to those of the second grade of acquisition, and books of more or less value to those of a third. These diplomas shall be of two degrees; the highest of doctor, the second of graduate. And the diploma of each shall express the particular school or schools in which the candidate shall have been declared eminent, and shall be subscribed by the particular professors approving it. But no diploma shall be given to any one who has not passed such an examination in the Latin language as shall have proved him able to read the highest classics in that language with ease, thorough under-

within those precincts, within their own chamber, or in diet, reproof by a professor, privately or in presence of the school of the offender, or of all the schools, a seat of degradation in his school-room of longer or shorter duration, removal to a lower class, dismission from the school-room for the day, imposition of a task; and insubordination to these sentences shall be deemed and punished as contumacy.

Contumacy shall be liable to any of the minor punishments.

The precincts of the University are to be understood as co-extensive with the lot or parcel of its own grounds on which it is situated.

The major punishments of expulsion from the University, temporary suspension of attendance and presence there, or interdiction of residence or appearance within its precincts, shall be decreed by the professors themselves. Minor cases may be referred to a board of six censors, to be named by the faculty, from the most discreet of the students, whose duty it shall be, sitting as a board, to inquire into the facts, propose the minor punishment which they think proportioned to the offence, and to make report thereof to the professors for their approbation, or their commutation of the penalty, if it be beyond the grade of the offence. The censors shall hold their offices until the end of the session of their appointment, if not sooner revoked by the faculty.

Inattendance on school, inattention to the exercises prescribed, and misbehavior or indecorum in school shall be subject to any of the minor punishments; and the professor of the school may singly reprove, impose a task, or dismiss from the room for the day.

Habits of expense, of dissoluteness, dissipation, or of playing at games of chance, being obstructive to the acquisition of science by the student himself and injurious by example to others, shall be subject in the first instance to admonition and reproof to the offender, and to communication and warning to the parent or guardian, and, if not satisfactorily corrected, to a refusal of further continuance at the University.

No student shall make any festive entertainment within the precincts of the University, nor contri-

punished by interdiction of a residence within the precincts; and repetitions of such offences, by expulsion from the University.

Fighting with weapons which may inflict death, or a challenge to such fight, given or accepted, shall be punished by instant expulsion from the University, not remissible by the Faculty; and it shall be the duty of the proctor to give information thereof to the civil magistrate, that the parties may be dealt with according to law.

Offences cognisable by the laws of the land shall be left to the cognisance of the civil magistrate, if claimed by him, or otherwise to the judgment of the faculty; all others to that of the faculty. And such of these as are not specially designated in enactments of the Visitors may be subjected by the faculty to any of the minor punishments permitted by these enactments.

Sentences of expulsion from the University (except in the case of challenge or combat with arms) shall not be final until approved by the Board of Visitors or, when they are not in session, by a majority of them, separately consulted. But residence within the precincts, and attendance on the schools may be suspended in the meantime.

No student shall, within the precincts of the University, introduce, keep or use any spirituous or vinous liquors, keep or use weapons or arms of any kind, or gunpowder, keep a servant, horse or dog, appear in school with a stick, or any weapon,

nor while in school, be covered without permission of the professor, nor use tobacco by smoking or chewing, on pain of any of the minor punishments at the discretion of the faculty, or of the board of censors, approved by the faculty.

All damages done to instruments, books, buildings or other property of the University by any student, shall be made good at his expense; and wilful injury to any tree, shrub or other plant within the precincts, shall be punished by fine, not exceeding ten dollars, at the discretion of the faculty.

When a professor knocks at the door of a student's room, any person being within, and announces himself, it shall be opened, on pain of minor punishment; and the professor may, if refused, have the door broken open; and the expenses of repair

When testimony is required from a student, it shall be voluntary, and not on oath. And the obligation to give it shall—(if unwilling to give it, let the moral obligation be explained and urged, under which every one is bound to bear witness, where wrong has been done, but finally let it)—be left to his own sense of right.[1]

Should the religious sects of this State, or any of them, according to the invitation held out to them, establish within, or adjacent to, the precincts of the University, schools for instruction in the religion of their sect, the students of the University will be free, and expected to attend religious worship at the establishment of their respective sects, in the morning, and in time to meet their school in the University at its stated hour.

The students of such religious school, if they attend any school of the University, shall be considered as students of the University, subject to the same regulations, and entitled to the same rights and privileges.

The room provided for a school-room in every pavilion shall be used for the school of its occupant professor, and shall be furnished by the University with necessary benches and tables.

The upper circular room of the rotunda shall be reserved for a library.

One of its larger elliptical rooms on its middle floor shall be used for annual examinations, for

[1]This altern was made by the Board March 5, 1825.

lectures to such schools as are too numerous for their ordinary school room, and for religious worship, under the regulations allowed to be prescribed by law. The other rooms on the same floor may be used by schools of instruction in drawing, music, or any other of the innocent and ornamental accomplishments of life; but under such instructors only as shall be approved and licensed by the faculty.

The rooms in the basement story of the rotunda shall be, one of them for a chemical laboratory, and the others for any necessary purpose to which they may be adapted.

The two open apartments, adjacent to the same story of the rotunda, shall be appropriated to the gymnastic exercises and games of the students, among which shall be reckoned military exercises.

A military instructor shall be provided at the

ment imposed as each case shall, in their discretion, require. The school of modern languages shall be pretermitted on the days of actual military exercise.

Substitutes in the form of arms shall be provided by the proctor, at the expense of the University; they shall be distinguished by numbers, delivered out, received in and deposited under the care and responsibility of the instructor, in a proper depository to be furnished him; and all injuries to them by a student shall be repaired at the expense of such student.

Work-shops shall be provided, whenever convenient, at the expense of the University, wherein the students who choose, may exercise themselves in the use of tools, and such mechanical practices as it is convenient and useful for every person to understand, and occasionally to practice. These shops may be let, rent free, to such skillful and orderly mechanics as shall be approved by the faculty, on the condition that they will permit the use of their tools, instruments and implements, within the shop, to such students as shall desire and use the permission discreetly, and under a liability for any injury they may do them; and on the further condition, if necessary, of such mechanics receiving instruction gratis in the mechanical and philosophical principles of his art, so far as taught in any of the schools.

The Board then proceeded to consider the draught of a report to be made, as required by law, to the

president and directors of the Literary Fund, and before concluding it finally, they adjourned to to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, October 5th, 1824.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Thomas Jefferson, James Breckenridge, John H. Cocke and Joseph C. Cabell.

On motion, resolved, that the proctor be authorized and required, after the 15th day of November next, to lease the hotels of the University to such persons offering, of worthy and proper character, as he shall approve; that the lease shall not be of a longer term than one year; and that he cause to be inserted therein such covenants as he shall deem necessary as to the preservation of the houses, inclosures and appurtenances of the tenements

and Visitors of the University of Virginia should make report annually to the president and directors of the Literary Fund (to be laid before the legislature at their next succeeding session), embracing a full account of the disbursements, the funds on hand, and a general statement of the condition of the said University, the said rector and Visitors make the following report:

In that of the preceding year it was stated that the buildings for the accommodation of the professors and students were in readiness for their occupation, and that the walls of the larger building, intended for a library and other purposes, were completed. In the course of the present season this building has received its roof, and will be put into a condition for preservation and use, although its interior cannot be completed. It was then also stated that, without awaiting that completion, the institution might be put into operation at the close of this present year were its funds liberated from the encumbrances with which they were charged. This obstacle was removed by the act of the legislature of January 27 of the present year concerning the University of Virginia.

In consequence of this liberation, the Board of Visitors at their ensuing meeting, on the 5th of April last, proceeded to take such preparatory measures as could be taken at that time to carry the views of the legislature into effect with as little delay as practicable. From the accounts and

estimates then rendered by the bursar and proctor, it appeared that on the last day of the preceding year, 1823, the funds in hand and due to the University, of the last loan, and of the arrearages of subscriptions, would be sufficient, when received, to pay all debts then existing on any account, and to leave a sum of about 21,000 dollars applicable to the building of the library, which, with the sum of 19,370.40½ dollars already paid or provided for that edifice, would put it into a state of safety and of some uses, until other and more pressing objects should have been accomplished. They consider the University, therefore, as having had in hand, on the first day of the present year, 1824, the annuity of this year (clear of all prior claims), as a fund for defraying the current expenses of the year, for meeting those necessary toward

in the University might be arranged within the competence of that number for a time, and until future and favorable circumstances might enable them to add the others, and to lighten duly the professorships thus overcharged with duties.

They proceeded, therefore, to settle the organization of the schools, and the distribution of the sciences among them, and they concluded on the same, as follows:

In the University of Virginia shall be instituted eight professorships, to wit: First, of ancient languages; second, modern languages; third, mathematics; fourth, natural philosophy; fifth, natural history; sixth, anatomy and medicine; seventh, moral philosophy; eighth, law.

In the school of ancient languages are to be taught the higher grade of the Latin and Greek languages, the Hebrew, rhetoric, belles-lettres, ancient history and ancient geography.

In the school of modern languages are to be taught French, Spanish, Italian, German and the English language in its Anglo-Saxon form; also modern history and modern geography.

In the school of mathematics are to be taught mathematics generally, including the higher branches of numerical arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry plane and spherical, geometry, mensuration, navigation, conic sections, fluxions or differentials, military and civil architecture.

In the school of natural philosophy are to be

taught the laws and properties of bodies generally, including mechanics, statics, hydro-statics, hydraulics, pneumatics, acoustics, optics and astronomy.

In the school of natural history are to be taught botany, zoology, mineralogy, chemistry, geology and rural economy.

In the school of anatomy and medicine are to be taught anatomy, surgery, the history of the progress and theories of medicine, physiology, pathology, materia medica and pharmacy.

In the school of moral philosophy are to be taught mental science generally, including ideology, general grammar and ethics.

In the school of law are to be taught the common and statute law, that of the chancery, the laws feudal, civil, mercatorial, maritime and of nature and nations; and also the principles of government and political economy.

and secondary characters, would not have fulfilled the object, or satisfied the expectations of our country in this institution. It was, moreover, believed that, to advance in science, we must avail ourselves of the lights of countries already advanced before us. It was, therefore, deemed most advisable to resort to Europe for some of the professors, and of preference to the countries which speak the same language in order to obtain characters of the first grade of science in their respective lines. And, to make the selection with proper information, caution and advisement, it was necessary to send an agent of science and confidence. Francis W. Gilmer, a learned and trustworthy citizen of this State, was appointed and has proceeded on the mission; and should his object be accomplished as early as expected, we count on opening the institution on the 1st day of February next.

Could the donation of the last legislature, out of the debt due to this State from the United States, have been obtained for the purposes of procuring a library and the apparatus necessary for the several schools the opportunity would have been highly advantageous of having them chosen by this agent, while in Europe, with the advice and assistance of the respective professors. But the application was not in time to be acted on before the adjournment of the late Congress. Yet some books were indispensable, and some apparatus to make even an imperfect commencement. To procure these articles,

therefore, and to defray the expenses necessary for the other objects of the mission, the Board was under the necessity of applying to these purposes a sum of 10,000 dollars of the annuity of the present year, and to leave the internal finishing of the library, however much to be regretted, until some opportunity of greater convenience should occur.

There is some reason to doubt, from the information received, whether our agent will be able to effect his object at as early a day as we had expected. But of this more will be known in time for its communication by the rector with this report. Were it still possible to obtain from the United States a settlement of so much of the claim on them as was appropriated to this institution, in time to find our agent and professors yet in place to invest it, our University would open under auspices highly

proctor, are given with the report as is required by law.

TH. JEFFERSON, Rector.

October 5, 1824.

At a special meeting of the Board of Visitors of the University, called by George Loyall, Chapman Johnson and Joseph C. Cabell, while attending the last session of the legislature, and held at the University March 4, 1825.

Present, Thomas Jefferson, rector, James Madison, George Loyall, John H. Cocke and Joseph C. Cabell.

Resolved, that in consideration of the delay which attended the opening of the University beyond the day on which it had been announced, the uncertainty which this might occasion in the minds of many at what time it might be opened, and the temporary engagements which in consequence thereof they might enter into elsewhere, notice shall be given that, *for the present year*, students will be received at the University at any time of the year when they become disengaged, on payment of so much only of the usual charges as shall be proportioned to the time unexpired at the date of their reception.

A blank having been left in one of the regulations of the 4th of October last, respecting the price of board in boarding-houses not within the precincts of the University, resolved, that it be filled with the sum of 120 dollars.

On a revision of the rule of October 4 last, respecting testimony required from students, it was proposed to amend the same by striking out the words, "if unwilling to give it, let the moral obligation be explained and urged, under which every one is bound to bear witness where wrong has been done, but finally let it," and to insert instead thereof the words, "and the obligation to give it shall," which being agreed to, the rule as amended now stands in these words: "When testimony is required from a student, it shall be voluntary and not on oath, and the obligation to give it shall be left to his own sense of right."

A resolution was moved and agreed to in the following words:

Whereas, it is the duty of this Board to the government under which it lives, and especially to that of which this University is the immediate

trines of Locke, in his "Essay concerning the true original extent and end of civil government," and of Sidney in his "Discourses on government," may be considered as those generally approved by our fellow citizens of this, and the United States, and that on the distinctive principles of the government of our State, and of that of the United States, the best guides are to be found in, 1. The Declaration of Independence, as the fundamental act of union of these States. 2. The book known by the title of "The Federalist," being an authority to which appeal is habitually made by all, and rarely declined or denied by any as evidence of the general opinion of those who framed, and of those who accepted the Constitution of the United States, on questions as to its genuine meaning. 3. The Resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia in 1799 on the subject of the alien and sedition laws, which appeared to accord with the predominant sense of the people of the United States. 4. The valedictory address of President Washington, as conveying political lessons of peculiar value. And that in the branch of the school of law, which is to treat on the subject of civil polity, these shall be used as the text and documents of the school.

Resolved, that George Tucker, Esquire, of Lynchburg, be appointed professor of the school of moral philosophy.

Resolved, that Doctor John Patton Emmet, of New York, be appointed professor of the school of natural history.

Resolved, that whensoever the 50,000 dollars, which the legislature has authorized this Board to receive from the General Government for the purchase of a library and apparatus, shall be placed at the command of the Board, the sum of 6,000 dollars advanced by the fund for building and other general purposes towards the purchase of books and apparatus, should be charged to the Literary Fund, and replaced to the credit of that for building and other general purposes.

Resolved, that on receipt of the said 50,000 dollars and consequent replenishment of the building fund, an anatomical theatre be built, as nearly as may be on the plan now exhibited to the Board.

The Board adjourned to to-morrow.

March 5, the Board met according to adjourn-

Books may be lent to the students of the University, by the librarian, and by no other person, on a written permit from a professor whom such student attends, specifying the day beyond which they will not be retained. But it is meant that the books lent are for reading only, and not for the ordinary purpose of getting lessons in them as school books.

No student shall carry any book borrowed from the library, out of the precincts of the University; nor shall any student be permitted to have more than three volumes in his possession at any time.

If a student shall not return a borrowed book on or before the day limited in his permit, he shall receive no other until it be returned; and he shall pay, moreover, for every week's detention beyond the limitation, ten cents for a 12mo. or book of smaller size, twenty cents for an 8mo., thirty cents for a 4mo. and forty cents for a folio.

Not every book in the library shall be free to be lent to students, but such only as shall not be expressly prohibited by the faculty on account of their rarity, value or liableness to injury.

No student shall ever be in the library but in presence of the librarian, or of some professor whom he attends, nor shall be allowed to take any book from the shelves, nor remain in the room to read or consult any book, but during such presence.

If any student deface, injure, or lose any book of the library, he shall pay the value of the book

if defaced, double value if injured, and threefold, if lost; and shall be suspended from the privilege of borrowing during such term as the faculty shall adjudge.

On some one day of every week during term, and during one hour of that day (such day and hour to be fixed on by the faculty) the librarian shall attend in the library, to receive books returned, and to lend such others as shall be applied for according to rule. And at some one hour of every day (to be fixed by the faculty) the librarian shall attend, if requested by any such professor, such book or books as he may require, and to receive any he may have to return.

The librarian shall make an entry of every book lent, and cancel the same when returned, so that it may always be known in what hands every book is.

Strangers whom the librarian may be willing to

paid, the Board consider it advisable to employ Mr. Hilliard, of the firm of Cummings, Hilliard and Co., of Boston, to purchase the library of the University, according to the catalogue which has been made.

Resolved, that the professorships of the school of law be proposed to Chancellor Henry St. George Tucker, and in the event of his refusal, then to Judge Philip P. Barbour, and if he should refuse, that then the rector be authorized to call the Board for the purpose of further proceeding towards making the appointment.

Resolved, that the loan of 5,000 dollars, which has been negotiated by the bursar of the University with the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, and the terms on which the same has been negotiated, be confirmed by the Board of Visitors, and the funds of the University are hereby pledged for the reimbursement of the said loan.

A letter having been addressed to the Board of Visitors by Mr. Bonnycastle, professor of natural philosophy, representing that from the communications with the agent of the Board, on the subject of his appointment, he conceived himself entitled to expect that a bond of his to the British government to the amount of £500 would be advanced: Resolved, that the rector be requested to obtain from Mr. Gilmer his view of the understanding which took place on the occasion; and if it should appear to the rector, from the circumstances of the

case, that the interest and credit of the University would justify and require the advances, in that event it shall be made from the funds of the institution.

Resolved, that John H. Cocke and Jos. C. Cabell be appointed a committee to settle the accounts of the proctor and the bursar of the University.

And the Board adjourned without day.

TH. JEFFERSON.

March 5, 1825.

At a meeting of the Visitors of the University of Virginia at the said University on Monday the 3d of October, 1825, at which were present Thomas Jefferson, rector, James Madison, James Breckenridge, Joseph C. Cabell, John H. Cocke, Chapman Johnson and George Loyall.

[redacted]

[1]Resolved, that the Board ratifies and confirms the purchase lately made by the rector of 132 acres of land of John M. Perry, lying between and adjacent to the two parcels of 107.8 and 153 acres heretofore owned by the University, which purchase was made on the proposition of the rector with the approbation of the following members, to wit: Of James Madison, James Breckenridge, John H. Cocke, Joseph C. Cabell and George Loyall, previously expressed in letters from them individually to the rector, and the payment already made towards the same, is approved.

Resolved, that the Board approves of the advance of 18,000 dollars to William Hilliard, agent for procuring the library, of the deposit made in the hands of Rufus King, Esquire, of 6,300 dollars for the purchase of a philosophical apparatus, and of that of 3,157 dollars 50 cents, in the same hands, for articles necessary for the anatomical school, with the instructions relative thereto given by the rector, and also of the purchase, and payment of 500 dollars for Doctor Emmet's chemical apparatus and collection of minerals.

Resolved, that the temporary application of 5,000 dollars of the library fund, which was lying unemployed in the Bank of Virginia, to take up the note for the like sum, lent by the Farmer's Bank of Virginia to the University, thereby saving its interest, and also of so much of the said fund as

[1] See Journal of March 29, 1819, similar resolution.

was necessary to make the first payment to Perry, is approved, and that the same sums be replaced from the general fund when necessary.

Resolved, that Francis Walker Gilmer be appointed professor of the school of law.

Resolved, that it be communicated to the Faculty of the professors of the University, as the earnest request and recommendation of the rector and Visitors, that so far as can be effected by their exertions, they cause the statutes and rules enacted for the government of the University, to be exactly and strictly observed; that the roll of each school particularly be punctually called at the hour at which its students should attend; that the absent and the tardy, without reasonable cause, be noted, and a copy of these notations be communicated by mail or otherwise to the parent or guardian of

founds all in a common censure. But that it is in their power to relieve themselves from the imputations and painful proceedings to which they are thereby subjected, by lending their aid to the faculty, on all occasions towards detecting the real guilty. The Visitors are aware that a prejudice prevails too extensively among the young that it is dishonorable to bear witness one against another. While this prevails, and under the form of a matter of conscience, they have been unwilling to authorize constraint, and have therefore, in their regulations on this subject, indulged the error, however unfounded in reason or morality. But this loose principle in the ethics of school-boy combinations, is unworthy of mature and regulated minds, and is accordingly condemned by the laws of their country, which, in offences within their cognisance, compel those who have knowledge of a fact, to declare it for the purposes of justice, and of the general good and safety of society. And certainly, where wrong has been done, he who knows and conceals the doer of it, makes himself an accomplice, and justly censurable as such. It becomes then but an act of justice to themselves, that the innocent and the worthy should throw off with disdain all communion of character with such offenders, should determine no longer to screen the irregular and the vicious under the respect of their cloak, and to notify them, even by a solemn association for the purpose, that they

will co-operate with the faculty in future, for preservation of order, the vindication of their own character, and the reputation and usefulness of an institution which their country has so liberally established for their improvement, and to place within their reach those acquirements in knowledge on which their future happiness and fortunes depend. Let the good and the virtuous of the alumni of the University do this, and the disorderly will then be singled out for observation, and deterred by punishment, or disabled by expulsion, from infecting with their inconsideration the institution itself, and the sound mass of those which it is preparing for virtue and usefulness.

Although nocturnal absences from their chambers occasionally happening are not entirely forbidden, yet if frequent, habitual, or without excusable

and of acquiring moreover a knowledge of the peculiarities of disease incident to our climate and country, are of opinion that, besides the habitual practice within the precincts of the University, allowed by a former resolution, he be permitted also to act as a consulting physician elsewhere, so timing these avocations however, as not to interrupt the regular business of his school.

The 4.55 acres of land purchased of Daniel A. Piper and Mary his wife, since the date of the statute defining the precincts of the University, and adjacent to the public road as now established, are made a part of the said precincts.

Resolved, that it be recommended to the faculty of professors in their appointment of a janitor, to have regard to his qualifications in law as a witness to transactions passing within his notice, and that such a janitor be allowed wages not exceeding 200 dollars a year, and a room to lodge in, he dieting and otherwise finding himself.

Resolved, that on a renewal of the leases of the hotels, it shall be made a covenant and condition of the leases that the tenants shall furnish no entertainment in his tenement for pay or compensation of any kind, to any one who is not a student of, or attached to, the University, or a member of his own family; nor shall he permit his tenement, or any part of it, without compensation, to be used for any other then the purposes of a boarding-house. The faculty of professors, on these ques-

tions, shall be judges of the matter of fact, and, finding it true, shall decide either on the immediate termination of the lease, and removal of the tenant or his continuance on such special conditions as shall satisfy them against a repetition of the offense.

Resolved, that the 35th enactment be amended by striking therefrom the following words, "within those precincts, within their own chamber or in diet, a seat of degradation in his school-room of longer or of shorter duration, removal to a lower class, imposition of a task."

Resolved, that the 36th enactment be amended by striking therefrom the word "minor" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "major."

Resolved, that the 39th enactment be amended by striking therefrom the words "impose a task."

[redacted]

Resolved, that if a student be irregular in all his classes for more than a month, after his parent or guardian has been informed, the faculty shall have the discretionary power to dismiss him from the University.

Resolved, that the faculty shall have power from time to time to prescribe regulations of police, not inconsistent with the laws of the land, or the enactments of this Board, which regulations shall be submitted to the Visitors at their next succeeding meeting and shall be in force till disapproved by the Visitors or repealed by the faculty.

The Board then adjourned to to-morrow.

Tuesday, October 4.

The Board met according to adjournment. Present the same members as yesterday.

On complaint from the faculty of certain riotous proceedings of some of the students on the nights of September 30 and October 2, and of insults on some of the professors, the whole of the students were called before the Board of Visitors, they were exhorted to state to the Board the facts which had taken place within their knowledge, whereupon fourteen of them came forward and acknowledged that on the night of the second they had masked and disguised themselves and gone out on the lawn where they had made some noise, but denied they had committed any trespasses or insults on the

professors, and on their engaging to appear before the board of the faculty and to repeat to them the information now given, they were dismissed.

The Board receives from Messrs. Key and Long a written declaration that in consequence of the transactions which had taken place, and particularly of a remonstrance of the day before subscribed by sixty-five students, they could no longer remain in their present situations, that they had lost all confidence in the signers of that remonstrance, and cannot and will not meet them again.

The Board adjourned to to-morrow.

Wednesday, October 5.

The Board met according to adjournment. Present the same members as yesterday.

Resolved that the 47th enactment be amended, by inserting after the word "chewing" the words

No person who has been a student at any other incorporated seminary of learning shall be received at this University, but on producing a certificate from such seminary or other satisfactory evidence to the faculty with respect to his general good conduct.

The professors being charged with the execution of the laws of the University, it becomes their duty to pursue proper means to discover and prevent offences. Respect from the student to the professor being at all times due, it is more especially so when the professor is engaged in his duty. Such respect, therefore, is solemnly enjoined on every student, and it is declared and enacted, that if any student refuse his name to a professor, or being required by him to stop, shall fail to do so, or shall be guilty of any other disrespect to a professor, he shall be liable to any of the punishments, minor or major.

Resolved, that the compensation to the accountant whom the committee of accounts has employed or may employ at any time be ten dollars a day while employed.

The act of Congress imposing an additional duty of 15 per cent on works of marble, having been passed after the marble capitals for the portico of the rotunda had been ordered, it is considered as retrospective and unjust, and that it will be proper to apply to Congress for a remission of that portion of duty thereon, as it may be thought by that

body but a just encouragement to science to relieve the University from the old as well as new duties on the marbles recently received for the same building, it will be expedient to bond the whole duties for eight months to give time for application to Congress on the subject. And thereupon the members executed the requisite bond in their individual characters, instructing at the same time, the proctor to retain in his hand always a sufficient sum to pay the duties, old and new, if ultimately required.

Resolved, that 400 copies of a new edition of the enactments of the Board of Visitors for the government of the University be printed, in which the amendments made since the date of each enactment shall be incorporated, so that the same shall read in form and substance as now established.

(283 days, 200 dollars), in which they have been more or less disappointed, the Board of Visitors deem it just that in consideration of the particular circumstances of the present year an abatement should be made in the rent of each in the proportion of the number of boarders each had, and the time of his boarding with them combined.

The Board adjourned to to-morrow morning.

Thursday, October 6.

The Board met according to adjournment. Present the same members as yesterday.

Resolved, that Mr. Johnson, Mr. Cabell, and Mr. Loyall be appointed a committee, whose duty it shall be to consider and enquire what system may be digested for the better government of the University; that they be especially charged with the duty of considering how far it may be practicable and prudent to connect with the University a court having cognisance over misdemeanors committed within the precincts of the University, and over those committed by members of the University, within the county of Albemarle, and that they report thereupon to the next meeting of the Visitors.

Resolved, that for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed by the preceding resolution, and of acting thereupon, and for the transaction of such other business as may then require attention, an extra meeting of the Board be held on the second Monday in December next.

A communication from the faculty of professors is received in the following words, to wit: "University of Virginia. Ordered, that Wilson Miles Carey having, on the night of the 1st instant, resisted the authority of a professor, used violence against him, and excited others to follow his example, and for abusive epithets concerning the said professor, be expelled from the University. Copied from the minutes of the faculty. Robert Dunglison, secretary. George Tucker, chairman of the faculty. October 6, 1825." Resolved, that the said sentence is unanimously approved by the Board of Visitors.

Another communication from the said professors is received in the following words, to wit: "University of Virginia. Ordered, that William L. Eyre having, on the night of the 1st instant, promoted a riot by repeatedly using indecent and approbrious

the authority of two professors, be expelled from the University. Copied from the minutes of the faculty. Robert Dunglison, secretary. George Tucker, chairman. October 6, 1825." Resolved, that the said sentence is approved by the Board of Visitors.

A letter is received from T. H. Key and George Long in these words, to wit: "To the rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia: Gentlemen, The undersigned professors of the University of Virginia hereby tender to you the resignation of their respective chairs. T. H. Key, George Long. October 6, 1825."

Resolved, that Chapman Johnson, Joseph C. Cabell and John H. Cocke be a committee to communicate to Professors Key and Long the objections which occur to the Board to the resignation of their offices as proposed in theirs of this day, and to confer with the said professors on the subject of that letter.

Resolved, that the said committee do make known to the faculty of professors the proceedings which have been had upon their communication of the second day of this month, relative to the disorders in the University, which have lately occurred, and that they also make known to them the names of those students who voluntarily acknowledge themselves present and agents in some of the transactions complained of.

The Board adjourned to to-morrow.

Friday, October 7, 1825.

The Board met according to adjournment. Present the same members as yesterday.

Resolved, that the proctor be charged with the duty at all times, as the attorney in fact of the rector and Visitors, of preventing trespasses and intrusions on the property of the University real and personal, and of recovering its possession from any person who shall improperly withhold the same, and, for this purpose, that he institute such legal proceeding as may be proper. It shall also be his duty to lay before the civil authorities, and to communicate to the proper law officer, such information as he may at any time have, and as may be calculated to prevent or punish breaches of the peace, trespasses and other misdemeanors

till approved by all the professors. And the said motion was ordered to be laid on the table.

Resolved, that the Board of Visitors do not accept the resignation of the chairs of Professors T. H. Key and George Long. The proctor is requested to communicate this resolution to those gentlemen.

Resolved, that in case of vacancy in the office of any professor happening during the recess of this Board, it shall be lawful for the executive committee to make such temporary arrangement for discharging the duties of the vacant chair as they deem expedient; provided that such arrangement be not for a longer time than the next meeting of the Board. If such vacancy shall involve the breach of contract on the part of any professor, the proctor shall be required to cause an action of covenant, or other proper action, to be brought upon the contract, unless the executive committee shall deem it inexpedient.

A form of a report, as annually required to be made to the president and directors of the Literary Fund, on the funds and condition of the University, was then proposed, amended, and agreed, in the following words:

To the president and directors of the Literary Fund:

In obedience to the law requiring that the rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia should make a report annually to the president and direc-

tors of the Literary Fund (to be laid before the legislature at their next succeeding session), embracing a full account of the disbursements, the funds on hand, and a general statement of the condition of the said University, the said rector and Visitors make the following report:

That which was rendered on the 5th of October of the last year informed the president and directors of the Literary Fund of the state of preparation to which we were then advanced towards getting the institution into actual operation, of the measures taken for procuring professors for the several schools, for purchasing some books and apparatus, and of the ground of hope then existing that it might be actually opened on the 1st day of February, then next ensuing. It was not, however, until the 7th of March that the professors of ancient and

others continued to arrive from day to day at first, and from week to week since, and the whole number matriculated on the last day of the last month of September was 116. Few more can be expected during the present term, which closes on the 15th of December next. And the state of the schools on the same day was as follows:

In the school of ancient languages were 55 scholars; modern languages, 64; mathematics, 68; natural philosophy, 33; natural history, 30; anatomy and medicine, 20; moral philosophy, 14.

From the information received from different quarters we have reason to expect a large accession to our numbers at the commencement of the next term. The dormitories now provided can accommodate 218 students, the neighboring town of Charlottesville perhaps fifty more. But should more be offered they could not be received. Ex-boarders, too, will labor under serious disadvantages, as, besides increased opportunities of relaxed order, they must lose the use of the library, the books of which cannot be permitted to be carried out of the precincts of the University.

A printed copy of the statutes and regulations enacted by the Board of Visitors for the government of the University is now communicated. We have thought it peculiarly requisite to leave to the civil magistrate the restraint and punishment of all offences which come within the ordinary cognisance of the laws. At the age of sixteen, the

earliest period of admission into the University, habits of obedience to the laws become a proper part of education and practice. The minor provisions and irregularities alone (unnoticed by the laws of the land) are the peculiar subjects of academical authority. No system of these provisions has ever yet prevented all disorder. Those first provided by this Board were founded on the principles of avoiding too much government, of not multiplying occasions of coercion, by erecting indifferent actions into things of offense, and of leaving room to the student for habitually exercising his own discretion. But experience has already proved that stricter provisions are necessary for the preservation of order. That coercion must be resorted to where confidence has been disappointed. We have accordingly, at the present session, consider-

153 acres, comprehending a small mountain, peculiarly adapted, and important to be secured, for the purpose of an observatory, whenever the future advance of circumstances may render such an establishment desirable. The other of 107.8 acres, made up of several small purchases, which constitute the site of the University itself. Between these is a parcel of 132 acres, which, besides the consolidation of these possessions, and other and great conveniences offered by it, lies in the way of the water necessary for the supply of the establishment, which is brought in pipes, through it, from the high lands to the site of the University. From the benefit of this communication we were liable to be cut off, at any moment, by the owner of this parcel of lands. It was lately offered to us, and at a price thought reasonable, to wit, at fifty dollars the acre. We had, several years ago, paid forty dollars for the parcel adjacent on one side, and one hundred dollars the acre had been given by an individual for a large parcel adjacent on another side. The consideration that the purchase would so far lessen the funds for finishing the rotunda, called certainly for serious hesitation. But the supply of water indispensable to the establishment, the irrecoverable loss of it, if sold out to individuals in lots, as proposed by the proprietor, made it, in our view, an over-ruling duty to secure the University so irreparable an injury, and we concluded the purchase. This now gives to the

institution a tract of nearly four hundred acres, beyond the limits of which it has nothing to desire.

The last report stated that, in addition to the sum of 19,370 dollars 40½ cents which had been paid or provided towards the building called the rotunda, there were still remaining, of the general funds a sum of about 21,000 dollars applicable to that building; that this sum, although not sufficient to finish it, would put it into a state of safety, and of some uses, until other and more pressing objects should have been accomplished. It has been indispensable to finish the circular room, destined for the reception of the books; because, once deposited in their places, the removing them for any finishing which might be left to be done hereafter, would be inadvisable. That has, therefore, been carried on actively, and we trust will be ready in time for the reception of the books. The other apartments

depending between them, of the great disadvantages under which that institution must labor, without the books and apparatus which this donation was to supply, that government did not hesitate to aid us with an advance, on account, of such a sum as might cover that given to the University. A catalogue of books for the library was thereupon prepared, an agent employed to purchase them, wherever they could be obtained cheapest and best, and a sum of 18,000 dollars for this purpose was placed at his disposal. A previous sum of 7,677 dollars 81 cents had been advanced by the general fund for the purchase of books and apparatus of immediate necessity; and a sum of 6,000 dollars appropriated on loan towards preparing the room in the rotunda destined for a library, making together 31,677 dollars 81 cents for the purchase of a philosophical apparatus, a sum of 6,000 dollars was deposited in London (having cost here 6,300 dollars). A list of the proper articles, and their selection and purchase were committed to a character there highly qualified for the execution of the charge, and another sum of 3,000 dollars was deposited in London (having cost here 3,157 dollars 50 cents) for the acquisition of articles necessary for the anatomical school, which, with 500 dollars paid for a chemical apparatus, and 289 dollars 58 cents for transportation and other miscellaneous expenses, amount to 41,924 dollars 89 cents, leaving a balance of 8,075 dollars 11 cents for defraying

incidental expenses, which will be considerable. A good proportion of these articles we are in hopes to receive this autumn, and the residue in the ensuing spring. Some donations of mineral collections have already been received, others destined for the University are known of, and it is believed we shall, in this way, be supplied sufficiently for all the purposes of education. Much, too, may be expected from the future industry of the alumni themselves of the University, when they shall have entered on the active business of life.

The receipts by the collector of arrearages of subscriptions since the date of our last report have amounted to 2,734 dollars 89 cents, and the balance still to be expected is 4,306.53½, leaving a sum of 4,500 dollars desperate as is believed.

The accounts of the receipts, disbursements and funds on hand for the year ending with the late

the 3d and Tuesday the 4th of April, 1826, at which were present, Thomas Jefferson, Joseph C. Cabell, John H. Cocke, Chapman Johnson and James Madison, the following proceedings were had:

There shall be established in the University a dispensary, which shall be attached to the medical school, and shall be under the sole direction and government of the professor of medicine, who shall attend personally at the anatomical theatre, or such other place as he shall notify, from half after one to two o'clock on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for the purpose of dispensing medical advice, vaccination, and aid in surgical cases of ordinary occurrence, to applicants needing them.

All *poor*, free persons, disordered in body, topically or generally, and applying for advice, shall receive it *gratis;* all others, bond or free, shall receive it on payment of half a dollar at each attendance, for the use of the institution, and all persons shall be vaccinated *gratis*, and the students particularly shall be encouraged to be so, as a protection to the institution against the malady of the small-pox.

The students of the medical school shall be permitted to attend with the professor, to examine the patients by the pulse, and other indications of disease, ask of them such questions as the professor shall think pertinent and shall permit, and to acquire practical knowledge of the processes of pharmacy by taking a part in the preparation of medicines.

The moneys so received shall be applied to the providing and keeping up of a proper and sufficient stock of medicines and salves, to the procuring surgical instruments for ordinary operations, and to defraying other expenses necessary for the institution. For the first stock of medicines, and for necessary instruments, money shall be advanced from the funds of the University to be reimbursed from the receipts of the dispensary.

Notice of this enactment shall be inserted in the first Central Gazette of each month till discontinued by order of the executive committee, for the purpose of keeping under constant notice, all those who may wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the institution. Passed April 4, 1826.

In order that the several schools may participate equally of the conveniences and inconveniences of

ing words in the second line thereof, viz., "within the precincts," and hereafter shall be interpreted and executed as if these words were not therein.

Resolved, that there be established the office of president of the University, with a salary of 1,500 dollars per annum, to be paid out of the annuity of the University, in the manner in which the salaries of the professors are paid.

The president shall be the executive officer of the University, and as such, charged with a general superintendence of the execution of all laws made for its government.

The proctor and all subordinate agents shall be subject to his control and direction in the execution of their respective duties.

He shall convene the faculty whenever he may think the interests of the institution require it, and whenever else any two professors shall request it.

He shall preside at all the meetings of the faculty, when present, and having a vote as professor, he shall have a casting vote as president, when the votes of the professors, pro and con, are equally divided.

In his absence from the meetings of the faculty, a chairman *pro tempore* shall be appointed. In the absence of the president from the University, and in case of his disability by sickness, or otherwise, the faculty may be convened, and may act as at present.

When the president shall believe that a student

has committed any offence requiring trial before the faculty, he shall have power to suspend such student, and in case of emergency, forbid him access within the precincts, till a board can be convened for his trial; provided that no such suspension or restraint shall be for a longer time than two weeks, if a board can be convened within that time. Any student violating the order of a president, made pursuant to the authority hereby vested in him, shall be deemed guilty of contumacy and punished accordingly.

Resolved, that William Wirt, at present Attorney-General of the United States, be appointed president of the University and professor of law; and that if he declines the appointment, the resolution establishing the office of president be null and void.

If the appointment hereby made shall be accepted,

the office of president of the University, for these reasons:

1. Because the law establishing the University, delineating the organization of the authorities by which it should be directed and governed, and placing at its head a Board of rector and Visitors, has enumerated with great precision the special powers it meant to give to that Board, in which enumeration is not to be found that of creating a president, making him a member of the faculty of professors, and with controlling powers over that faculty; and it is not conceivable that, while descending, in their enumeration to give specially the power of appointing officers of the minutest grade, they should have omitted to name him of the highest, who was to govern and preside over the whole. If this is not among the enumerated powers, it is believed it cannot be legitimately inferred, by construction, from the words giving a general authority to do all things expedient for promoting the purposes of the institution; for, so construed, it would render nugatory the whole enumeration, and confer on the Board powers unrestrained within any limits.

2. Because he is of opinion that every function ascribed to the president by this enactment, can be performed, and is now as well performed by the faculty, as now established by law.

3. Because we owe debts at this time of at least 11,000 dollars beyond what can be paid by

any means we have in possession, or may command within any definite period of time; and fixes on us permanently an additional expense of 15,000 dollars a year.

4. Because he thinks that so fundamental a change in the organization of the institution ought not to be made by a thin Board, two of the seven constituting it, being now absent.

For these reasons the subscriber protests against both the expedience and the validity of the establishment of this office.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Resolved, that John Taylor Lomax be appointed professor of law to the University in case the appontment shall be declined by Mr. Wirt.

The appointment of William Wertenbaker a librarian to the University, is approved and con-

To enable the proctor to perform this and other duties requiring proceedings in court, he shall be authorized to employ counsel for the University, and pay him reasonable fees.

It being suggested to the Board that a young man named Robert Beverly abiding for the time in the town of Charlottesville, habitually indulges habits of intemperance and disorder, violating the laws of the land, setting an evil example to the students, and seducing them from their duties, and the Visitors deeming it their duty to procure the punishment of such offences in order that the offender and his example may be removed, therefore,

Resolved, that the proctor be instructed to give information to the attorney for the Commonwealth for the county court, and superior court of law for Albemarle, and to take such measures as either of the said attorneys shall advise, for binding the said Robert Beverly to his good behavior, and for punishing his violations of the law.

Resolved, that the proctor be instructed to consult with the attorney for the Commonwealth for the superior court, and take such measures as may be proper to continue the prosecutions commenced against Philip Clayton and William L. Eyre, late students of the University, or to institute new prosecutions if necessary.

It is especially enjoined on the proctor to make vigilant enquiry into the violence lately offered to the house of Professor Emmet, and the wall of

Professor Blaetterman's garden, and to endeavor to bring the offenders before the civil authorities.

Resolved, that students heretofore or hereafter expelled from the University, shall be absolutely inhibited from coming in its precincts for the period of five years after such expulsion, unless by leave of some professor; and if any such expelled student shall come within the precincts in violation of this resolution, it shall be the duty of the proctor to warn him off, and if he do not depart, or afterwards returns, the proctor shall consult with the attorney employed for the University, and take such measures as the law will allow for punishing the offense, and preventing its repetition.

The keepers of the hotels are expected to be men of discretion and firmness, willing at all times to co-operate with the faculty and Visitors in executing the laws of the institution; it is there-

wilful violation of such law the lease shall be void, and the tenant removed or continued on special conditions, as provided by the eighty-fourth enactment.

No student boarding at any hotel, shall be allowed to change his boarding-house till the end of the session, without permission from the faculty.

Hacks and other carriages let on hire shall be admitted within the precincts of the University only under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the faculty.

The executive committee are required to provide for lighting the University, if it can be effectually done at a reasonable expense.

The proctor is required to keep the drains in the grounds of the University always free from obstruction, and to construct such others as the executive committee may direct.

If the duties on the imported marble should be remitted by Congress, the executive committee are authorized to procure a clock and bell for the use of the University.

That part of the communication of the faculty respecting the procurement of books for the students, is referred to the executive committee, who are requested to investigate the subject, and take such measures as they may find expedient to obviate the evils complained of.

The list of periodical publications furnished by the faculty, being approved by the Board, the

rector is requested to forward a copy thereof to Mr. Hilliard, and to require him to furnish them to the University annually, till the further order of the Board.

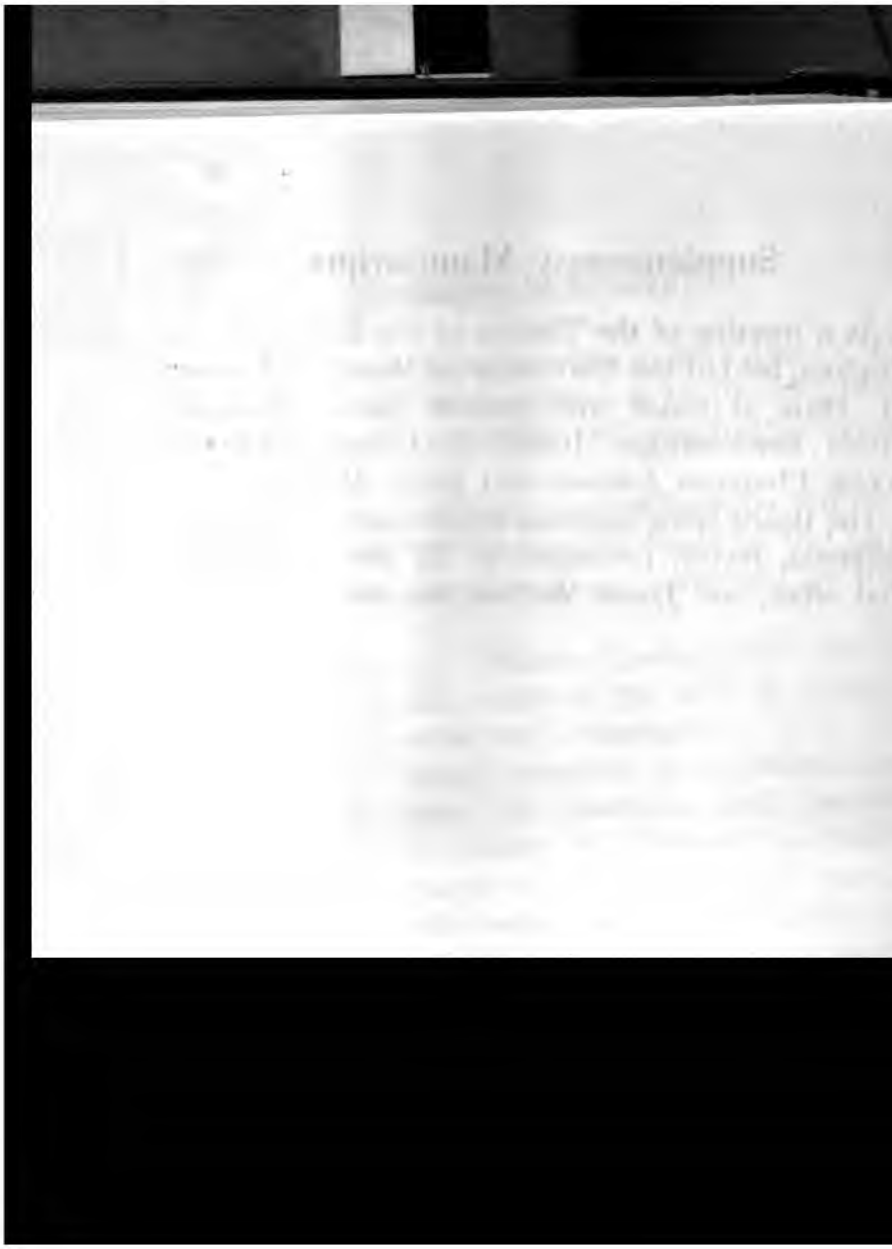
The expulsion of Philip Clayton from the University by an order of the faculty, made on the 14th of October last, is approved and confirmed by this Board.

The expulsion of William Lewis Cabell, by an order of the faculty made on the 30th of January last, is also approved and confirmed.

The Board having received a communication from the professors of medicine and ancient languages on the subject of diplomas, on which they are not prepared to act definitely, the faculty are invited to take under their consideration the

At a meeting of the Visitors of the University of Virginia, held at the University on Monday, October 2d, 1826, at which were present James Madison, James Breckenridge, Joseph C. Cabell, John H. Cocke, Chapman Johnson and James Monroe.

The Board being apprised of the death of Thomas Jefferson, rector, proceeded to fill the vacancy in that office, and James Madison was elected.



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A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYTICAL INDEX

ANDREW A. LIPSCOMB, *Chairman Board of Governors*
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

ALBERT ELLERY BERGH
MANAGING EDITOR

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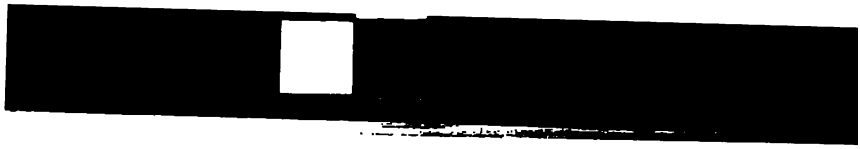

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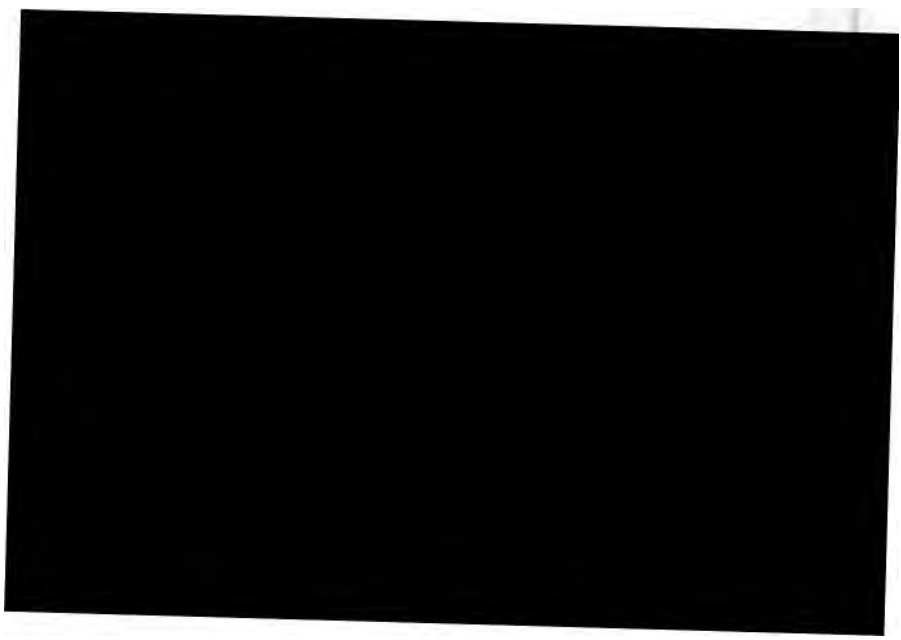


The Bas-relief Jefferson

Reproduced from the Original Gypsum Bas-relief by George Miller.

This bas-relief was originally owned by Zeigman Phillips, one of the founders in 1805 of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and is inscribed with date and artist's name in his handwriting. It was presented to the American Philosophical Society by one of his descendants, the Hon. Henry M. Phillips of Philadelphia, as a fitting memento of the Society's third President, Thomas Jefferson.

The Bas-relief Jefferson

JEFFERSON'S QUEST OF KNOWLEDGE

To comprehend Jefferson in any literal sense seems well-nigh impossible. It would seem to require more than Jeffersonian grasp and span to confine within one mental concept the whole of this universal man. Approach him from any side and ever new manifestations of powers unfathomed, perhaps even unsuspected, reveal themselves. To-day no political platform or declaration of principles excludes him; none can entirely include him, for he looms larger than all of them. The history of education is incomplete without the story of his achievements; no theory of instruction can ignore his principles; no schedule of educational progress omit his unfulfilled plans and purposes. So accustomed have we become, in short, to reckoning with him whether in politics, religious liberty, education, or statesmanship, that we must further train ourselves to deal with him not as a whole but in smaller part. Such broken views, of necessity, are the brief introductions to these attractive volumes in which is collected in part the cumulative evidence of his varied greatness.

All this evidence points unerringly to one general conclusion, commonplace in its bare statement, that Jefferson's abiding interest was in the advance of

knowledge. He earnestly desired that his world should know more and *his* world was not limited to a class or a condition. His democratic enthusiasm was fired by his ardent belief in the people—but an educated people. In his definition of the people he avoided clearly two opposing errors, namely, that the people were either the untrained, unthinking, sluggish mass or those who by peculiar advantage of birth, wealth, or training constituted the ruling class. The people are all the people, rulers and ruled, until all became rulers, educated and uneducated, until all should have knowledge, wealthy and impoverished, until by the turn of fortune's wheel once each in three successive generations the poor should be wealthy and the wealthy poor. Everybody must in so unstable a social and political scheme prepare for the duties that may await him and those, too, in some sphere far other than that

but upon the elevation at the source. Educational influences work downward leavening the mass below; therefore, a people's progress in education may be measured by two standards: first, the grade of its highest institution; second, by the compact completeness of the entire system from that high point down to the most elementary school in the most remote precinct. It was this ideal concatenation that concerned him. From the lowest school to the highest university the path should be defined and continuous with no impassable chasms, no obstacles insurmountable. If this scheme was not realized in his own day, and not yet in his own State, it has been fully developed in younger States working under the inspiration of his influence and in full harmony with his methods. Indeed, wise men to-day, busied with problems of education, do not see more clearly into the future than he did then, so penetrating was his foresight. It would not be difficult to establish that no enlarged and widening conception of what a common school education should aim to accomplish or a university aspire to achieve has surpassed his of nearly one hundred years ago; while in the century that has elapsed all educational progress has been towards his ideal, not beyond and away from it.

Thus, as a pioneer, he broke a path through an unexplored field and moved forward with step perhaps wavering, but always toward an ideal. A mere enumeration of some of his plans must suffice

to establish the pioneer character of his general educational labors. A bill for the more general diffusion of knowledge was introduced by him as early as 1779. In this bill he provided for common schools maintained and managed by local authorities. Upon this wholesome principle of local self-government he insisted. To-day our plea is that the local community should at least help itself and not leave all to be done by the State. In this same bill provision was made for admitting girls for whom Boston made no provision for yet another ten years. With increasing faith in common schools as conducive to local self-government and essential to university education, he did not relax his efforts to found the best seminary of the United States. Into this "seminary," the University of Virginia, he infused so much of his own progressive spirit that we

II. Studies and Degrees.

1. The abolition of the fixed curriculum with the consequent introduction from the very beginning of the elective system.
2. Elimination of the time-element in the requirements for graduation, as degrees were made to depend upon the accomplishment of a certain amount of work without reference to the time required for its completion.
3. No entrance examinations. All tests were to be applied, not for the purpose of keeping young men from entering upon their studies, but at the end of their collegiate careers to determine their fitness to wear the University's honors.
4. Substitution of rigid written examinations for oral tests.
5. Making the degree of Master of Arts an earned degree and not a degree given in course or for the sake of honor.
6. The total abolition of all honorary degrees.

III. Instruction.

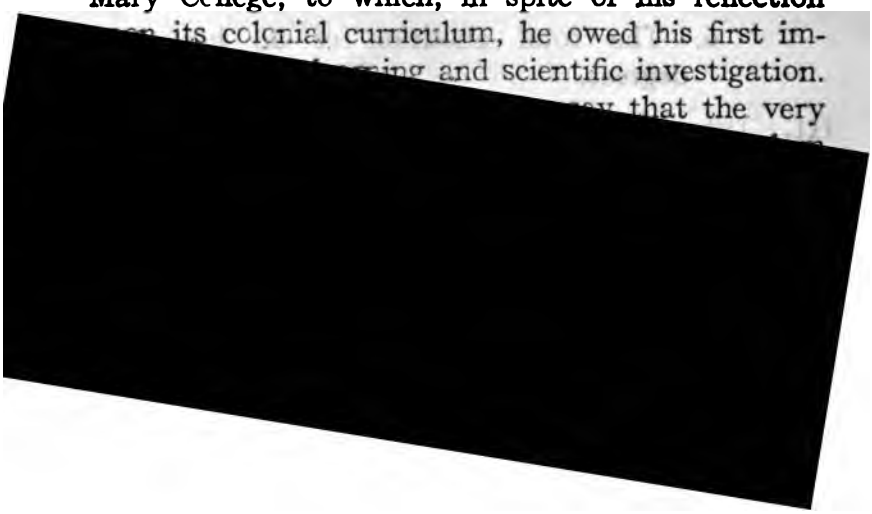
1. Requiring history and geography in connection with the study of the ancient languages.
2. Making modern languages coordinate from the first with ancient languages.

3. Providing for the study of Anglo-Saxon.
4. Projecting for undergraduates the laboratory method of studying physics.
5. Providing for the applications of mathematics.

IV. Spiritual and Physical Welfare of the Students.

1. Provisions for physical culture and military training.
2. Setting aside a choice room in the principal building for religious worship.
3. Making all religious exercises voluntary.

But the impression should not be left that Jefferson on his part worked without precedent or experience. His general interest in education and his persistent labors to the end that his land might be wiser are directly traceable to his own education and acquired wisdom. After good preliminary training he entered upon the courses offered at William and Mary College, to which, in spite of his reflection



liarly enjoyed the companionship of learned men. Unwittingly, in discussing the plan for the removal of the University of Geneva to Virginia, he reveals the personal motive that induced him later to urge the location of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. "I should have seen with peculiar satisfaction," said he, "the establishment of such a mass of science in my country, and should probably have been tempted to approach myself to it by securing a residence in its neighborhood at those seasons of the year at least when the operations of agriculture are less active and interesting."

The most noteworthy result of all his education is the development of his love of liberty. On his coat of arms the legend bears testimony to this liberty and his own inscription for his tomb records again his struggle for the liberty of country, church, and school. There were for him no prescribed forms. The past delivered to him no binding traditions. His reverent knee bowed at no altars erected merely by custom. The hurrying changes of his day, when a new order was inaugurated, encouraged his freedom and independence. Untethered by the conditions of an age gone, he was exhilarated by the prospect of the age immediately before him. No mere practical man dealing dully with to-day's problems, he turned with keen and open mind to the future. The problems he foresaw interested him, and he turned with the joy of combat to warding off dangers, evading obstacles, meeting unavoidable

difficulties, and preparing for new triumphs. His face was futureward and aglow with the spirit of exploration and the enthusiasm of conquest. While his neighbors—the Clarks and Lewis—at his suggestion were exploring new territory adjacent to the established colonies, or Monroe and Livingston were executing his large plans to add much of this territory to his country, his mind was exploring undiscovered or unexploited realms of knowledge lying out beyond but near his well mapped fields. Across the tract where he was master innumerable paths led, beckoning him, as it were, to new provinces of learning. Without prejudice against any form of investigation and knowledge, apparently without partiality for any but with interest in all, he seems to have gone on many a quest for truth. It is this modern day knighthood of knowledge that seems the

of these attainments will hint the fullness of his mind without suggesting bounding limits.

With the conviction that every new language gave him the mastery of a new principality of lore, he turned with well-directed and persistent zeal to modern and ancient tongues. But he did not neglect his mother tongue. He never disparaged English. It was in his opinion mere affectation to use Latin where English would be far more serviceable, as, for instance, in all diplomas, certificates, etc., of the University of Virginia. At no time in the history of that institution have her honors been conferred in a dead language, too frequently misread by inept officials, heard without intelligence by a gaping audience, and hardly translatable by the fledgling graduate. Given at times to an over-amplified and elaborated prose, he could make himself clear as well in a robust, direct, and simple English—a plain language in which truth may be plainly spoken. But English was to him more than a vehicle of thought. Independence of England was not independence of English. Of this he spoke with historic pride. There was no break in the language and, therefore, none in its continuous history. This he was the first American to recognize when he declared Anglo-Saxon merely a stage in the growth of our mother tongue. He made his new discovery known and with this asseveration gave at once the proof in his unique "Essay on the Anglo-Saxon." With this significant conclusion he reached another—that

Anglo-Saxon should be studied in his University, thus anticipating all America in providing, in an institution of learning, for the study of Old English.

His services in France and his travel in Italy had made him acquainted with both French and Italian. The former he used with ease both in conversation and writing, the latter he wrote with reasonable accuracy and probably spoke with practical efficiency.

Nor was he misled into any trivial estimate of these modern tongues as mere courtly accomplishments or useful additions to a tourist's outfit. The literatures they unlocked were too important, the discipline they furnished too invigorating for this, and, therefore, in the University of Virginia modern languages, including German, French, Italian, and Spanish were given a place coordinate with that of the ancient languages. This place they have ever

Jefferson acquired at college and maintained by exercise through a long life a scholarly familiarity with these ancient languages, and found, no doubt, that from their history he drew much experience for ready use in considering the problems of his own new land. So fixed was Latin in his educational scheme that familiarity with that language was to be made the chief study of his projected high schools and required of all aspirants for the University's honors. He introduced Hebrew, not for its direct or comparative linguistic value so much as preparatory for a first hand study of "a man's relation to his Maker," which was, in his opinion, the most important matter that could engage a man's attention.

This zealous student by no means exhausted his interests by this attention to languages. In pure mathematics his attainments may not have been large, but he did not withhold his homage from this "Queen of the Sciences," though he was on more familiar terms with her practical activities. From his father he had learned one application of this science, to surveying, and from this he advanced to other applications. Physico-Mathematics, or, as it afterwards came to be known at the University of Virginia, Mixed Mathematics, was provided for at the very beginning, and from it he promised much good to the University. In this, too, he evinced his interest in other sciences and more particularly in the arts to which these sciences ministered. In the midst of absorbing, administrative and diplomatic

duties he found time to manifest interest in half-a-dozen branches of research.

From France, for instance, he writes to one of his friends, enclosing some old almanacs in which are preserved, to use his own words, "some of the most precious things in Astronomy." After his return to America he caused to be constructed an observatory on the site now occupied by the excellent McCormick Observatory. This observatory erected by Jefferson was probably the first college observatory in America. Of Chemistry he writes that air and fire are the two principal fields of research; and later again he becomes so interested in air currents, pressure, and temperature that with two of his friends he begins to keep a record for comparison, and thus gives the hint for the present practical study of Meteorology. Botany pays him the compliment

That the history of American architecture would not be complete without mention of his labors is by no means so significant as this fact, that no architect in America has left a group of buildings so harmonious or satisfying as the University of Virginia. His confidence in architectural environment as a force in education was so great that he did not hesitate to use all available moneys to provide fitting homes for his faculty and attractive surroundings for his students. To this end he spared no pains in the minutest details of artistic embellishment. Monticello has been pronounced by a competent authority the most beautiful colonial home in America; and in the neighborhood of Monticello are other homes, erected by his friends with his aid and advice, that almost rival his own. The Capitol in Richmond was copied by him from the Maison Carrée of Nîmes.

It is not surprising that Jefferson, who believed so unwaveringly in the educational influence of one art, should have desired music and other forms of art included in his University scheme. But it must not be forgotten that all this environment and this schedule of studies were a means to the high end of citizenship. To all pertaining to this, his mind turned naturally. In the law he strove for a reform of its barbarous terminology and for a sensible simplification of its mystifying convolutions. He wished the people to understand the form of government under which they lived, and to have all forms of court practice

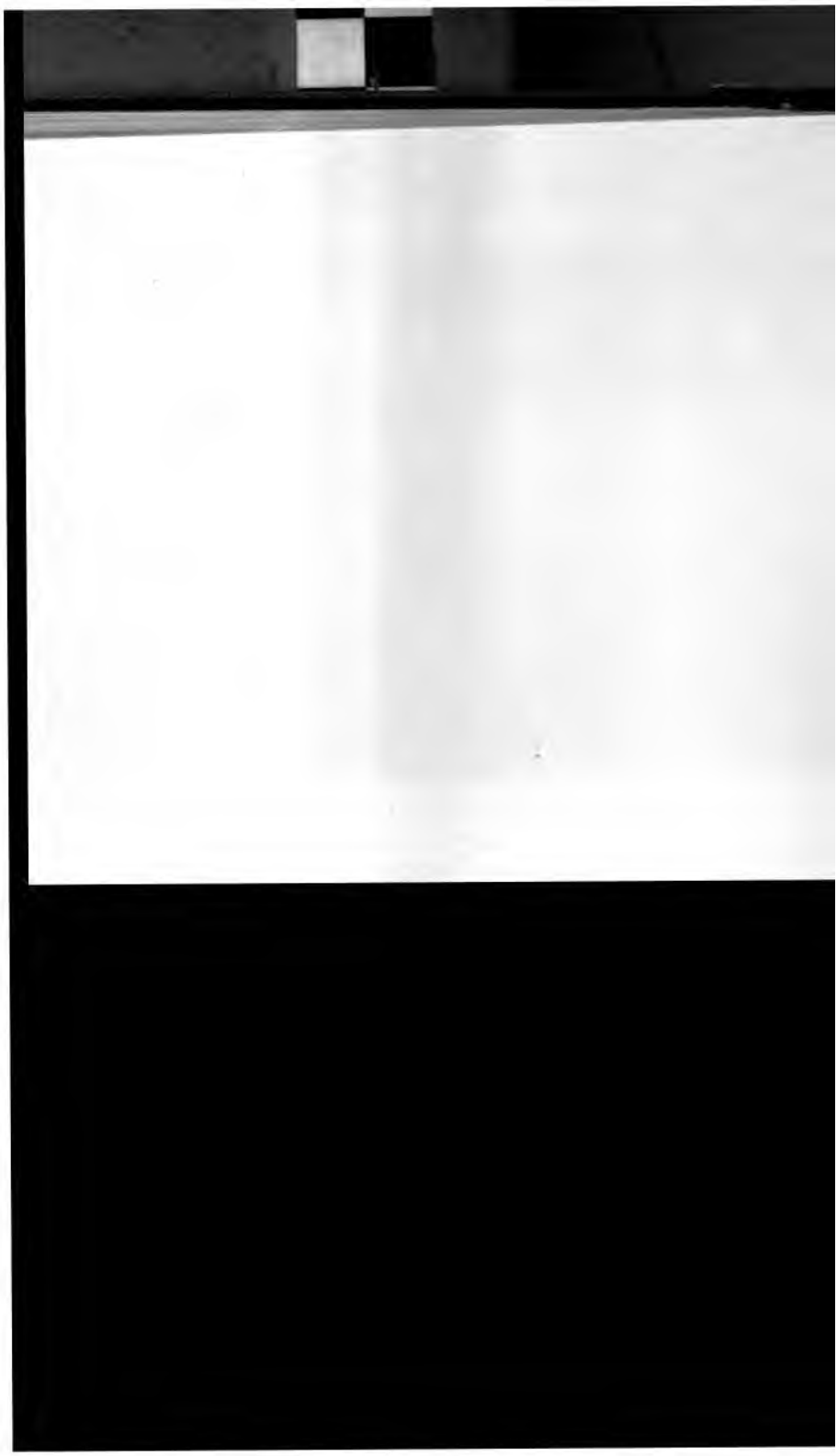
and legislative procedure brought so far as possible within their comprehension. He particularly desired, therefore, the study of Ideology, a term he had borrowed to include grammar, rhetoric, ethics, and belles-lettres.

To his last days new enterprises and new discoveries entertained him. He never grew so old as to lose the desire to be abreast of his times. His spirit of inquiry was revived by every novelty, and gave to his declining years, the freshness and vivacity of youth. This perpetual rejuvenation gave him a mortal life beyond the grave, so that to-day we still wonder at his attainments, and praise him most when, painfully moving along some highway of thought, we pause to note that here, too, Jefferson was a pioneer.

Edwin Engraving of Jefferson

Reproduced from the Original Engraving by David Edwin

A rare engraving evidently copied from the Rembrandt Peale full
th portrait of Jefferson, which was a favorite model for Edwin's
istic workmanship.



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Declaration Signers From the Emmet Collection

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Reproduced from the original etchings and water color drawings by H. B. Hall in the complete set of signers of the Declaration of Independence, collected by Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, [illegible] in the Lenox Library, New York. The portraits in this [illegible] not included in the Independence Hall collection. It should be noted, however, that some of them, are derived from [illegible] questionable authenticity.

Caesar Rodney (1730-1783) was born at Dover, Delaware. He inherited from his father William Rodney, who [illegible] over with Penn, a large estate. He was appointed High Sheriff of the [illegible] Justice of the Peace and [illegible] Lower Courts. In 1755 he represented his County in the [illegible] in 1765 was sent to the Stamp Act Congress at New York. In 1770 he [illegible] Speaker of the [illegible] Chairman [illegible] penhage. In 1774 [illegible] to the General [illegible] year was made a brigadier-general. He [illegible] elected to the [illegible] 1777 he was [illegible] State [illegible] President [illegible] dated with [illegible] was [illegible] an [illegible]

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CAESAR RODNEY

JOHN PENN

FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE

BUTTON GWINNETT

LYMAN HALL

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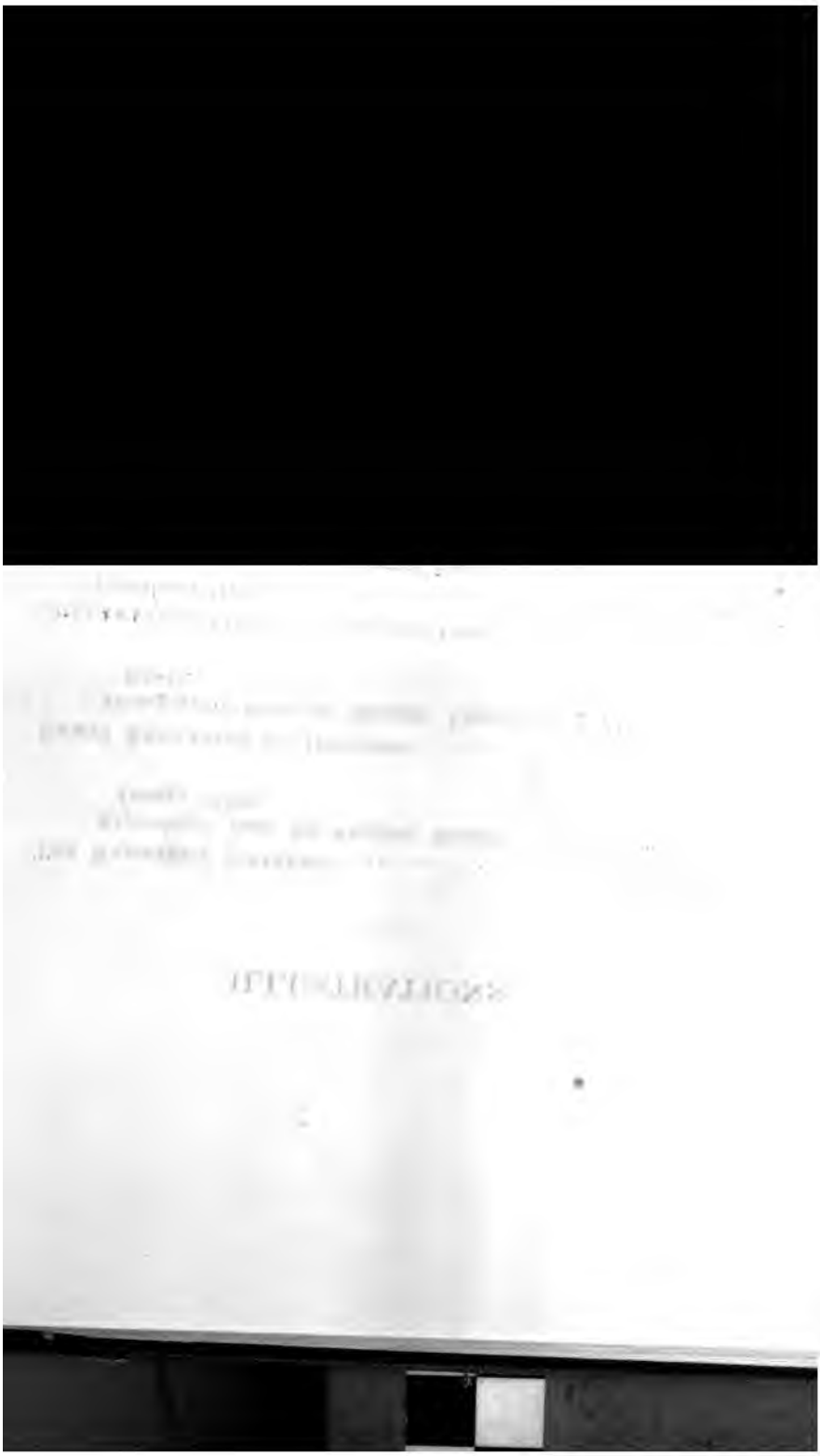

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Jefferson's Mementoes

Reproduced from the Jefferson Medal and Original Engravings

With the exception of the medal, which was produced from a cast of the coin struck in 1802, these illustrations are taken from quaint old engravings, illustrating places of interest in Jefferson's life.

The neighborhood of his birth and scene of his early years, the old mill at Shadwell, Va., is given beside the room at Monticello in which he died July 4th, 1826.

The curious representations of the Executive mansion during Jefferson's administration recalls the period of his highest triumphs as head of the newly united nation.

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PEACE
AND
FRIENDSHIP

A CONTRIBUTION

TO A

BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF

THOMAS JEFFERSON

COMPILED BY

RICHARD HOLLAND JOHNSTON

PREFACE.

The accompanying work is an attempt, in the main, to indicate the books and articles in periodicals in the Library of Congress relating to Thomas Jefferson. Entries of similar matter from other sources are made in several instances, these being indicated by an asterisk. The compilation is liable to all the criticisms that can be urged against the best work of its kind, as to scope, arrangement and form of entry, but may have, in addition, faults of its own which may be partly explained by a degree of haste in its preparation which was rendered necessary by circumstances.

The subject has been followed along the highways of literature, though the compiler is conscious that in the byways, especially in the pamphlet literature of Jefferson's day, important material can be found. The following sources, however, have been examined with some care: Sabin, "Bibliotheca Americana"; Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America", and his "Reader's Handbook of the American Revolution"; Larned's "Literature of American History"; Channing and Hart's "Guide to the Study of American History"; the works of John Fiske; Foster's "References to the History of Presidential Administrations"; Sparks' "Topical Reference Lists"; Richardson's "Writings on American History", 1902; Oettinger's "Bibliographie Biographique Universelle"; Tompkins's "Bibliotheca Jeffersoniana"; Griffin's "Bibliography of American Historical Societies"; the catalogues of the British Museum, John Carter Brown, Peabody Institute, and Astor libraries; the catalogues of the Biblioteca della Camera dei Deputati, Italy; as well as those of the American Antiquarian, New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts historical societies; Ford's "Bibliography of the Continental Congress"; Greely's "Public Documents of the First Fourteen Congresses"; and Poole's, the Cumulative, and Jones' indexes to periodical literature.

While letters to and from Jefferson, his messages of transmission, materials to be found in histories of the period, biographies and writings of contemporaries, in biographical dictionaries, and writings

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Jefferson was appointed chairman of the Committee to bring in such a bill, May 9, 1777. See Virginia Journals, 1777, p. 6. Reprinted in the Report of the Committee of Revisers, p. 6 (see *post*, p. 10); Collection of the Public Acts of Virginia, 1785, pp. 52, 53; Hening's Statutes at Large, X: 294. Mr. Jefferson presented to the House (May 10), according to order, a bill, etc. See Virginia Journals, 1777, p. 8.

An Act Limiting the Time for Continuing the Delegates to General Congress in Office, and Making Provision for Their Support and for Other Purposes. *In* Virginia. General Assembly. At a General Assembly Begun and Held at the Capitol, in the City of Williamsburg [Monday, May 5, 1777] . . . Williamsburg: Alexander Purdie, [1777]. 34 pages folio (p. 17).

Jefferson was appointed sole member of a committee to bring in this bill, May 12, 1777. See Virginia Journals, 1777, p. 9. Amended October 20, 1777, and the bill, with some further changes, is reprinted in the Report of the Revisers, pp. 9, 10.

1778

Mr. Jefferson Reported from the Committee Appointed to Draw up What Is Proper to Be Offered at the Conference Proposed with the Senate, on the Subject Matter of Their Amendments to the Resolution of This House for Paying Thomas Johnson the Sum of £15 5*s*. 6*d*. [December 4, 1777]. *In* Virginia. House of Delegates. Journal of the House of Delegates of Virginia. Anno Domini, 1778. Williamsburg: Printed by Alexander Purdie, Printer to the Commonwealth [1778]. 193 pages 8vo (pp. 56, 57).

Reasons to Be Offered at the Conference to Be Desired of the Senate in Answer to Their Reasons Delivered at the Last Conference. *In* Virginia. House of Delegates. Journal (1778). . . . Williamsburg [1778]. 193 pages 8vo (pp. 114–117).

An Act Appointing the Place for Holding the High Court of Chancery and General Court, and Empowering the Said High Court of Chancery to Appoint Their Own Serjeant at Arms. [January 20, 1778]. *In* Virginia. General Assembly. At a General Assembly, Begun and Held at the Capitol, in the City of Williamsburg, on Monday the Twentieth Day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Seven, and in the Second Year of the Commonwealth. Williamsburg: Alexander Purdie, Printer to the Commonwealth [1778]. 40 pages folio (p. 27).

The Library of Congress has Jefferson's own copy of the Acts.

"Mr. Jefferson presented to the House according to order" this bill on January 20, 1778. See Virginia, House of Delegates. Journal, 1778, p. 129.

An Act for Giving Certain Powers to the Governor and Council [Passed January 22, 1778]. *In* Virginia. General Assembly. At a General Assembly, Begun and Held at the Capitol, in the City of Williamsburg [October 10, 1777] . . . Williamsburg: Alexander Purdie [1778]. 40 pages folio (pp. 35, 36).

See also Report of Revisers, chap. 7, p. 8.

An Act Giving Speedy Remedy to the United States against Defaulters [May 19, 1778]. *In* Virginia. General Assembly. At a General Meeting Begun and Held at the Capitol, in the City of Williamsburg, on Monday the Fourth Day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Seven. Williamsburg: Alexander Purdie, Printer to the Commonwealth [1778]. 15 pages folio (p. 11). See Virginia. House of Delegates Journal, 1778, p. 14.

The Library of Congress has Jefferson's copy.

An Act to Attaint Josiah Philips and Others unless They render Themselves to Justice within a Certain Time. [May 28, 1778.] *In* Virginia. General Assembly. At a General Meeting Begun and Held at the Capitol, in the City of Williamsburg [May 4, 1778] . . . Williamsburg [1778]. 15 pages folio (p. 12).

Jefferson, Smith, and Tyler were the committee appointed May 4, 1778, to bring in this bill. See Journals, p. 33.

On this bill see letters to Wirt, Monticello, August 14, 1814, May 12, 1815; to

Girardin, March 12, 1815; Elliot's Debates, III: 66.

1779

An Act Concerning Escheats and Forfeitures from British Subjects, [May 27, 1779]. *In* Virginia. General Assembly. Acts Passed at a General Assembly Begun and Held at the Capitol, in the City of Williamsburg, on Monday, the Third Day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Nine. Williamsburg: Printed by John Dixon and Thomas Nicolson [1779]. 57 pages 4to (pp. 28–31).

The Library of Congress has Jefferson's copy.

Jefferson was appointed to prepare the bill, May 27, 1779, and reported the same day. See "Journal," 1779, pp. 30, 32. Some amendments were made by the committee. The bill in the "Report of the Revisers" on this subject, p. 22, is not this bill.

Answer to Notification of Appointment as Governor. *In* Virginia. House of Burgesses. Journal of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, Anno Domini, 1779. Williamsburg: Printed by John Clarkson and Augustine Davis, Printers to the Commonwealth [1779]. 78 pages 8vo (p. 37).

[redacted]

at Richmond, but printed at Charlottesville, the government printing-press and other valuable property having been removed to that place for safety." Calendar of State Papers of Virginia, I: 445. Jefferson's original draft, on the back of a letter from Archibald Cary, Esq., is also in the Virginia collection

1782

Notes on the State of Virginia; Written in the Year 1781, Somewhat Corrected and Enlarged in the Winter of 1782, for the Use of a Foreigner of Distinction, in Answer to Certain Queries Proposed by Him Respecting: 1, Its Boundaries; 2, Rivers; 3, Seaports; 4, Mountains; 5, Cascades and Caverns; 6, Productions, Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal; 7 Climate; 8, Population; 9, Military Force; 10, Marine Force; 11, Aborigines; 12, Counties and Towns; 13, Constitution; 14, Laws; 15, Colleges, Buildings, and Roads; 16, Proceedings as to Tories; 17, Religion; 18, Manners; 19, Manufactures; 20, Subjects of Commerce; 21, Weights, Measures, and Money; 22, Public Revenue and Expenses; 23, Histories, Memorials, and State Papers. [Anonymous.] Paris, 1782. 423 pages 8vo. With map.

First edition, privately printed.

[redacted]

Notes on the State of Virginia. With an Appendix. Third American edition. New York: M. L. & W. A. Davis, 1801. 392 pages 8vo.

Notes on the State of Virginia. With an Appendix. By Thomas Jefferson. Third American edition. Newark: Pennington & Gould, 1801. 392 pages 8vo.

Notes on the State of Virginia. First hot-pressed edition. Philadelphia: R. T. Rawle, June, 1801. 436 and 56 pages 8vo.

Contains the Appendix relative to the murder of Logan's family, a map, a portrait of Jefferson, and a view of the Natural Bridge.

Notes on the State of Virginia. With an Appendix. Eighth American edition. Boston: For Thomas & Andrews, 1801. *364 pages 8vo.

Notes on the State of Virginia. With an Appendix. Ninth American edition. Boston: H Sprague, 1802. 368 pages 16mo.

Notes on the State of Virginia. With an Appendix Relative to the Murder of Logan's Family. Trenton: Wilson & Blackwell; Philadelphia: M. Carey, 1803. 365 pages 12mo.

The title of the Appendix comes out on the title-page for the first time in this edition.

* Notes on . . . Virginia. New York, 1804. 392 pages 8vo.

See Historical Magazine, 1: 52, where O'Callaghan states that this is the best edition. Not seen by Sabin, 35,906, and not in the Library of Congress.

* Notes on the State of Virginia. With an Appendix. Philadelphia, 1812. 12mo.

Sabin, 35,907.

* Notes on the State of Virginia Trenton, 1812. 12mo.

Sabin, 35,907.

* Notes on the State of Virginia. Philadelphia: Hogan & Thompson, 1815. 12mo.

Sabin, 35,907.

Notes on the State of Virginia Philadelphia: H. C. Carey and I. Lea; New York: E. Bliss, 1825. 344 pages 12mo.

* Notes on the State of Virginia. Boston: Wells & Lilly, 1829. 280 pages 12mo.

Sabin, 35,907. Brinley, 3,772.

Notes on the State of Virginia. By Thomas Jefferson. Boston: Lilly & Wait, 1832. 280 pages 12mo.

Notes on the State of Virginia. By Thomas Jefferson. Illustrated with a Map Including the States of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. A new edition, prepared by the author, containing notes and plates never before published. Richmond, Va.: J. W. Randolph, 1853. 275 pages 8vo.

"Printed from President Jefferson's own copy of Stockdale's edition (1787), containing many additions and corrections."—SABIN.

* Notes on the State of Virginia. Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. Brooklyn, 1894.

In the New Hampshire State Library.

IN TRANSLATION

Observations sur la Virginie, par M. J———. Traduites de l'Anglois. Paris: Barrois, 1786. 390 pages 12mo.

Translated by Morellet.

* Beschreibung von Virginien. Leipzig, 1789.

Sabin, 35,909.

A review of Jefferson's Notes, with a criticism of his comparison on the Hudson and Potomac rivers as outlets for the Western commerce, will be found (pp. 14–37) in "A Letter to the Inhabitants of the City and State of New York on the Subject of the Commerce of the Western Waters. By Agricola. (pseud.)." New York: Printed by S. Gould, 1807. 40 pages 12mo.

See also Moore, Clement Clark. Observations upon Certain Passages in Mr. Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, Which Appear to Have a Tendency to Subvert Religion, and Establish a False Philosophy. New York, 1804. 8vo, 32 pages.

Concerning the Notes, see letter to Chastellux, Paris, June 7, 1785. On the French translation see letter to Dumas, Paris, February 2, 1786, and to Ed. Bancroft, Paris, February 26, 1786. Concerning the first English edition see letters to Stockdale, Paris, February 1 and 27, 1787.

1784

Virginia. General Assembly. Committee of Revisors. Report of the Committee of Revisors Appointed by the General Assembly of Virginia in MDCCLXXVI. Published by Order of the General Assembly, and Printed by Dixon & Holt, in the City of Richmond, November, 1784. 90 pages folio.

The Library of Congress has Jefferson's annotated copy.

The Report was presented June 18, 1779, by Thomas Jefferson and George Wythe. Five hundred copies were ordered to be printed June 1, 1784. On the verso of title-page is the following statement:

"N. B. George Mason, Esq., one of the Committee of Revisors, declined to act; Thomas Ludwell Lee, Esq., another of the same committee, died without having taken part in the business; and the three remaining gentlemen, to wit: Thomas Jefferson, Edmund Pendleton, and George Wythe, esquires, performed the present work."

See "Writings of Thomas Jefferson" (Jeff. Mem. Assoc. ed.), 1: 62–67, and his

Chap. 82. A Bill for Establishing Religious Freedom. (Pp. 58, 59.) See *post*, p. 11.

On the Report of a Committee Consisting of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Williams, to Whom was Referred a Petition of Zebulon Butler and Others [January 23, 1784] *In* United States. Continental Congress. Journal of the United States in Congress Assembled: . . . Containing the Proceedings from the Third Day of November, 1783, to the Third Day of June, 1784. Vol. IX. Published by Order of Congress. Philadelphia: John Dunlap, 1784. 317 pages 8vo (pp. 41, 42).

[Report on Committee of the States] [April 26, 1784]. *In* United States. Continental Congress. Journal, IX. Philadelphia: John Dunlap, 1784. 317 pages 8vo (pp. 159, 160].

The committee consisted of Jefferson, Osgood, and Sherman. See Journal, IX: 150. The paper as adopted differs slightly from Jefferson's manuscript. A similar bill was introduced by Jefferson May 29, 1778, but did not pass.

United States Congress. The Committee Appointed to Prepare a Plan for the Temporary Government of

Grand Committee . . . Appointed to Prepare and Report to Congress the Arrears of Interest on the National Debt, Together With the Interest and Expenses for the Year 1784, from the First to the Last Day Thereof Inclusive, and a Requisition of Money on the States for Discharging the Same, Have Agreed to the Following Report. Folio, broadside.

(Title from colophon.)
The committee consisted of Jefferson, Blanchard, Gerry, etc. The draft is in Jefferson's handwriting. The report as adopted was published as "The United States in Congress Assembled, April 27, 1784." Folio, broadside, and "The United States in Congress Assembled, April 27, 1784." Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the Grand Committee, etc." Boston: Printed by Adams & Nourse, 1784. 12 pages 8vo.

* United States Congress. The Grand Committee to Whom Was Referred a Letter of the Governor of Massachusetts, of the 28th of October, 1783, Relative to the Continental Bills of Credit of the Old Emissions Submit the Following. 4to, broadside.

Laid before Congress May 17, 1784. Draft in Jefferson's handwriting.

* United States Congress. Report on Southern Indians. The Committee, Consisting of Mr. Beresford, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Chase, Mr. Spaight, and Mr. Read, Appointed to Take into Consideration the State of Indian Affairs in the Southern Department, Beg Leave to Report: 3 pages folio.

Drafted by Jefferson.

Notes on the Establisment [!] of a Money Unit, and of a Coinage for the United States. [Anonymous.] 14 pages 8vo.

At end: Annapolis, May 9, 1784. See Autobiography, Writings of Thomas Jefferson (Jeff. Mem. Assoc. edition), 1: 78, 79. Bound in with his Notes on Virginia. Paris, 1782. Printed also in Propositions Respecting the Coinage of Gold, Silver and Copper. [1785.] Folio, 12 pages. (FORD.)

1786

Draught of a Fundamental Constitution for the Commonwealth of Virginia. [Anonymous.] Paris, 1786 14 pages 8vo.

Bound in with his Notes on Virginia, Paris, 1782.
See letter to Madison, May 7, 1783, and June 17, 1783.

An Act for Establishing Religious Freedom, Passed in the Assembly of Virginia in the Beginning of the Year 1786. [Anonymous.] Paris, 1786. 4 pages 8vo.

See Report of Revisors, 1784.

* Acte de la République de Virginie, qui Établit la Liberté de Religion. [Paris: Ph. D. Pierres, 1786.] 4 pages 8vo.

Acte pour Établir la Liberté Religieuse, Passé dans l'Assemblée de la Virginie au Commencement de l'Année 1786. *In* Clavière, Etienne et Brissot. De la France et des États Unis; ou, l'Importance de la Révolution de l'Amérique pour le Bonheur de la France. Londres, 1787. 8vo (pp. 336–339). An English edition of this work, London, 1788. 8vo (pp. 316–319).

Printed also in Jefferson's Republican Notes on Religion, 1803, see below.
This act was adversely criticised by John Swanwick in his Considerations on an Act of the Legislature of Virginia, 1786. See *post*, Part II, p. 26.

1788

* Observations on the Whale Fisheries (1788). 18 pages 8vo.

See postscript to letter to Washington, Paris, December 4, 1788: "The observations enclosed, tho' printed, have been put into confidential hands only."

1790

The Secretary of State, to Whom Was Referred, by the House of Representatives, the Letter of John H. Mitchell Reciting Certain Proposals for Supplying the United States with Copper Coinage, Has Had the Same under Consideration According to Instructions, and Begs Leave to Report thereon as follows: [April 14, 1790]. 2 pages folio, n. t. p. (Caption title).

Report of the Secretary of State on the Subject of Establishing a Uniformity in the Weights, Measures, and Coins of the United States. New

York: Printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine, 1790. 21 pages folio.

The Same. New York: Printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine, 1790. 49 pages 8vo.

A Report to the United States House of Representatives on Measures, Weights, and Coins, by Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, July 4, 1790. *In* International Institute for Preserving and Perfecting Weights and Measures, Ohio Auxiliary Society (Cleveland), Proceedings (1880), Part I, December, 1879, to July, 1880, pp. 141–166.

Jefferson rendered a supplementary report, January 10, 1791, rectifying an error, which was printed as p. 22 of the House document.

1791

Report of the Secretary of State on the Subject of the Cod and Whale Fisheries, Made Conformably to an Order of the House of Representatives, Referring to Him the Representation of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on Those Subjects, February 1, 1791. Printed by Order of the Senate of the United States. Philadelphia: Printed by John Fenno . . ., 1791. 34 pages folio.

of Representatives of the United States, the Petition of Joseph Isaacks, of Newport, in Rhode Island. [Signed Thomas Jefferson, and dated Philadelphia, November 21, 1791.] 1 leaf.

A review of the process of distilling fresh water from salt, showing that Isaacks' method possessed no special advantage and that he was not entitled to any reward.

Smith, William. Eulogium on Benjamin Franklin . . . Delivered March 1, 1791, . . . before the American Philosophical Society. Philadelphia: Benjamin Bache, 1792. 40 pages 8vo.

In the preface, acknowledgment is given to Jefferson for pages 32–34. These pages consist of his letter to Smith, Philadelphia, February 19, 1791, the arrangement of the paragraphs being changed and one new one introduced. Another edition, London: T. Cadell, 1792. 29 pages.

1793

Report of the Secretary of State on the Privileges and Restrictions on the Commerce of the United States in Foreign Countries. Published by Order of the House of Representatives, Philadelphia: Printed by Childs & Swaine, 1793. 20 pages 8vo. [December 16, 1793.]

* Report to Congress on the Nature

Brissot de Warville, Jean Pierre. The Commerce of America with Europe; Particularly with France and Great Britain. London: J. S. Jordan, 1794. 348 pages 8vo (pp. 316–341).

In another edition, New York: T. & J. Swords, 1795, 12mo (pp. 209–228).

Report of the American Secretary of State, to Congress, Concerning the Privileges and Restrictions of the Commercial Intercourse of the United States with Foreign Nations. *In* Cobbett's Annual Register, 1802, 1: cols. 801–811.

Report of the Secretary of State on the Privileges and Restrictions on the Commerce of the United States in Foreign Countries, December 16, 1793. Published by Order of the House of Representatives. City of Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers, 1806. 21 pages 8vo.

Report by the Secretary of State, on the 16th December, 1793, Relative to the Privileges and Restrictions of the Commerce of the United States. Printed by Order of the Senate of the United States, January 26th, 1803. N. p. [1803]. 24 pages 8vo.

200 copies printed, January 26, 1803.

United States. President. Washington. A Message of the President of the United States to Congress Relative to France and Great Britain, Delivered December 5, 1793. With the Papers therein Referred to. To Which Are Added the French Originals. Published by Order of the House of Representatives. Philadelphia: Printed by Childs & Swaine, 1793. 103, 116, 32 pages.

The New York Public Library has an edition, Philadelphia: M. Carey, 1795.

The papers consist for the most part of letters of Jefferson to and from Genet, Ternant, Morris, Hammond, Van Berckel, and Hamilton. The papers relative to Great Britain (116 pages) were separately printed in England as.

Authentic Copies of the Correspondence of Thomas Jefferson, Esq., Secretary of State to the United States of America, and George Hammond, Esq., Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, on the Non-Execution of Existing Treaties, the Delivering the Frontier Posts, and on the Propriety of a Commercial Intercourse between Great Britain and the United States. Philadelphia: Printed; London: Reprinted for J. Debrett, 1794, 2 Parts, 8vo. 88 & 59 pages.

The Carter Brown and British Museum libraries and the Library of Congress have the two Parts. The title-page of Part I would seem to indicate that the work was complete in 88 pages. The two Parts in one continuous paging are indicated by Sabin, 35,911, as "Papers Relative to Great Britain." 159 pages 8vo.

Part II contains the correspondence between Citizen Genet and the officers of the Federal government, which is also published separately as:

Genet, Edmond C. The Correspondence between Citizen Genet, Minister of the French Republic, to the United States of America and the Officers of the Federal Government; to Which Are Prefixed the Instructions from the Constituted Authorities of France to the Said Minister. Philadelphia: Printed by Benjamin Franklin Bache, 1793. (3), 9 pages 4to. Charleston, S. C., 1794. 19 pages 8vo.

The copy in the Library of Congress is incomplete, lacking title-page, and containing the instructions only.

1794

A Report of the Secretary of State of Such Laws, Decrees, and Ordinances Respecting Commerce in the Countries with Which the United States Have Commercial Intercourse [December 30, 1793]. *In* United States. President. Washington. A Message of the President of the United States Transmitting a Report of the Secretary of State . . . Published by Order of the House of Representatives. Philadelphia: Printed by Childs & Swaine, 1794. 12 pages 8vo (pp. 5–12).

Supplementary to Jefferson's report of December 16, 1793.

1797

A Memoir on the Discovery of Certain Bones of a Quadruped of the Clawed Kind in the Western Parts of Virginia. [Read March 10, 1797.] *In* American Philosophical Society Trans-

actions, 1799, IV: 246–260. Reprinted in Nicholson's Journal, IV: 42, 43, 66–73 (1801).

Nachricht von Fossilen Colossalen Knochen eines Raubthieres in Virginien Gefunden. *In* Hoff's Magazin für der Gesammte Mineralogie, I: 441–448 (1801).

This is a *résumé* from Nicholson's Journal.

A description of these bones, deposited by Jefferson in the Museum of the American Philosophical Society, by Caspar Wistar, will be found in its Transactions, 1799, IV: 526–531. Wistar also furnishes a description of two heads found by Jefferson in the Big Bone Lick morass and presented to the Society, in its Transactions, N. S. I: 375–380 (1818).

The Buffalo Historical Society has in manuscript by Van der Kemp, in about 300 closely written pages, "Researches on Buffon's and Jefferson's Theories in Natural History."

See also an account of the bones deposited with the American Philosophical Society by Joseph Leidy, in his "Memoir of the Extinct Sloth Tribe of North America," Megalonyx Jefferson, in Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, VII: 3–45 (1855).

* Letter to Governor Henry, of Maryland. Philadelphia, 1797. 4 pages 8vo.

aussi Facile que Certaine, par M. Jefferson, President des États Unis. *In* Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris. Annales, I: 322 (1802).

At end of article (A. T.). André Thoüin? In the Peabody Library.

Description of a Mould-Board. Description d'une Oreille de Charrue, par le Président des États-Unis. Lettre Addressée à Sir John Sinclair. *In* Bibliothèque Universelle Britannique. Agriculture Anglaise, (Genève) XI: 345–360 (1806).

* Kentucky. Legislature. In the House of Representatives, November 10th, 1798. The House According to the Standing Order of the Day, Resolved Itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Commonwealth, Mr. Caldwell in the Chair, and after Some Time Spent therein the Speaker Resumed the Chair, and Mr. Caldwell Reported, that the Committee Had According to Order Had under Consideration the Governor's Address, and Had Come to the Following Resolutions thereupon, Which He Delivered in at the Clerk's Table, where They Were Twice Read and Agreed to by the House. [Frankfort: Hunter & Beaumont, Printers to the

(1886), facsimile at pp. 585–588. The Resolutions as printed by Shaler, in his "Kentucky" (Boston, 1885, pp. 408–416), are from one of these copies sent by the Governor to the State of Massachusetts, though with some errors in transcription.

The Resolutions were first credited to Jefferson in John Taylor's "Inquiries into the Principles and Policy of the Government of the United States." Fredericksburg: Green & Cady, 1814. 656 pages (p. 174). In response to an inquiry from John Cabell Breckenridge, Jefferson gave a history of the writing of the Resolutions, under date Monticello, December 11, 1821. The first seven Resolutions as adopted are identical, save for slight verbal changes, with those contained in the Jefferson draft. The eighth and ninth, in which the nullification sentences occur in Jefferson's draft, are radically different. On the question of the authorship see Ethelbert Dudley Warfield's "The Kentucky Resolutions of 1798." New York, 1887, Chap. VI, and Collins's "Kentucky," I: 401, 415.

In addition to the above, the Resolutions were also printed as follows:

*** The Resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky, Penned by Madison and Jefferson, in Relation to the Alien and Sedition Laws. Richmond, 1826. 71 pages 8vo.**

Sabin, 43,720.

The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and '99: with Jefferson's Original Draught thereof. Also Madison's Report, Calhoun's Address. Resolutions of the Several States in Relation to State Rights. With Other Documents in Support of the Jeffersonian Doctrines of '98. Washington: Published by Jonathan Elliot, 1832. 82 pages 8vo. (From copy in possession of Mr. Lawrence Washington.

In this copy, and in the Resolutions as printed in Elliot's Debates, Vol. I, the words "its co-states forming as to itself the other party" are omitted from the wording of the first Resolution.

Resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky Relating to the Alien and Sedition Laws. *In* New York. State. Senate Doc. 41, 56th Session. Albany: E. Croswell, 1833 (pp. 7–13).

Resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky, Penned by Madison and Jefferson, in Relation to the Alien and Sedition Laws; and the Debates and Proceedings in the House of Delegates of Virginia, in December, 1798 Richmond: Robert I. Smith, 1835. 228 pages 8vo.

Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799. (The Original Draught Prepared by Jefferson.) *In* Niles's Register, XLIII: Supplement, pp. 5–7, 22–24 (1836).

* The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798–'99 on the Acts of Congress Called the Alien and Sedition Laws; with "Madison's Report" in Explanation and Defence of the Virginia Resolutions. Montgomery, Ala., 1856. 8vo.

Also *in* Horace Greeley's "Political Text-Book for 1860." New York, 1860; Orville J. Victor's "History of American Conspiracies," New York [1863] (pp. 547–550); Howard W. Preston's Documents Illustrative of American History, New York, 1886 (pp. 287–294). Edward Payson Powell's "Nullification and Secession in the United States," New York, 1897; and William Macdonald's "Select Documents Illustrative of the History of the United States, 1776–1861," New York, 1898 (pp. 149–155).

On the Resolutions see, in addition to Warfield, Johnston's article in Lalor's Cyclopædia, II: 672–677, and Von Holst's "United States," I: chap. 4.

1800

An Appendix to the Notes on Virginia Relative to the Murder of Logan's Family. . . . Philadelphia: S. H. Smith, 1800. 51 pages 8vo.

The Same. Philadelphia: S. H. Smith, 1800. 58 pages 8vo.

Contains matter received after the publication of the first edition. For later editions see "Notes on Virginia," *ante*, pp. 8, 9.

* A Manual of Parliamentary Practice, for the Use of the Senate of the United States. Washington City, 1800. 12mo.

Sabin, 35,887.

A Manual of Parliamentary Practice. For the Use of the Senate of the the United States. Washington City: S. H. Smith, 1801. 100, 1. 16mo.

The Same. Second edition, with the Last Additions of the Author. Washington: W. Cooper, 1812. Two Parts in one volume, 24mo.

* The Same. Third edition. Lancaster, Pennsylvania: William Dickson, 1813. 12mo.

A Manual of Parliamentary Practice, for the Use of the Senate of the United States . . . to Which Is Added the Rules and Orders of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and Joint Rules of the Two Houses. Washington City: Davis & Force, 1820. 220 pages 16mo.

* The Same. Washington: Gales & Seaton, 1822. 224 pages 12mo.

* The Same. Concord: G. Hough & J. B. Moore, 1823. 188 pages 16mo.

The Manual was also published, Washington, 1828, 16mo; Philadelphia: Hogan & Thompson, 1834 *1837, *1840, *1850; Columbus, O.: J. Phillips, *1842, 1848; New York, 1856, *1858. As the procedure of the House of Representatives is still conducted under the principles of the Manual which do not conflict with the rules adopted by the House under the authority of the Constitution, Jefferson's Manual is being constantly reprinted.

The following translations have been made.

* Manuel du Droit Parlementaire, [illegible] por Don Joaquin Ortéga, Professor de Jurisprudencia. Paris: Imp. de David [October, 1826], 12mo.

Bibliographie de la France, 1826.

Another edition: Paris, 1827; Madrid: Lib. de Burgos. 12mo. [Bibliog. Española.]

Test of the Religious Principles of Thomas Jefferson. Extracted from His Writings. Easton (Pa.): T. P. Smith, 1800. 6 pages 8vo.

The Same. Philadelphia: R. T. Rawle, 1800. 8vo.

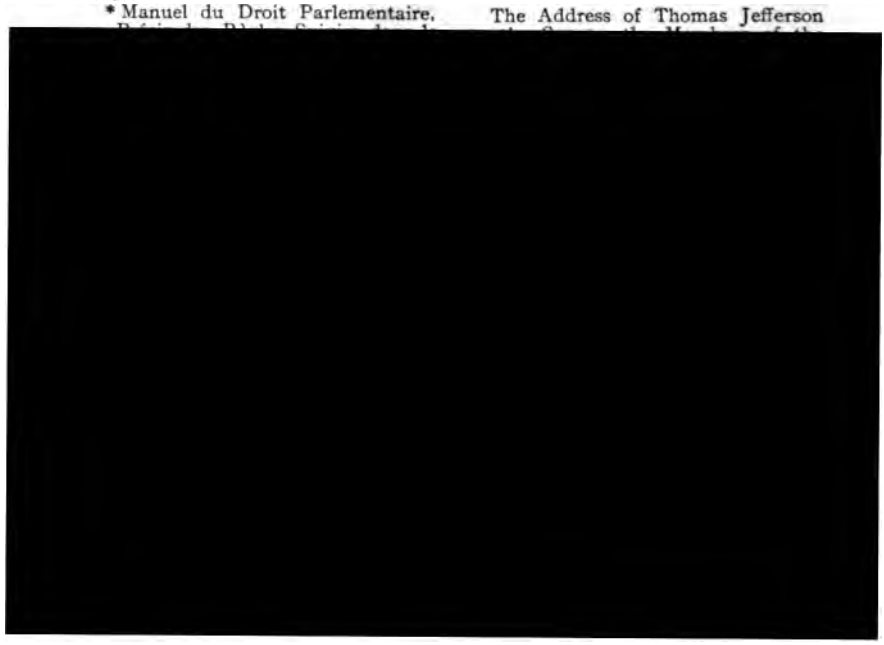
Contains Jefferson's draft of an "Act for Establishing Religious Freedom."

1801

Speech of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, Delivered at His Instalation, March 4, 1801, at the City of Washington. To Which Is Prefixed His Farewell Address to the Senate, and a Brief Account of the Proceedings at the Instalment. Philadelphia: Mathew Carey, 1801. 24 pages 16mo.

The Library of Congress has Jefferson's own copy.

The Address of Thomas Jefferson [illegible]



ate of the United States. With a Few Remarks by an Englishman. London 1801. 8vo.

Sabin, 35,917.

*[Inaugural.] *In* A Concise Account of the Life of Thomas Jefferson. To Which Is Annexed the Speech He Delivered at His Inaugural on the 4th of March, 1801. Philadelphia: G. H. Hembold, Jr., 1801. 40 pages 12mo.

Sabin, 35,925.

Speech of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, Delivered at His Instalment, March 4, 1801, at the City of Washington. *In* Coleman, William. An Examination of the President's Reply to the New Haven Remonstrance. New York: G. F. Hopkins, 1801. 69 pages 8vo (pp. 55–59).

*[Inaugural.] *In* Correspondence of Thomas Jefferson, with His Address in the Senate Chamber, 1801, on Taking the Oath of Office as President. Baltimore, 1801. 8vo.

Sabin, 35,884.

[Inaugural.] *In* Bishop, Abraham. Oration Delivered in Wallingford, on the 11th of March, 1801 . . . [on] the Election of Thomas Jefferson. New Haven: W. W. Morse, 1801. 111 pages 8vo.

Inaugural in Appendix.

Inaugural Speeches of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson. [N. p.] Printed by H. Sprague, 1802. 40 pages 12mo.

*Address to the People with [His] Public Life. Second edition. Worcester, 1802. 8vo.

In the library of the Boston Athenæum.

Jefferson's First Inaugural is printed in "The American's Own Book," New York, 1855 (pp. 166–171); Johnston's "Representative American Orations," New York, 1881. I: 108–116; McKee's "Presidential Inaugurations," Washington, 1893 (pp. 18–20); Hart's "American History Told by Contemporaries," III: 344–347 (1898); "Old South Leaflets," No. 104, Boston, 1900, as well as in all the collections of his messages. It is in the following translations:

Speech of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, Delivered at His Instalment, March 4, 1801, at the City of Washington.

Discours de T. Jefferson, Président des États-Unis. Prononcé à Son Installation, 4 Mars, 1801, dans la Ville de Washington.

Discours di Tommaso Jefferson, Presidente degli Stati Uniti, Recitato nella Occasione del Suo Istallamento, il 4 Marzo, 1801, nella Citta di Washington.

Rede des Praesidenten der Vereinigten Staaten Thomas Jefferson, Gehalten bey seiner Amtsantretung den 4ten Marz, 1801, in der Stadt Washington.

[N. t. p.] 16 pages 8vo. Each section 4 pages each, caption titles.

The Library of Congress has Jefferson's copy.

Discorso del Signor Tommaso Jefferson, Pronunziato il 4 Marzo, 1801, nella Camera del Senato, in Presenza del Medesimo, dei Membri della Camera dei Rappresentanti, dei Principali Impiegati, e di un Numeroso Concorso di Concittadini, Prima di Assumere la Carica di Presidente degli Stati Uniti Americana. [N. p., n. d.] 8 pages 16mo.

Discorso del Signor Tommaso Jefferson. [N. p., n. d.] 12 pages 16mo.

The Library of Congress has Jefferson's copy, on title-page of which is added in Jefferson's handwriting: "Translated by Philip Mazzei."

The President's Reply [to the New Haven Remonstrance], Washington, July 12, 1801, to Elias Shipman et alia. *In* Coleman, William. An Examination of the President's Reply to the New Haven Remonstrance. New York: G. F. Hopkins, 1801. 69 pages 8vo (pp. 63–66).

Message and Communication from the President of the United States to the Senate and House of Representatives; Delivered on the Commencement of the Session of the Seventh Congress, the Eighth of December, 1801. With the Accompanying Documents. Same Day Read, and Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Published by Order of the House of Representatives. Washington: Printed by Samuel Harrison Smith. 15 pages 8vo.

Accompanying this message is the letter to the Speaker. December 8, 1801. explaining Jefferson's method of delivering his messages in writing. In translation as follows:

Discours de Thomas Jefferson, Président des États-Unis, pour l'Ouverture de la Dernière Session du Congrès. (Traduction Littérale.) Paris: Imprimerie Librairie du Cercle-Social, An. X. [1802.] 36 pages 8vo.

With the English on left-hand side of page.

See Alexander Hamilton's "The Examination of the President's Message, at the Opening of Congress, December 7, 1801." New York, 1802. 127 pages 8vo. Text of message is given on pp. 120–127.

To the Illustrious and Honored Bey of Tripoli of Barbary, Whom God Preserve. Washington, 21 May, 1801. *In* Documents Respecting Barbary, Accompanying the President's Communication to Congress of the 8th December, 1801. Washington: Printed by William Duane, 1801. 48 pages 8vo (pp. 5, 6).

1803

Republican Notes on Religion; and an Act Establishing Religious Freedom, Passed in the Assembly of Virginia in the Year 1786. By Thomas Jefferson, Esquire, President of the United States. Danbury: Printed by Thomas Rowe, 1803. 11 pages 16mo.

Message from the President of the United States, to Both Houses of Congress, at the Commencement of the Session. 17th October, 1803. Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. [N. p., 1803.] 10 pages 8vo.

The Same. Printed by Order of the Senate. [N. p., 1803.] 10 pages 8vo.

Message from the President of the United States of America to Both Houses of Congress, at the Commencement of an Extraordinary Session held at the City of Washington on the 17th October, 1803. *In* Cobbett's Annual Register, IV: columns 887–891 (1803).

Discorsi del Signore Tommaso Jefferson, Presidente delli Stati Uniti di America. Washington, 17 Ottobre, 1803. *In* Discorsi del Signore Tom-

the State of the Union. Washington City: Printed by William Duane & Son, 1804. 8 pages 8vo.

1805

Message from the President of the United States, Communicating Information in Part on the Subject of a Post Road from the City of Washington to New Orleans. In Pursuance of a Resolution of the House of the 31st December Last. 1st February, 1805, Referred to the Committee of the Whole House . . . Washington: Printed by William Duane & Son, 1805. 10 pages 8vo (Message, pp. 2, 3).

President's Speech [on his second inauguration]. Washington, 1805. 8 pages 8vo.

Reprinted in Thomas H. McKee's "Presidential Inaugurations." Washington, 1893. 166 pages 8vo (pp. 21–24).

Message from the President of the United States, Containing His Communication to Both Houses of Congress, at the Commencement of the First Session of the Ninth Congress. 3d December, 1805. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers, 1805. 11 pages 8vo.

1806

Message from the President of the United States Respecting the Application of Hamet Caramalli, ex-Bashaw of Tripoli. January 13, 1806. Referred to Mr. Joseph Clay . . . City of Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers, 1806. 56 pages 8vo (Message, pp. 3–6).

Message from the President of the United States, Respecting the Violation of Neutral Rights, the Depredations on the Colonial Trade, and Impressments of American Seamen. January 17th, 1806 . . . City of Washington, 1806. 118 pages 8vo (Message, pp. 3, 4).

Message from the President of the United States, Communicating Discoveries Made in Exploring the Missouri, Red River, and Washita, by Captains Lewis and Clark, Doctor Sibley, and Mr. Dunbar; with a Statistical Account of the Countries Adjacent. February 19, 1806. Read, and Ordered to Lie on the Table. City of Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers, 1806. 171, 7 pages 8vo (Message, pp. 3, 4).

* The Same. Read in Congress, February 19, 1806. New York: Printed by Hopkins & Seymour, and sold by G. F. Hopkins, 1806. 128 pages 8vo.

Travels in the Interior Parts of America; Communicating Discoveries Made in Exploring the Missouri, Red River, and Washita, by Captains Lewis and Clark, Dr. Sibley, and Mr. Dunbar; with a Statistical Account of the Countries Adjacent. As Laid before the Senate, by the President of the United States, in February, 1806, and Never Before Published in Great Britain. London: R. Phillips, 1807. 24, 17–116 pages 8vo.

The Same. *In* Phillips, Sir Richard. A Collection of Modern and Contemporary Voyages and Travels. London, 1807. 8vo (Vol. VI, No. 4).

Lewis and Clarke's Expedition. *In* American State Papers. Indian Affairs. Washington, 1832. Folio (pp. 705–743).

Jefferson's Message occurs also in: Discoveries Made in Exploring the Missouri, etc. Natchez: Andrew Marschalk. 1806. 177 pages 8vo (pp. 3, 4); Monthly Anthology and Boston Review, 1806, III: p. 39 of Appendix: American State Papers, Boston: Munroe, Francis, & Parker, 1808 (pp. 29–40).

The message also occurs in the counterfeit publications of the travels of Lewis and Clark, of the following dates: Philadelphia: H. Lester, 1809; London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme, 1809, 309 pages 8vo; Baltimore: A. Mittenberger, 1812, 326 pages 12mo (Fisher); Philadelphia: J. Sharan, J. Maxwell, 1812, 300 pages 12mo (Fisher); Baltimore, P. Mauro, 1813, 262 pages 12mo (Fisher); Te Dordrecht: A. Blussé & Zoon, etc., 1806–1818, 3 vols. 8vo (III: 327) (Van Kampen); Dayton, O. B. F. Ells, 1840, 240 pages 16mo (p. 2) (extracts only). The message will also be found in the collections cited above, p. 2 (except Ford) and in True American, by Joseph Coe, Concord, 1841.

Message from the President of the United States, Stating a Requisition Made by the Bey of Tunis on the Government of the United States. April 14, 1806. Read, and Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. City of Washington: A. & G. Way, 1806. 4 pages 8vo.

Message from the President of the United States, Containing His Communication to Both Houses of Congress, at the Commencement of the Second Session of the Ninth Congress. 2d December, 1806. Printed by Order of the Senate. Washington City: Printed by William Duane, 1806. 12 pages 8vo.

The Same. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. City of Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers, 1806. 11 pages 8vo (Accompanying Docs., pp. 12–28).

Message from the President of the United States, Recommending the Suspension of the Act Passed at the Last Session of Congress, Intituled, "An Act to Prohibit the Importation of Certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandize." December 3, 1806. . . . City of Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers, 1806. 3 pages 8vo.

suance of a Resolution of the House of the Sixteenth Instant. Jan. 22, 1807. Referred to Mr. John Randolph, Mr. Boyle [et alia]. . . [Washington, 1807.] 16 pages 8vo.

Message on the Burr conspiracy. The Senate also printed 800 copies. A supplemental message was read in the Senate, January 26, 1807, and printed by A. & G. Way, 1807, 8 pages 8vo; and a second read January 28, also printed by Way, 1807, 4 pages 8vo. A third supplementary message was read February 10, 1807, and on November 23, 1807, a message transmitting a copy of the proceedings in the arraignment of Burr was delivered and printed by A. & G. Way, 1807, 554 pages 8vo.

Message from the President of the United States, Communicating Information of the Effect of Gunboats in the Protection and Defence of Harbours; of the Number Thought Necessary, and of the Proposed Distribution of Them among the Ports and Harbours of the United States, in Compliance with a Resolution of the House of the 5th Instant. February 10, 1807. Ordered to Lie on the Table. City of Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers, 1807. 11 pages 8vo (Message, pp. 1–6).

Message from the President of the United States, to Both Houses of Congress, at the Opening of the First

19, 1807. Read, and Ordered to Lie on the Table. City of Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers, 1807. 8 pages 8vo (Proclamation of July 2, 1807, pp. 5–8).

1808

Message from the President of the United States, Communicating Documents and Information Touching the Official Conduct of Brigadier-General James Wilkinson, in Pursuance of a Resolution of the House of Representatives of the Thirteenth Instant. January 20 1808 . . . City of Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers, 1808. 30 pages 8vo.

The message, without the accompanying documents, is printed in Colvin's Weekly Register, 1808, 1: 37–39.

Message from the President of the United States, Communicating Information of the Situation of Sundry Parcels of Ground in and Adjacent to the City of New Orleans. March 7, 1808. City of Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers, 1808. 4 pages 8vo.

The tract of land called the Batture.

Message from the President of the United States, Transmitting a Letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Monroe on the Subject of the Attack on the Chesapeake; the Correspondence of Mr. Monroe with the British Government; and also Mr. Madison's Correspondence with Mr. Rose on the Same Subject. Printed by Order of the House of Representatives. City of Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers, 1808. 88 pages 8vo (Message, pp. 3–5).

Message from the President of the United States, Respecting the Execution of the Act for Fortifying the Ports and Harbours of the United States. March 25, 1808 . . . City of Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers, 1808. 4 pages 8vo.

Message from the President of the United States to Both Houses of Congress, at the Opening of the Second Session of the Tenth Congress, on the Eighth Day of November, 1808. Printed by Order of the Senate. Washington: Printed by R. C. Weightman, 1808. 12 pages 8vo [1,000 copies printed].

Message from the President of the United States to Both Houses of Congress, at the Commencement of the Second Session of the Tenth Congress. November 8, 1808. Received and in Part Read. City of Washington, D. C.: A. & G. Way, 1808. 11 pages 8vo [5.000 copies printed].

Message from the President of the United States, Communicating a Copy of His Proclamation Issued in Consequence of the Opposition in the Neighborhood of Lake Champlain to the Laws Laying an Embargo. November 30, 1808. Read, and Ordered to Lie on the Table. City of Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers, 1808. 7 pages 8vo.

Proclamation of April 19, 1808.

Correspondence between His Excellency Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, and James Monroe, Esq., late American Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Boston: Printed and Sold by B. Parks, 1808. 8 pages 8vo.

1809

Message from the President of the United States, Communicating Certain Letters Which Passed between the British Sec. of State, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Pinkney. January 17, 1809. Printed by Order of the Senate. Washington City: Printed by R. C. Weightman, 1809. 32 pages 8vo (Message, pp. 3, 4).

The Same. Message from the President of the United States, Communicating Further Information in Relation to the Affairs of the United States with Great Britain. January 17, 1809. Ordered to Lie on the Table, and that 5,000 copies of the Message and Accompanying Documents be Printed for the Use of the Members. City of Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers, 1809. 28 pages 8vo (Message, p. 3).

Some supplementary correspondence was transmitted with a message of January 30.

1812

The Proceedings of the Government of the United States in Maintaining the Public Right to the Beach of the Mississipi [!], Adjacent to New Orleans, Against the Intrusion of Edward Livingston. Prepared for the Use of Counsel by Thomas Jefferson. New York: Published by Ezra Sargeant, 1812. 80 pages 12mo.

The Library of Congress has Jefferson's own copy, with manuscript notes in margins.

1814

Life of Captain Lewis. *In* Lewis, Meriwether, and Clark, William. History of the Expedition under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark, to the Sources of the Missouri, thence across the Rocky Mountains and down the River Columbia to the Pacific Ocean. Performed during the Years 1804–5–6. By Order of the Government of the United States. Prepared for the Press by Paul Allen, Esquire. Philadelphia and New York. Bradford & Inskeep, etc., 1814. 2 vols. 8vo (1: vii–xxiii).

The life of Lewis was communicated to Paul Allen in a letter dated Monticello,

Sabin notes No. 15,565: "Catalogue of the library purchased by Congress from Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States." No record of such a copy has been found in the Library of Congress.

1816

* Syllabus of an Estimate of the Merit of the Doctrines of Jesus, Compared with Those of Others. *In* Monthly Repository of Theology and General Literature, October, 1816.

See letter to Rush. April 21, 1803. The manuscript had been placed by Jefferson in the hands of Van der Kemp, who sent it to the Repository. Jefferson's fear that the authorship should become known was expressed in his letters to Van der Kemp of March 16 and May 1, 1817.

1817

Destutt de Tracy, Antoine Louis Claude, Comte de. A Treatise on Political Economy; to Which Is Prefixed a Supplement to a Preceding Work on the Understanding, or Elements of Ideology; with an Analytical Table, and an Introduction on the Faculty of the Will . . . Translated from the Unpublished French Original. Georgetown, D. C.: J. Milligan, 1817. 254 pages 12mo.

"Mr. Jefferson, too, has exercised his well-known kindness and candour on this occasion; having not only favoured the author with a very full communication in the first instance; but assisted him, subsequently and repeatedly, with his able council in reconciling apparent contradictions and clearing away difficulties of fact." Preface, pp. ix, x. See Jefferson's letters to Wirt, especially those of September 4 and 29, October 8, and November 12, 1816.

1820

Maine. Constitutional Convention, 1819. Article VIII Literature. *In* The Debates, Resolutions, and Other Proceedings of the Convention of Delegates Assembled at Portland on the 11th, and Continued until the 29th Day of October, 1819, for the Purpose of Forming a Constitution for the State of Maine To Which Is Prefixed the Constitution Taken in Convention. By Jeremiah Perley. Portland: A. Shirley, Printer, 1820. 301 pages 12mo (Article VIII, p 21).

Jefferson was the author of this article, See Maine Historical Society Collections VII: 239–242 (1876) See also statement of Senator Frye then a member of the House of Representatives, in Congressional Record, 45th Cong., 2d Sess. April 13, 1878.

1822

Sanderson, John. George Wythe. *In his* Biography of the Signers, II: 155–180 (1822).

Jefferson's contribution to this biography is acknowledged on page 170. Compare "Writings of Thomas Jefferson" (Jeff. Mem. Assoc. ed.), 1 61, and letter to Sanderson, August 31, 1820, 1 165–170.

1829

Reports of Cases Determined in the General Court of Virginia from 1730 to 1740, and from 1768 to 1772. By Thomas Jefferson. Charlottesville: F. Carr & Co., 1829. 145 pages 8vo.

A volume of legal reports, edited by him, but issued after his death. In addition to his work of editing, the following are his writings "Howell *v.* Netherland, pp. 90–96; "Godwin et al. *v.* Lunan, pp. 96–108; "Whether Christianity Is a Part of the Common Law," pp. 137–142.

President Jefferson's Library. A Catalogue of the Extensive and Valuable Library of the Late President Jefferson (Copied from the Original Ms., in His Handwriting, as Arranged by Himself), to Be Sold at Auction, at the Long Room, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City by Nathaniel P. Poor, on the [27th] February, 1829. 14 pages 8vo.

931 titles. The sale continued several days.

1832

Mr. Jefferson's Opinion, April 4, 1792 [Respecting the Representation Bill, Negatived by the President, April, 1792]. *In* United States House of Representatives. Representative Bill, 1792. Opinions of the Secretaries of State, Treasury, and War, and Attorney-General. [Washington, 1832] 13 pages 8vo (pp. 1–6). Caption title. 22d Cong., 1st Sess., H. of R. Ex. Doc. 234.)

Opinion of Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, on the Bank of the United States. *In* Clarke, M. St. Clair, & Hall, D A. [compilers] Legislative and Documentary History of the Bank of the United States; Including the Original Bank of North America Washington Gales & Seaton, 1832. 808 pages 8vo (pp. 41–44).

Printed also in William Macdonald's "Select Documents Illustrative of the History of the United States, 1776–1861." New York Macmillan, 1898. 465 pages 8vo (pp. 76–81).

1838

*An Exposition of the Course and Principles of the National Administration in Relation to the Custody of the Public Moneys. . . , Philadelphia, 1838

242, Anderson Sale, November 17 & 18, 1903.

1843

* Story, Joseph. Commentaire sur la Constitution Fédérale des États-Unis. . . . Traduit du Commentaire Abrégé de Joseph Story, et Augmenté des Observations de MM. Jefferson, Rawle, De Tocqueville, etc., et des Notes sur la Jurisprudence et l'Organisation Judiciaire, par P. Odent. Paris, 1843. 2 vols. 8vo.

In the British Museum Catalogue.

* Statistical Tables and Remarks . . . on the Economy and Management of Farms in the United States. *In* Washington, George Letters on Agriculture, etc., 1847. 8vo.

In the library of the British Museum.

1851

An Essay towards Facilitating Instruction in the Anglo-Saxon and Modern Dialects of the English Language. For the Use of the University of Virginia. Printed by Order of the Board of Trustees for the University of Virginia. New York. John F. Trow, 1851. 43 pages 4to.

Construction of the Powers of the Senate, with Respect to their Agency in Appointing Ambassadors, etc, and Fixing the Grades. April 24, 1790. *In* Adams, John. Works. Boston, 1851, III: 575, 576.

1856

Early History of the University of Virginia, as Contained in the Letters of Thomas Jefferson and Joseph C. Cabell. Hitherto Unpublished; with an Appendix, Consisting of Mr. Jefferson's Bill for a Complete System of Education, and Other Illustrative

1890

Opinion of the Secretary of State. August 28, 1790 [in Reply to Washington's note of August 27, 1790, referring to conduct of the United States in the event of war between Great Britain and Spain].

Heads of Consideration on the Navigation of the Mississippi for Mr. Carmichael, 22 August, 1790.

Heads of Consideration on the Conduct We Are to Observe in the War between Spain and Great Britain, and particularly Should the Latter Attempt the Conquest of Louisiana and the Floridas. [12 July, 1790.]

In The United States and Spain in 1790. An Episode in Diplomacy Described from Hitherto Unpublished Sources. With an Introduction by Worthington Chauncey Ford. Brooklyn. Historical Printing Club, 1890. 109 pages 8vo (pp. 56–67).

1902

The Jefferson Bible; the Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth Extracted Textually from the Gospels, together with a Comparison of His Doctrines with Those of Others. By Thomas Jefferson. . . . St Louis, etc.: N. D

1903

The Complete Anas of Thomas Jefferson; Edited by Franklin B. Sawvel, Ph. D., New York: The Round Table Press, 1903. 283 pages 8vo.

1904

Documents Relating to the Purchase and Exploration of Louisiana. I. The Limits and Bounds of Louisiana. By Thomas Jefferson. II. The Exploration of the Red, the Black, and the Washita Rivers. By William Dunbar. Printed from the Original Manuscripts in the Library of the American Philosophical Society and by Direction of the Society's Committee on Historic Documents. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., 1904. Var. pag. 8vo.

Reviewed in The Dial, XXXVII: 205–207 (1904); in The Reader, IV: 472 (1904).

PART II.—BOOKS AND ARTICLES IN MAGAZINES RELATING TO THOMAS JEFFERSON

1786

Swanwick, John. Considerations on an Act of the Legislature of Virginia Entitled An Act for the Establishment of Religious Freedom. [Anonymous] Philadelphia: Robert Aitkin, 1786. 26 pages 12mo.

Gives text of Jefferson's Act and condemns it as subversive of all religion.

1787

Calonne, Charles Alexander de. Lettre Addressée à M. Jefferson, Ministre Plénipotentiaire des États-Unis de l'Amérique. Fontainebleau, October 22, 1786. *In* Clavière, Étienne & Brissot. De la France et des États Unis, ou l'Importance de la Révolution de l'Amérique pour le Bonheur de la France. Londres: 1787. 8vo (pp. 330–336).

In translation. London. Longmans, 1788 (pp. 310–315).

1796

The Federalist, Containing Some Strictures upon a Pamphlet Entitled "The Pretensions of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency Examined, and the Charges against John Adams Refuted," Which Pamphlet Was First Published in the Gazette of the United States, in a Series of Essays under the Signature of "Phocion." Part I. Philadelphia, 1796. 48 pages 12mo.

The Same. Part II. Republished from the Gazette of the United States and the New York World, by Mathew Carey. Philadelphia, 1796. 27 pages 12mo.

See the following entry.

Smith, William Loughton. The Pretensions of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency Examined; and the Charges against John Adams Refuted. Addressed to the Citizens of America in General; and Particularly to the Electors of the President. [Part I, Anonymous.] United States. 1796.

"Americanus" [pseudonym]. Address to the People of the United States, with an Epitome and Vindication of the Public Life and Character of Thomas Jefferson. Philadelphia: James Carey, 1800. 32 pages 8vo.

Signed "Americanus" and attributed, with some ground, to John Beckley, clerk to the Virginia Assembly, clerk to Congress in Philadelphia for eight years, friend of Jefferson, and appointed by him first Librarian of Congress in 1801. Beckley had the only copy in America of Paine's "Rights of Man," which he loaned to Jefferson, requesting him to send it to J. B. Smith, whose brother, S. H. Smith printed Jefferson's letter of transmission with his edition of Part I. See Jefferson to Washington, Philadelphia, May 8, 1791, and Conway's "Life of Paine," 1892, I: 291.

Bishop, Abraham. Connecticut Republicanism. An Oration on the Extent and Power of Political Delusion, Delivered in New Haven on the Evening Preceding the Public Commencement, September, 1800. New Haven, 1800. 64 pages app.

General defence of Jefferson, including a vindication against the charge of atheism. The Library of Congress has Jefferson's own copy.

Black, John. Address to the Federal Republicans of Burlington County, Recommending to Them to Support the Present Members in the Legislature from That County, at the Ensuing Election, as Friendly to the Re-Election of President Adams and Governor Howell. [Anonymous.] Trenton: Sherman, Mershon, & Thomas, 1800.

Turns opinions of Adams expressed by Jefferson against Jefferson's election.

Callender, James Thompson. The Prospect Before Us. Richmond: M. Jones, 1800. 2 volumes in 3 parts, 8vo.

A severe attack on the Federalists. Young and Minns charged that Jefferson paid Callender $50 for writing the work. See Jefferson's letters to Callender, September 6 and October 6, 1799.
"The Prospect Before Us" was one of the works specifically mentioned in the Debates in Congress as a reason for not purchasing Jefferson's library.

Clinton, De Witt. A Vindication of Thomas Jefferson against the Charges Contained in a Pamphlet Entitled, "Serious Considerations, etc." By "Grotius" [pseudonym]. New York: David Denniston, 1800. 47 pages 8vo.

The Library of Congress has Jefferson's copy, in which the author's name is inserted in Jefferson's hand.
For reply to the pamphlet by Linn, see below.

Coxe Tench. Strictures upon the Letter Imputed to Mr. Jefferson, Addressed to Mr. Mazzei. N. p. Printed June, 1800. 12 pages 12mo.

The Library of Congress has Jefferson's copy, in which the author's name is supplied in Jefferson's hand.

Coxe, Tench. To the Republican Citizens of the State of Pennsylvania. Lancaster, 1800. 16 pages 12mo N. t. p.

The Library of Congress has Jefferson's copy.
A pro-Jefferson election tract.

De Saussure, Henry W. Address to the Citizens of South Carolina, on the Approaching Election of President and Vice-President of the United States, by "A Federal Republican." Charleston, 1800. 34 pages 8vo.

The Library of Congress has Jefferson's copy, in which the author's name is inserted in Jefferson's hand.

De Saussure, Henry W. Answer to a Dialogue Between a Federalist and a Republican: First Inserted in the Newspapers in Charleston, and Now Republished at the Desire of a Number of Citizens. Charleston: W. P. Young, 1800. 36 pages 8vo.

To demonstrate "the impropriety of electing Mr. Jefferson to the office of President."

Dickins, Asbury. The Claims of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency Examined at the Bar of Christianity. By a Layman. Philadelphia: A. Dickins, 1800. 54 pages 8vo.

Attributed also to William Brown, Sabin, 8,573.

Hamilton, Alexander. Letter from Alexander Hamilton Concerning the

Public Conduct and Character of John Adams, Esq., President of the United States. New York: J. Lang, 1800. 54 pages 8vo.

The Library of Congress has Jefferson's own copy.

Hamilton explains the method adopted to accomplish the primary object of the Federalists, the defeat of Jefferson, in attempting to give Pinckney an equal chance with Adams for the Presidency. Comments on the narrow margin by which the Republicans lost the Presidency. Pinckney replied in "A Few Remarks on Mr. Hamilton's Late Letter." Baltimore, 1800.

Linn, William. Serious Considerations on the Election of a President: Addressed to the Citizens of the United States. New York: John Furman. 36 pages 8vo.

The Library of Congress has Jefferson's own copy, in which the author's name is supplied in Jefferson's handwriting.

"Marcus Brutus" [pseudonym]. Serious Facts Opposed to "Serious Considerations"; or, The Voice of Warning to Religious Republicans. New York [?]: October, 1800. 16 pages 8vo.

Mason, John Mitchell. The Voice of Warning to Christians on the Ensuing Election of a President of the United States. New York: C. R.

Choosing Republican Members to Their State Legislatures, at the Ensuing Elections, in Order to Secure the Election of Electors of a President at the Approaching Election for That Important Office. State of New York: March 8, 1800. 4 pages 8vo.

Signed, "Republican Farmer."

To the Republican Citizens of the State of Pennsylvania. Lancaster, 1800. 16 pages 12mo. No title-page.

Signed, "Tench Coxe et al."

* Vindication of the Public Life and Character of Thomas Jefferson. Richmond, Va., 1800.

In the library of the American Antiquarian Society.

A Vindication of the Religion of Mr. Jefferson, and a Statement of His Services in the Cause of Religious Liberty. By a Friend to Real Religion. Baltimore: W. Pechin, 1800. 21 pages 8vo. *In* Jefferson, Thomas. Notes on the State of Virginia. Baltimore, 1800.

* Wortman, Tunis. A Solemn Address to the Christians and Patriots upon the Approaching Election of a President of the United States, in Answer to a Pamphlet Entitled "Serious Considerations, etc." New

March, 1801, before the Republicans of the State of Connecticut, at Their General Thanksgiving for the Election of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency, and of Aaron Burr to the Vice-Presidency, of the United States of America. New Haven: William W. Morse, 1801. 111 pages 8vo.

The Library of Congress has Jefferson's own copy.

An Appendix contains Jefferson's inaugural.

Bushnell, D. General Principles and Construction of a Sub-Marine Vessel, Communicated by D. Bushnell, of Connecticut, the Inventor, in a Letter of October, 1787, to Thomas Jefferson, then Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris. *In* Nicholson's Journal, IV: 229–235 (1801).

Cobbett, William. Porcupine's Works Containing Various Writings and Selections Exhibiting a Faithful Picture of the United States of America; of Their Government, Laws, Politics, and Resources; of the Characters of Their Presidents, etc. London: Cobbett & Morgan, 1801. 12 vols. 8vo.

Volume XII particularly contains extracts from the American papers concerning Jefferson's election. An article on Jefferson's character consists of extracts from William L. Smith's "Pretensions of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency."

Coleman, William. An Examination of the President's Reply to the New Haven Remonstrance. With an Appendix Containing the President's Inaugural Speech, the Remonstrance and Reply; Together with a List of Removals from Office, and New Appointments Made Since the Fourth of March, 1801. New York: George F. Hopkins, 1801. 68 pages 8vo.

Examination signed "Lucius Junius Brutus" [William Cranch ?].

* A Concise Account of the Life of Thomas Jefferson. To Which is Annexed the Speech He Delivered at His Inauguration, 4th March, 1801. Philadelphia. G. Helmbold, Jr., 1801. 40 pages 12mo.

In the libraries of the American Antiquarian Society and of the British Museum.

* Cursory Reflections on the Consequences Which May Ensue, Should Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr Have Equal Votes both from the Electors and States. New York: Furman & Loudon, 1801. 25 pages 12mo.

In the library of Harvard University.

*"Democraticus"[pseudonym]. The Jeffersoniad; or, An Echo to the Groans of an Expiring Faction. [N. p.], March 4, 1801. 12mo.

In the library of the New York Historical Society.

Dwight, Theodore. An Oration, Delivered at New Haven on the 7th of July, A. D. 1801, before the Society of the Cincinnati, for the State of Connecticut, Assembled to Celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence. Hartford: Hudson & Goodwin, 1801. 43 pages 8vo.

A criticism of Jefferson's inaugural address, the pro-French tendencies, and reply to Republican slanders on the State of Connecticut.

"Epaminondas"; originally published in numbers in the New York Gazette. New York: John Lang, 1801. 17 pages 8vo.

An address to the Federal members of the House, severe in criticism of Jefferson, and urging the election of Burr.

Griswold, Stanley. Overcoming Evil with Good. A Sermon Delivered at Wallingford, Connecticut, March 11, 1801, before a Numerous Collection of the Friends of the Constitution, of Thomas Jefferson, President, and of Aaron Burr, Vice-President of the United States. Hartford: Elisha Babcock, 1801. 36 pages 8vo.

The Library of Congress has Jefferson's copy.

Leland, John. A Storke [read "stroke"] at the Branch. Containing Remarks on Times and Things. Hartford: Elisha Babcock, 1801. 24 pages 12mo.

Expressing satisfaction at the election of Jefferson, comment on Adams's absence from the inauguration, and an epitome of the advantages expected through Jefferson's administration. Leland was prominently associated with the presentation of the Great Cheese to Jefferson.

"Leonidas" [pseudonym]. A Reply to Lucius Junius Brutus's Examination of the President's Answer to the New Haven Remonstrance, with an Appendix Containing the Number of Collectors, Naval Officers, Surveyors, Supervisors, District Attorneys and Marshals in the United States, Showing How Many Incumbents Are Republicans and How Many Are Federalists. New York: Denniston & Cheetham, 1801. 65 pages 8vo.

The Library of Congress has Jefferson's own copy.

* Mr. Jefferson, Vice-President of the United States of America. *In* Public Characters of 1800–1801. London. Richard Phillips, 1801 (pp. 200–225).

Pagination from Library of Congress copy. London, 1807.

Cheetham refers to this article for facts relating to Jefferson in his "Narrative." The article is published, with Jefferson's first inaugural address, in "Public Characters; or, Contemporary Biography." Baltimore Bonsal & Niles, 1803. 496 pages 8vo (pp. 195–224). The Baltimore edition consists of a selection from the first four volumes of the English "Public Characters."

* Nichols [William of Massachu-

with Appendix, Containing Number of Collectors, Naval Officers, Surveyors, Supervisors, District Attorneys, Marshals in the United States, Showing How Many Incumbents Are Republicans and How Many Are Federalists. By 'Leonidas'." Albany, 1801. 58 pages 8vo.

Attributed to Abraham Bishop.

* Wortman, Tunis. An Address to the Republican Citizens of New York on the Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States. Delivered on the 4th of March, 1801. New York, 1801.

Brinley.

1802

"Ajax" [pseudonym] Address of Ajax to James A. Bayard, Esq., dated March 25, 1802. N. p. 1802. 7 pages 8vo.

From the American Literary Advertiser. Defending Jefferson against Bayard's speech in the House of Representatives, February, 1802.

Bailey, Theodorus. Authentic Information Relative to the Conduct of the Present and Last Administrations of the United States; Earnestly Recommended to the Attentive Peru-

niston & Cheetham, 1802. 63 pages 8vo.

Reply to "Wood's Narrative." A strong defence of Jefferson.

Cheetham, James. A Narrative of the Suppression by Colonel Burr, of the History of the Administration of John Adams, Late President of the United States, Written by John Wood. . . . To Which Is Added a Biography of Thomas Jefferson . . . and of General Hamilton: With Strictures on the Conduct of John Adams, and on the Character of General C. C. Pinckney. Extracted Verbatim from the Suppressed History. By a Citizen of New York. New York: Denniston & Cheetham, 1802. 72 pages 12mo.

Biography of Jefferson, pp. 46–52.

Cheetham, James. A View of the Political Conduct of Aaron Burr, Esq., Vice-President of the United States. By the Author of the "Narrative." New York: Denniston & Cheetham, 1802. 120 pages 8vo.

Pertains to Jefferson's election, and exhibits Burr's letter to Gen. S. Smith, of Maryland, December 16, 1800, in which Burr affects to decline a competition with Jefferson.

Colvin, John B. Republican Economy; or, Evidences of the Superiority of the Present Administration Over That of John Adams. Together with a Correct View of the Late Sale of Bank Stock. Fredericktown, Md., 1802. 12 pages 12mo.

The Library of Congress has Jefferson's copy.

Colvin, John B. Republican Policy; or, the Superiority of the Principles of the Present Administration Over Those of Its Enemies, Who Call Themselves Federalists; Exemplified in the Late Cession of Louisiana. Fredericktown, Md., 1802. 23 pages 8vo.

Evans, Thomas. A Series of Letters, Addressed to Thomas Jefferson, Esq., President of the United States, Concerning His Official Conduct and Principles. With an Appendix of Important Documents, and Illustrations. By "Tacitus." Philadelphia: E. Bronson, 1802. 127, 45 pages 12mo.

A Federalist tract.

Foster, John. An Oration, Delivered in the White Meeting-House, Stonington Borough, on the Fifth Day of July, 1802 (the Fourth Being Sunday.) Stonington: S. Trumbull, 1802. 16 pages 12mo.

Lauds Jefferson as "that son of liberty."

Hamilton, Alexander. An Examination of the President's Message at the Opening of Congress, December 7, 1801. Revised and Corrected by the Author. New York: New York Evening Post, 1802. 127 pages 8vo.

Appeared in the "Evening Post," signed "Lucius Crassus." Reprinted with the message.

Henderson, George. A Short View of the Administrations in the Government of America under the Former Presidents, the Late General Washington and John Adams; and of the Present Administration under Thomas Jefferson: With Cursory Observations on the Present State of the Revenue, Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, and Population of the United States. London: J. Hatchard, 1802. 72 pages 8vo.

Johnson, ———. A Letter to Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States. By "Junius Philænus" [pseudonym]. New York: P R. Johnson, 1802. 64 pages 8vo.

Lincoln, Levi. A Farmer's Letters to the People. Philadelphia: Robert Johnson, 1802. 95 pages 8vo.

A general defence of Jefferson, by the Attorney-General, against the pamphleteers.

Smith, William. Character of Mr. Jefferson, Extracted from the Letters of "Phocion," Written by William Smith, Esq., of South Carolina, Long a Member of Congress, and Lately American Minister to the Court of Portugal. *In* Cobbett's Annual Register, 1: 961–972 (1802).

Webster, Noah. An Address to the President of the United States on the Subject of His Address. *In his*

morphosed; or, The Natural Spirit of Federalism Exposed, from the Works of Their Federal Holiness. Calculated for the Meridian of Grafton; but Will Serve for the Whole of New Hampshire, and Any Other of the Federal States, without Any Material Alteration. For the Use of Schools. [N. p.] Printed for the Purchaser, 1804. 24 pages 12mo.

The Speeches at Full Length of Mr. Van Ness, Mr. Caines, the Attorney-General, Mr. Harrison, and General Hamilton, in the Great Cause of the People against Harry Croswell, on an Indictment for a Libel on Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States. New York: G. & R. Waite, 1804. 78 pages 8vo.

Williams, John. The Hamiltoniad; or, An Extinguisher for the Royal Faction of New England. With Copious Notes, Illustrative, Biographical, Philosophical, Critical, Admonitory, and Political; Being Intended as a High-Heeled Shoe for All Limping Republicans. By Anthony Pasquin, Esq. [pseudonym]. Boston, 1804. 104 pages 8vo.

Wolcott, Oliver. British Influence on the Affairs of the United States Proved and Explained. Boston:

Fessenden, Thomas Green. The Jeffersoniad. *In his* Democracy Unveiled; or, Tyranny Stripped of the Garb of Patriotism. By Christopher Caustic [pseudonym]. Boston: David Carlisle, 1805. 220 pages 12mo.

* The Library of Congress has the third edition. New York: I. Riley & Co., 1806. 12mo, 2 vols. in one. The reference in this edition is to Vol. II, 1–82.

Young, Alexander, and Minns, Thomas. Defence of Young & Minns, Printers to the State, before the Committee of the House of Representatives. With an Appendix, Containing the Debate, etc. Boston: Gilbert & Dean, 1805. 68 pages 4to.

Young & Minns attacked Jefferson in their "New England Palladium."

1806

An Inquiry into the Present State of the Foreign Relations of the Union, as Affected by the Late Measures of Administration. [Anonymous.] Philadelphia: Samuel F. Bradford, 1806. 183 pages 8vo.

Dedication to the American people, signed "Independent American."

Barton, Benjamin Smith. Remarks on the Speech Attributed by Mr. Jefferson to an Indian Chief of

Jefferson, Président des États-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord. Traduit de l'Anglais par M. Croze Magnan. *In* Bibliothèque Américaine. Paris: H. Caritat et Barrois Fils, 1807. 6 parts in 3 vols. 8vo. Pt. I, 1–21.

* Brazer, Samuel, Jr. Address Pronounced at Hatfield on the 4th of March, 1807, in Commemoration of the Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson as President of the United States. Published at the Unanimous Request of the Company Engaged in the Celebration. Northampton: Horace Graves, 1807. 15 pages 8vo.

Cheetham, James. Peace or War? or, Thoughts on Our Affairs with England. New York: Matthias Ward, 1807. 44 pages 8vo.

Review of Jefferson's message, October 27, 1807. Message, pp. 34–40.

Daviess, J. H. View of the President's Conduct Concerning the Conspiracy of 1806. Frankfort, Ky., 1807. 64 pages 8vo.

Severely Federal.

Duane, William. Politics for American Farmers; Being a Series of Tracts Exhibiting the Blessings of Free Government as It Is Administered in the United States, Compared with the Stupendous Fabric of British Monarchy. Originally Written for, and Published in the Aurora of Philadelphia, in the Beginning of . . . 1807. Washington: W. Duane, 1807. 96 pages 8vo.

A friendly review of Jefferson's administration.

Lowell, John. Peace without Dishonor—War without Hope. Being a Calm and Dispassionate Enquiry into the Question of the Chesapeake, and the Necessity and Expediency of War. By a Yankee Farmer. Boston: Greenough & Stebbins, 1807. 43 pages 8vo.

Censuring Jefferson.

Wilson, Jasper, Jr. The Lie Direct !!! A Refutation of the Charges in the Proclamation of President Jefferson. London: Jordan & Maxwell, 1807. 31 pages 8vo.

1808

An Address to the Citizens of Massachusetts on the Causes and Remedy of Our National Distresses. By a Fellow Sufferer. Boston: Repertory Office, 1808. 13 pages 8vo.

Represents Jefferson as the cause.

Bryant, William Cullen. The Embargo; or, Sketches of the Times. A Satire. Boston, 1808. 30 pages 12mo.

Prevalent New England anti-Jeffersonian Federalism.

Danvers, John Thierry. A Picture of a Republican Magistrate of the New School; Being a Full-Length Likeness of His Excellency Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States. To Which Is Added a Short Criticism on the Characters and Pretensions of Mr. Madison, Mr. Clinton, and Mr. Pinckney. New York: E. Sargeant, 1808. 96 pages 8vo.

Essex Resolutions. Newburyport: E. W. Allen. 15 pages 8vo.

Calling on Jefferson for removal of the embargo.

Granger, Gideon. An Address to the People of New England by Algernon Sidney [pseudonym], December 15, 1808. Washington: Dinmore & Cooper, 1808. 38 pages 8vo.

The Library of Congress copy was presented to Jefferson, and on page 18 has a note, in Jefferson's hand, on the increase of the national debt under Washington. The pamphlet is a comparison of the administrations of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson by Jefferson's Postmaster-General.

"Hampden" [pseudonym]. A Letter to the President of the United States Touching the Prosecutions [for Sedition] under His Patronage before the Circuit Court in the District of Connecticut, Containing a Faithful Narrative of the Extraordinary Measures Pursued, and of the Incidents, Both Serious and Laughable, That Occurred during the Pendency of These Abortive Prosecutions. New Haven: Oliver Steele & Co., 1808. 28 pages 8vo.

Concerns chiefly the trial of Rev. Asel Backus for "heavy and calumnious charges against the private and public character of the President."

Jenks, William. Memoirs of the Northern Kingdom, Written A. D. 1872, by the Late Rev. Williamson Jahnsenykes, LL.D. [pseudonym] . . . in Six Letters to His Son . . . Quebec, A. D. 1901. Boston, 1808. 48 pages 8vo.

"Written during the party heats which attended the close of Mr. Jefferson's Presidency, and was designed to portray the danger of a dissolution of the Union."—Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, IX: 372 (1866–67).

Livingston, Edward. Address to the People of the United States on the Measures Pursued by the Executive with Respect to the Batture at New Orleans: To Which Are Annexed a Full Report of the Cause Tried in the Superior Court of the Territory of Orleans; the Memoire of Mr. Derbigny; an Examination of the Title of the United States; the Opinion of Counsel thereon; and a Number of Other Documents. New Orleans: Bradford & Anderson, 1808. Irr. pag. 12mo.

The Library of Congress has Jefferson's copy, which contains several notes, contradictory to the text, in Jefferson's handwriting.

Lowell, John. Thoughts upon the Conduct of Our Administration in Imminent Danger of an Unnecessary and Ruinous War. Addressed to His Excellency James Sullivan, Governor of the Said State. Boston: Greenough & Stebbins, 1808. 16 pages 8vo.

The Library of Congress copy contains a manuscript letter to Jefferson, attacking him personally, signed "A Citizen Among Ten Thousand."

A Federal view of Jefferson's conduct in the embargo and "Chesapeake" matters.

A Review of Political Affairs during the Last Half Year. By a Republican of Massachusetts. Boston: Adams & Rhoades, 1808. 12 pages 8vo.

The Library of Congress has Jefferson's copy.

A reply to Pickering's attack on Jefferson in a letter to Sullivan.

Russell, Jonathan. The Whole Truth. To the Freemen of New England. [Signed "Hancock."] [Boston?] November 1, 1808. 35 pages 16mo.

Reprinted with title "The Whole Truth; or, the Essex Junto Exposed. Addressed to the Freemen of New England. By Hancock." New York, 1809. 19 pages 8vo.

A favorable review of Jefferson's admin-

Webster, Daniel. Considerations on the Embargo Laws. [Boston, 1808.] 16 pages 8vo.

Charges that the real motive with Jefferson, in laying the embargo, was a wish to favor France and take her side in the war against England.

1809

Carpenter, Stephen Cullen. Memoirs of the Hon. Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, Vice-President, and President of the United States of America, Containing a Concise History of Those States from the Acknowledgment of Their Independence. With a View of the Rise and Progress of French Influence and French Principles in That Country. [Anonymous.] New York: Printed for the Purchasers, 1809. 2 vols. 8vo.

Clark, Daniel. Proofs of the Corruption of Gen. James Wilkinson, and of His Connection with Aaron Burr, with a Full Refutation of His Slanderous Allegations in Relation to the Character of the Principal Witness against Him. Philadelphia: W. Hall, Jr. & G. W. Pierie, 1809. Irr. pag. 8vo.

Clark was Jefferson's appointee as consul at New Orleans. This work is valuable for the documents contained in the Appendix, which throw light on Jefferson's administration of the West, and by which Clark endeavors to vindicate himself in view of the executive clemency shown Wilkinson, and as against Jefferson's message of January 20, 1808. It has especial interest since the discovery, in the Spanish archives, of Wilkinson's oath of allegiance to Spain.

Constitutionality of the Embargo Established by Precedent. [Anonymous.] Philadelphia: John Binns, 1809. 7 pages small 4to.

The Library of Congress has Jefferson's own presented copy.
"An appeal to the administrations of Washington and Adams, to vindicate the administration of Jefferson."

Hammond, Jabez D. An Oration, Delivered on the Glorious Tenth of June, 1809, in the Court House in the Village of Otsego (N. Y.); at a Celebration of the British Orders in Council, and Offers of Ample Reparation for British Aggressions and Insults; and, in Consequence thereof, the Repeal of the Non-Intercourse Law, as it Respected Great Britain. Otsego: E. Phinney, 1809. 24 pages 16mo.

The Library of Congress copy bears the inscription: "His Ex. Th. Jefferson, Late President United States, from an Humble Admirer of his Greatness. The Author."
Closes with a panegyric on Jefferson.

Irving, Washington. A History of New York. from the Beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty. Containing, among Many Surprising and Curious Matters, the Unutterable Ponderings of Walter the Doubter, the Disastrous Projects of William the Testy, the Chivalric Achievements of Peter the Headstrong, the Three Dutch Governors of New Amsterdam: Being the Only Authentic History of the Times That Ever Hath Been, or Ever Will be Published. By Diedrich Knickerbocker. . . New York: Inskeep & Bradford; Philadelphia: Bradford & Inskeep, 1809. 2 vols. 8vo.

Book IV, The Chronicles of the Reign of William the Testy (pp. 191–268), is a satire on the administration of Jefferson from the point of view of the Burr wing of the Democratic Republican party.

Lee, Henry. Cursory Sketch of the Motives and Proceedings of the Party Which Sways the Affairs of the Union, together with Some Remarks upon the Nature of the Present Crisis. Philadelphia, 1809. 38 pages 8vo.

An arraignment of Jefferson.

Niles, Hezekiah. Things as They Are; or, Federalism Turned Inside Out: Being a Collection of Extracts from Federal Papers, etc., and Remarks upon Them, Originally Written for and Published in the Evening Post, by the Editor. Baltimore: Evening Post, 1809. 75 pages 8vo.

The Library of Congress has Jefferson's copy.

United States. Congress. Laws Relative to the Embargo. [N. p. 1809?] 19 pages 8vo.

The Library of Congress copy has "An Act to Enforce and Make More Effectual an Act Entitled 'An Act Laying an Em-

bargo, etc.,' Approved January 9, 1809," with notes in the margin in Jefferson's handwriting. 2 folded sheets.

1810

A Letter Containing Some Candid Observations on Mankind, and the Republican Administration of Jefferson & Madison. By a Farmer. Morris-town: H. P. Russell, 1810. 57 pages 12mo.

Lowell, John. The New England Patriot: Being a Candid Comparison of the Principles and Conduct of the Washington and Jefferson Administrations. The Whole Founded upon Indisputable Facts and Public Documents, to Which Reference is Made in the Text and Notes. [Anonymous.] Boston: Russell & Cutler, 1810. 148 pages 8vo.

Osgood, David. A Discourse Delivered at Cambridge in the Hearing of the University, April 8, 1810. Cambridge: William Hilliard, 1810. 40 pages 8vo.

An unfavorable view of Jefferson and his administration.

1811

* The Three Patriots [Jefferson, Madison, Monroe]; or, The Cause and Cure of Present Evils. Addressed

United States. Edinburgh: John Ballantyne & Co., 1812. 110 pages 8vo.

Jefferson's residence in France, and his antipathy to the Federal, or English, party are urged in explanation.

Pickering, Timothy. Political Essays. A Series of Letters Addressed to the People of the United States. Canandaigua, N. Y.: J. D. Bemis, 1812. 215 pages 16mo.

The embargo and the pro-French policy of Jefferson.

1813

Livingston, Edward. An Answer to Mr. Jefferson's Justification of His Conduct in the Case of the New Orleans Batture. Philadelphia: W. Fry, 1813. 187 pages 8vo.

1814

Carey, Mathew. The Olive Branch; or, Faults on Both Sides, Federal and Democratic. A Serious Appeal on the Necessity of Mutual Forgiveness and Harmony, to Save our Common Country from Ruin. Philadelphia: M. Carey, 1814. 252 pages 12mo.

"Defends the alien and sedition laws and abuses Jefferson for his mistakes."—WINSOR.

1817

* Strahan. John (Archbishop of York). Letter to Thomas Jefferson [Relating to the Burning of the Capitol and Library, and the Proposed Sale of Mr. Jefferson's Library to Congress]. York, [Toronto, Ont.], January 30, 1815. *In* Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada, Report, 1817, Appendix, pp. 398–413.

In Toronto Public Library. Reprinted in Kingsford's History of Canada, VIII: 585–587.

Strahan was bitter in all his controversies, but this letter is particularly severe on Jefferson.

1818

Peters, Richard. Hill-Side Plough. American Ploughs. *In* Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture. Philadelphia. IV: 13–18 (1818).

Gives an account of Jefferson's success with gypsum, and quotes Jefferson's letter, Monticello, March 6, 1816, which describes Randolph's plough.

1823

* Falsehood and Forgery Detected and Exposed; or, the Conduct of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Albert Gallatin, Levi Lincoln, John Galliard, William H. Crawford, Samuel McClay, General S. Smith, Andrew Gregg, and Other Distinguished Democrats, in Relation to the Right of Suffrage in Mississippi, Vindicated against the Slanders and Misrepresentations of John Binns, Stephen Simpson, and John Norvel. Philadelphia: People's Advocate office, 1823. 16 pages 8vo.

Sabin.

1824

Pickering, Timothy. A Review of the Correspondence between the Hon. John Adams, Late President of the United States, and the Late William Cunningham, Esq., Beginning in 1803, and Ending in 1812. Salem: Cushing & Appleton, 1824. 197 pages 8vo.

"Mr. Pickering's elaborate philippic against Mr. Adams, Gerry, Smith, and Myself."—Jefferson to Martin Van Buren, Monticello, June 29, 1824.

1826

Barry, William T. Speech of William T. Barry, Esq., on the Death of Adams, Jefferson, and Shelby. Delivered in Lexington on Tuesday, August 15, 1826. Lexington, Ky.: John Bradford, 1826. 24 pages 8vo.

Brackenridge, Henry M. Eulogy on the Lives and Characters of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. By the Hon. H. M. Brackenridge. Delivered at the Court House in Pensacola, on Tuesday, 15th August, 1826, in Compliance with a Request from the Citizens in Town-Meeting Assembled. Pensacola, Florida: W. Hasell Hunt, 1826. 18 pages 8vo.

Bryan, John H. Orations on the Death of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, Delivered at the Request of the Citizens of Newbern, on the 17th and 24th of July, 1826. By the Hon. John H. Bryan and the Hon. John Stanley. Newbern [N. C.]: Watson & Machen, 1826. 31 pages 8vo.

The Bryan oration, On Jefferson, July 17, pp. 3–10.

Cambreling, Churchill C. Eulogy Pronounced in the City of New York, July 17, 1826. *In* "A Selection of Eulogies," Pronounced in the Several States, in Honor of Those Illustrious Patriots and Statesmen, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. Hartford: D. F. Robinson & Co., 1826. 426 pages 8vo (pp. 59–70).

* Columbus, Ohio. Proceedings of the United States Court, Gentlemen of the Bar, and Citizens of Columbus, in Testimony of Respect for the Late Thomas Jefferson and John Adams; also the Discourse Delivered on the Occasion by the Rev. James Hoge. Published by Order of the Bar. Columbus: George Hashee & Co., 1826. 20 pages 12mo.

In the library of the Boston Athenæum.

Cushing, Caleb. Eulogy on John Adams and Thomas Jefferson . . . in Newburyport, July 15, 1826. Cambridge: Hilliard & Metcalf, 1826. 60 pages 8vo.

Also in "A Selection of Eulogies," etc., listed *post*, p. 41.

* Davies, Charles Stewart. An Address Delivered at Portland on the Decease of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, August 9, 1826. Portland, 1826. 55 pages 8vo.

Sabin, 18,680.

* De Witt, William R. Sermon on the Death of the Patriots and Statesmen, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, Delivered by the Rev. W. R. De Witt, Pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation, Harrisburg, in the German Reformed Church, on Friday, the 22d July, 1826, in Compliance with a Request of the Citizens of Harrisburg. Harrisburg: Cameron & Krause, 1826. 16 pages 8vo.

Duer, William Alexander. An Eulogy on John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, Pronounced by Request of the Common Council of Albany, at the Public Commemoration of Their Deaths, Held in That City on Monday the 31st of July, 1826. Albany: National Observer, 1826. 20 pages 8vo.

Also in "A Selection of Eulogies, etc., listed *post*, p. 41.

Everett, Edward. An Address Delivered at Charlestown, August 1, 1826, in Commemoration of John [illegible] Thomas Jefferson, Delivered at the Columbian College, D. C., on the Fourth of October, 1826. By John W. James, a Member of the Senior Class. Washington, 1826. 6 pages 8vo.

In the library of the Philadelphia Historical Society.

* Johnson, Alfred, Jr Eulogy Delivered at Belfast, Me., August 10, 1826, on John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, at the Request of the Citizens of Belfast. Belfast: E. Fellows, 1826. 28 pages 8vo.

Johnson, Walter Rogers. An Oration Delivered at Germantown, Pennsylvania, on the 20th July, 1826, in the Presence of the Citizens of Germantown, Roxborough, Bristol, and Penn Townships, Assembled to Commemorate the Virtues and Services of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. Philadelphia: Robert H. Small, 1826. 25 pages 8vo.

Johnson, William. Eulogy on Thomas Jefferson, Delivered August 3, 1826, in the First Presbyterian Church of Charleston. Charleston: C. C. Stebbing, 1826. 38 pages 8vo.

Also in "A Selection of Eulogies, etc. listed *post*, p. 41.

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Mitchell, Samuel Latham. A Discourse on the Character and Services of Thomas Jefferson, More Especially as a Promoter of Natural and Physical Science. Pronounced, by Request, before the New York Lyceum of Natural History, on the 11th October, 1826. New York: G. & C. Carvill, 1826. 67 pages 8vo.

Rowan, Stephen N. An Address, Delivered July 12, 1826, in the Middle Dutch Church, at the Request of the Common Council, on Occasion of the Funeral Obsequies of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. New York: William Davis, Jr., 1826. 36 pages 8vo.

A Selection of Eulogies Pronounced in the Several States, in Honor of Those Illustrious Patriots and Statesmen, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. Hartford: D. F. Robinson & Co., 1826. 426 pages 8vo.

Reviewed in Christian Examiner, III: 315–330 (1826); American Quarterly Review, I: 54–77 (1827), and by Herman Humphrey *in his* Miscellaneous Discourses and Reviews. Amherst: J. S. & C. Adams, 1834. 415 pages 8vo (pp. 361–392).

Sergeant, John. An Oration Delivered in Independence Square, in the City of Philadelphia, on the 24th of July, 1826, in Commemoration of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. Philadelphia: Carey & Lea, 1826. 44 pages 8vo.

Also in "A Selection of Eulogies," etc, listed *supra*.

Shaw, John Angier. Eulogy on John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, Delivered August 2, 1826, by Request of the Inhabitants of Bridgewater. Taunton: Samuel W. Mortimore, 1826. 20 pages 8vo.

Also "A Selection of Eulogies," etc., listed *supra*.

Sprague, Joseph E. Eulogy on John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, Pronounced August 10, 1826, at Salem. Salem: W. Palfray, 1826. 48 pages 8vo.

Sprague, Peleg. Eulogy on John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, Pronounced in Hallowell, July, 1826, at the Request of the Committees of the Towns of Hallowell, Augusta, and Gardiner. Hallowell: Glazier & Co. 22 pages 8vo.

Also in "A Selection of Eulogies," etc, listed *supra*.

Stanford, John. A Discourse on the Death of the Honorable Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. Delivered in the Chapel at Bellevue, New York, New York: E. Conrad, 1826. 20 pages 8vo.

Staughton, William. Sermon Delivered in the Capitol of the United States, on Lord's Day, July 16, 1826; at the Request of the Citizens of Washington, on the Death of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams. Washington: Columbian Office, 1826. 32 pages 8vo.

Thornton, William F. Eulogy, Pronounced at Alexandria, District of Columbia, August 10, 1826. *In* A Selection of Eulogies Pronounced in the Several States, in Honor of Those Illustrious Patriots and Statesmen John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. Hartford: D. F. Robinson & Co., 1826. 426 pages 8vo (pp. 329–346).

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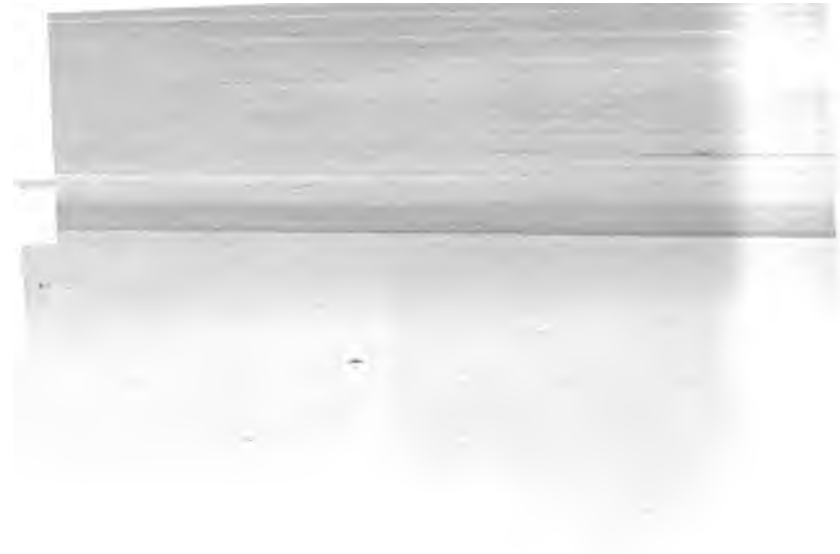
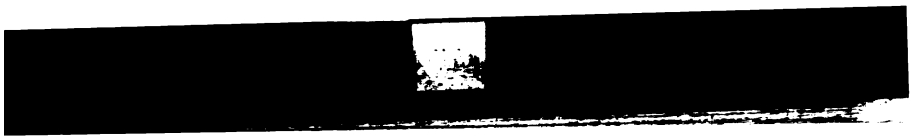
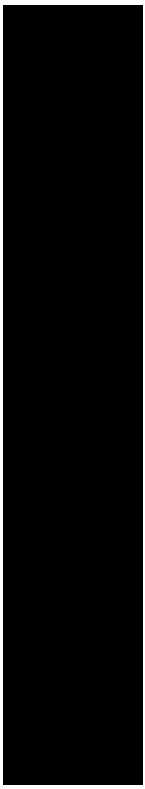




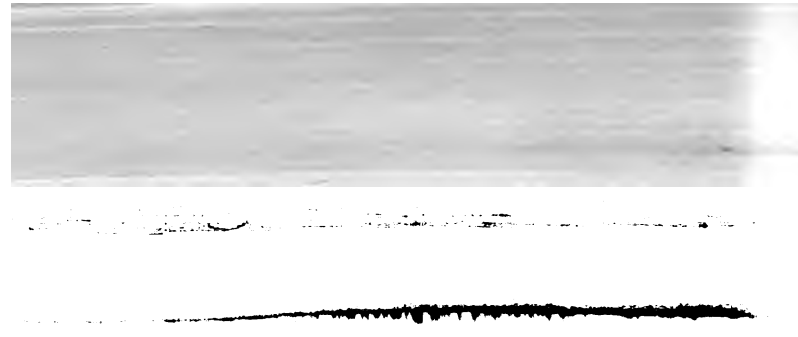
THE JEFFERSON BIBLE



Introduction

page 414

PONTUS EUXINUS Græcis MARE NIGRUM.
Paphlagonia
Bithynia
PONTUS
Galatia
Mysia
Phrygia
ASIA MINOR
Lydia
Lycaonia
Cappadocia
Pisidia
Caria
CILICIA
Armenia Minor
Armenia Major
Mesopotamia
Comagena
Cyprus
SYRIA
Mare Libycum
ARABIA DESERTA
LIBYA.
PARS
ÆGYPTUS
Edom.
ARABIA PETRÆA
TABULA GEOGRAPHICA ad ACTA APOST.



Introduction

THE so-called Jefferson Bible, more accurately "The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth," is now the property of the United States National Museum at Washington, having been obtained by purchase in 1895. The following is a description of the volume:

Measurements: Height, 8¼ inches; width, 4 1/16 inches; thickness at back, 1¼ inches; in middle, 1⅝ inches; at edge points, 1 inch.

Binding: Full red leather with gilt tooling. The back divided in five (5) panels; in second (2d) panel from top title in gold: "Morals of Jesus."

The margin of the covers of all four sides on the outside, and on the three outer ones on the inside, as well as on the edges, are tooled in gold. Inside of the upper cover is on the left side top a label containing the words: "Bound by Fred A. Mayo, Richmond, Va."

The cover inside as well as the fly-leaves are covered with gray paper in marble designs.

Order: Upper cover; two (2) manuscript leaves in the handwriting of Jefferson, containing on the first two and a half pages the table of texts; the rest is blank; fly-leaf; three (3) blank leaves; title

folded printed maps o
taken out from a
has on top in print:
Minor "page 414;" bl
black line in its mid
bottom. Then come,
ning on the left side
the page just describe
side of the last, the
columns, separated by
in the following order
Greek and Latin, on th
lish. The sources are
Jefferson's handwritin
leaves, which run from
side top of the left h
extracts on the right
page has only the bla
three (3) other blank

leaves, with the exception of the blank ones, there are alternately one and two narrow strips of paper bound in.

That Jefferson had in mind the preparation of such a book, and that he actually prepared it, has been known to students of his letters and writings, and especial attention was drawn to the fact in "The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson," by Henry S. Randall, published in three volumes, New York, 1858.

It was, moreover, brought to the attention of the Government very definitely in the form of a report, Fifty-first Congress, First Session, Senate Report 1365, presented June 14, 1890, by Senator Evarts of the Committee on Library, and ordered printed. This report was with reference to a bill relative to the proposed purchase of the manuscript papers and correspondence of Thomas Jefferson, which does not appear to have been followed by favorable action. In it the following description is given of the book in question, which was written by Mr. Ainsworth R. Spofford, then Librarian of Congress:

"'*The Morals and Life of Jesus of Nazareth*,' extracted textually from the Gospels in Greek, Latin, French and English. Title and very full index in his own hand. Texts were cut by him out of printed copies of Greek, Latin, French and English Testaments and pasted in this book of blank pages, which was handsomely bound in red morocco, ornamented in gilt, and titled on the back in gilt letters, 'The Morals of Jesus.' His original idea was to have the life and teachings of

THE JEFFERSON BIBLE

Introduction

ume to the simple Evangelists, select, even from them, the very words only of Jesus, paring off the amphiboligisms into which they have been led, by forgetting often, or not understanding, what had fallen from him, by giving their own misconceptions as his dicta, and expressing unintelligibly for others what they had not understood themselves. There will be found remaining the most sublime and benevolent code of morals which has ever been offered to man. I have performed this operation for my own use, by cutting verse by verse out of the printed book, and arranging the matter which is evidently his and which is as easily distinguished as diamonds in a dung-hill. The result is an octavo of forty-six pages."

It would appear from this that Jefferson made two such books, one a volume of forty-six pages which he later enlarged to the book which is here given.

Under date of January 29, 1815, Jefferson wrote from Monticello to Charles Clay: "Probably you have heard me say I had taken the four Evangelists, had cut out from them every text they had recorded of the moral precepts of Jesus, and arranged them in a certain order, and although they appeared but as fragments, yet fragments of the most sublime edifice of morality which had ever been exhibited to man." In this letter however Jefferson disclaims any intention of publishing this little compilation, saying: "I not only write nothing on religion, but rarely permit myself to speak on it."

Again, in a letter to Charles Thomson, written

and it is my intention to go over it again at more leisure. This shall be the work of the ensuing winter. I gave it the title of 'The Philosophy of Jesus Extracted from the Text of the Evangelists.'"

Vanderkemp was undertaking a publication and desired to use Jefferson's syllabus and extract, which Jefferson agrees to, with the following condition: "I ask only one condition, that no possibility shall be admitted of my name being even intimated with the publication."

October 31, 1819, he writes from Monticello to William Short, speaking of the extract from the Evangelists and his desire to see a proper one made: "The last I attempted too hastily some twelve or fifteen years ago. It was the work of two or three nights only, at Washington, after getting through the evening task of reading the letters and papers of the day."

This concludes the references in Jefferson's writings that bear directly upon the little volume in question. They are brief extracts from a collection made from all sources, published and manuscript.

Randall, in his life of Jefferson, already quoted, volume 3, page 451, says: "It was in the winter of 1816-17, it is believed, that Mr. Jefferson carried out the design last expressed. In a handsome morocco-bound volume, labeled on the back, 'Morals of Jesus,' he placed the parallel texts in four languages. The first collection of English texts, mentioned in the letter to Thomson, is not preserved in Mr. Jefferson's family, but his grandson, Mr. George Wythe Randolph, has

of his writings. Considerable interest was expressed in the so-called Bible after it came into the possession of the United States National Museum, and it was in consequence of this interest that the present compilation is published.

It is printed in pursuance to the following concurrent resolution adopted by the Fifty-seventh Congress, first session:

"That there be printed and bound, by photolithographic process, with an introduction of not to exceed twenty-five pages, to be prepared by Dr. Cyrus Adler, Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, for the use of Congress, 9,000 copies of Thomas Jefferson's Morals of Jesus of Nazareth, as the same appears in the National Museum; 3,000 copies for the use of the Senate and 6,000 copies for the use of the House."

CYRUS ADLER.

A Table

of the Texts ~~of this Evangel~~ narrative from the Evangelists employed in this narrative, and of the order of their arrangement.

page

1. Luke. 2. 1–7. Joseph & Mary go to Bethlehem, where Jesus is born.
   21. 39. he is circumcised & named. & they return to Nazareth.
   40. 42–48. 51. 52. at 12. years of age he accompanies his
2. parents to Jerusalem and returns.
   L. 3. 1. 2. Mk. 1. 4 Mt. 3. 4. 5. 6. John baptises in Jordan.
   Mt. 3. 13. Jesus is baptised. L. 3. 23. at 30. years of age.
3. J. 2. 12–16. drives the traders out of the temple.
   J. 3. 22. Mt. 4. 12. Mk. 6. 17–28. he baptises but retires into Galilee on the death of John
4. Mk. 1. 21. 22. he teaches in the Synagogue.
5. Mk 12. 1–5. 9–12. Mk. 2. 27. Mt. 12. 11. 15. explains the Sabbath.
   L. 6. 12–17. call of his disciples.
6. Mt. 5. 1–12. L. 6. 24. 25. 26. Mt. 5. 13–47. L. 6. 34. 35. 36. Mt. 6. 1–34. 7. 1.
to
10. L. 6. 30. Mt. 7. 3–20. 12. 35. 36. 37. 7. 24–29. the Sermon in the Mount.
   Mt. 8. 1. Mk. 6. 6. Mt. 11. 28. 29. 30. exhorts.
16. L. 7. 36–46. a woman anointeth him.
17. Mk. 3. 31–35. L. 12. 1–7. 13–15 precepts
18. L. 12. 16.–21. parable of the rich man.
20 22–48. 54–59. L. 13. 1–5 precepts.
21. L. 13. 6–9. parable of the figtree.
22. L. 11. 37–46. 52. 53. 54. precepts.
23. Mt. 13. 1–9. Mk. 4. 10. Mt. 13. 18–23. parable of the Sower.
25 Mk. 4. 21. 22. 23. precepts. Mt. 13. 24–30. 36–52. parable of the Tares
27 Mk. 4. 26–34. L. 9. 57–62. L. 5. 27–29. Mk. 2. 15–17. precepts
   L. 5. 36–39. parable of new wine in old bottles.
28 Mt. 13. 53–57. a prophet hath no honor in his own country.
29. Mt. 9. 36. Mk. 6. 7. Mt. 10. 5. 6. 9–10. 23. 26–31. Mk. 6. 12. 30. mission, instruction, return
30. 31. J. 7. 1. Mk. 7. 1–5. 14–24. Mt. 18. 1–4. 7–9. 12–17. 21–35. precepts.
33. Mt. 18. 23.–35. parable of the wicked servant.

34. L.10 1—8. 10—12. mission of the LXX.
35 J. 7. 2—16. 19—26. 32. 43—53. the feast of the tabernacles.
36. J. 8. 1—11. the woman taken in Adultery.
37. J. 9. 1. 2. 3. to be born blind no proof of sin.
J. 10. 1—5. 11—12. 16. the good shepherd.
38. L. 10. 25—37. Love God & thy neighbor. parable of the Samaritan
39. L. 11. 1—13. form of prayer.
40. L. 14. 1—6. the Sabbath.
41. 7—24. not bidden to a feast.
42. 28—33. precepts.
44 L. 15. 1—32. parables of the lost sheep and Prodigal son.
45. L. 16. 1—15. parable of the unjust steward.
16. 18—31. parable of Lazarus.
48. L. 17. 1—4. 7—10. 20. 26—36. precepts to be always ready.
49. L. 18. 1—14. parables of the widow & judge, the Pharisee & Publican
50. L. 10. 38—42. M. 19. 1—26. precepts.
52. M. 20. 1—16. parable of the laborers in the vineyard.
54. L. 19. 1—28. Zaccheus, & the parable of the talents.
M. 24 [illegible]

M. 26. 14–16. Judas undertakes to point out Jesus.

70. 71. 17–20. L. 22. 24–27 J. 13. 2. 4–17. 21–26. 31. 34. 35. M. 26. 31.

72. L. 22. 33–34. M. 26. 35–45. precepts to his disciples, (washes their feet) ble of mind and prayer.

73. J. 18 1–3. M. 26. 48–50. Judas conducts the officers to Jesus.

74. J. 18. 4–8. M. 26. 50–52. 55. 56. Mk. 14. 51. 52. M. 26. 57. J. 18. 15. 16. 18.

75. J. 18. 25. 26. 27. M. 26. 75. J. 18. 19–23. Mk. 14. 55–61. L. 22. 67. 68. 70. Mk. 14. 63–65. he is arrested & carried before Caiaphas the High priest & is condemned.

76. J. 18. 28–31. 33–38. L. 23. 5. M. 27. 13. is then carried to Pilate.

77. L. 23. 6–12. who sends him to Herod.

78. L. 23. 13–16. M. 27. 15–23. 26. recieves him back, scourges and delivers him to execution.

79. 80. 81. M. 27. 27. 29–31. 3–8. L. 23. 26–32. J. 19. 17–24. M. 27. 39–43. L. 23. 39–41. 34. J. 19. 25–27. M. 27. 46–56. his crucifixion, death and burial.

J. 19. 31–34. 38–42. M. 27. 60. his burial.

The

Life and Morals

of

Jesus of Nazareth

Extracted textually

from the Gospels

in

Greek, Latin

French & English.

κεφ. β'. 2.

1 Ἐγένετο δὲ ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκείναις, ἐξῆλθε δόγμα παρὰ Καίσαρος Αὐγούστου, ἀπογράφεσθαι πᾶσαν τὴν οἰκουμένην.

2 (Αὕτη ἡ ἀπογραφὴ πρώτη ἐγένετο ἡγεμονεύοντος τῆς Συρίας Κυρηνίου.)

3 Καὶ ἐπορεύοντο πάντες ἀπογράφεσθαι, ἕκαστος εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ πόλιν.

4 Ἀνέβη δὲ καὶ Ἰωσὴφ ἀπὸ τῆς Γαλιλαίας, ἐκ πόλεως Ναζαρὲτ, εἰς τὴν Ἰουδαίαν, εἰς πόλιν Δαυὶδ, ἥτις καλεῖται Βηθλεὲμ, (διὰ τὸ εἶναι αὐτὸν ἐξ οἴκου καὶ πατριᾶς Δαυίδ,)

5 † Ἀπογράψασθαι † σὺν Μαριὰμ τῇ † μεμνηστευμένῃ αὐτῷ γυναικὶ, οὔσῃ † ἐγκύῳ.

6 Ἐγένετο δὲ ἐν τῷ εἶναι αὐτοὺς ἐκεῖ, ἐπλήσθησαν αἱ ἡμέραι τοῦ τεκεῖν αὐτήν.

* 7 Καὶ ἔτεκε τὸν υἱὸν αὐτῆς τὸν πρωτότοκον, καὶ † ἐσπαργάνωσεν αὐτὸν, καὶ † ἀνέκλινεν αὐτὸν ἐν τῇ † φάτνῃ· διότι οὐκ ἦν αὐτοῖς τόπος ἐν τῷ † καταλύματι.

CAPUT II.

1 FActum est autem in diebus illis, exiit edictum a Cæsare Augusto, describi omnem habitatam.

2 Hæc descriptio prima facta est præside Syriæ Cyrenio.)

3 Et ibant omnes describi, unusquisque in propriam civitatem.

4 Ascendit autem & Joseph à Galilæa, ex civitate Nazaret, in Judæam, in civitatem David, quæ vocatur Bethlehem, propter esse ipsum ex domo & familia David,

5 Describi cum Maria desponsata sibi uxore, existente prægnante.

6 Factum est autem in esse eos ibi, impleti sunt dies parere ipsam.

7 Et peperit filium suum primogenitum, & fasciavit eum, & reclinavit eum in præsepi: quia non erat eis locus in diversorio.

CHAP. II.

The Roman empire taxed.

AND it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Cesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed.

2 (*And this taxing was first made when Cyrenius was governor of Syria.*)

3 And all went to be taxed, every one into his own city.

4 And Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judea, unto the city of David, which is called Beth-lehem (because he was of the house and lineage of David:)

5 To be taxed with Mary his espoused wife, being great with child.

6 And so it was, that, while they were there, the days were accomplished that she should be delivered.

7 And she brought forth her first-born son, and wrapped him in swaddling-clothes, and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn.

21 And when eight days were accomplished for the circumcising of the child, his name was called JESUS,

39 And when they had performed all things according to the law of the Lord, they returned into Galilee, to their own city Nazareth.

40 And the child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom:

42 And when he was twelve years old, they went up to Jerusalem after the custom of the feast.

43 And when they had fulfilled the days, as they returned, the child Jesus tarried behind in Jerusalem; and Joseph and his mother knew not of it.

44 But they, supposing him to have been in the company, went a day's journey; and they sought him among their kinsfolk and acquaintance.

45 And when they found him not, they turned back again to Jerusalem, seeking him.

Es ce tems-là, on publia un Edit de la part de Cesar-Auguste, pour faire un dénombrement des habitans de toute la terre.

2. Ce dénombrement se fit avant que Quirinus fût Gouverneur de Syrie.

3. Ainsi tous alloient pour être enregistrés, chacun dans sa ville.

4. Joseph aussi monta de Galilée en Judée, de la ville de Nazareth, à la ville de David, nommé Beth-lehem, parce qu'il étoit de la maison et de la famille de David;

5. Pour être enregistrés avec Marie son épouse, qui étoit enceinte.

6. Et pendant qu'ils étoient là, le tems auquel elle devoit accoucher arriva.

7. Et elle mit au monde son Fils premier-né, et elle l'emmaillotta, et le coucha dans une crèche, parce qu'il n'y avoit point de place pour eux dans l'hôtellerie.

21. Quand les huit jours furent accomplis pour circoncire l'enfant, il fut appelé JESUS,

39. Et après qu'ils eurent accomplis tout ce qui est ordonné par la Loi du Seigneur, ils retournèrent en Galilée, à Nazareth, qui étoit leur ville.

40. Cependant l'enfant croissoit et se fortifioit en esprit, étant rempli de sagesse

42. Et quand il eut atteint l'âge de douze ans, ils montèrent à Jérusalem, selon la coutume de la fête.

43. Lorsque les jours *de la fête* furent achevés, comme ils s'en retournoient, l'enfant Jesus demeura dans Jerusalem, et Joseph et sa mère ne s'en aperçurent point.

44. Mais pensant qu'il étoit en la compagnie de ceux qui faisoient le voyage avec eux, ils marchèrent une journée, et ils le cherchèrent parmi *leurs* parens et ceux de leur connoissance;

45. Et ne le trouvant point, ils retournèrent à Jérusalem, pour l'y chercher.

2.

46 Καὶ ἐγένετο, μεθ' ἡμέρας τρεῖς εὗρον αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ καθεζόμενον ἐν μέσῳ τῶν διδασκάλων, καὶ ἀκούντα αὐτῶν, καὶ ἐπερωτῶντα αὐτούς.

47 ‡ Ἐξίσταντο δὲ πάντες οἱ ἀκούοντες αὐτοῦ, ἐπὶ τῇ συνέσει καὶ ταῖς ἀποκρίσεσιν αὐτοῦ.

48 Καὶ ἰδόντες αὐτὸν ἐξεπλάγησαν. Καὶ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἡ μήτηρ αὐτοῦ εἶπε· Τέκνον, τί ἐποίησας ἡμῖν οὕτως; ἰδοὺ ὁ πατήρ σου κἀγὼ ὀδυνώμενοι ἐζητοῦμέν σε.

52 Καὶ Ἰησοῦς προεκόπτε σοφίᾳ καὶ ἡλικίᾳ.

1 Ἐν ἔτει δὲ † πεντεκαιδεκάτῳ τῆς † ἡγεμονίας Τιβερίου Καίσαρος, ‡ ἡγεμονεύοντος Ποντίου Πιλάτου τῆς Ἰουδαίας, καὶ † τετραρχοῦντος τῆς Γαλιλαίας Ἡρώδου, Φιλίππου δὲ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ αὐτοῦ τετραρχοῦντος τῆς Ἰτουραίας καὶ Τραχωνιτιδοῦς χώρας, καὶ Λυσανίου τῆς Ἀβιληνῆς τετραρχοῦντος,

2 Ἐπ' ἐξαρχιερέων Ἅνα καὶ Καιάφα,

4 Ἐγένετο Ἰωάννης βαπτίζων ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ.

3 Αὐτὸς δὲ ὁ Ἰωάννης εἶπε τὸ ἐνδύμα αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τριχῶν καμήλου, καὶ ζώνην δερματίνην περὶ τὴν

46 Et factum est, post dies tres invenerunt illum in templo sedentem in medio doctorum, & audientem illos, & interrogantem eos.

47 Stupebant autem omnes audientes eum, super intelligentia & responsis ejus.

48 Et videntes ipsum, attoniti fuerunt: Et ad illum mater ejus dixit: Fili, quid fecisti nobis sic? ecce pater tuus & ego dolentes quaerebamus te.

52 Et [illegible]

1 In anno autem quinto decimo imperii Tiberii Caesaris, praeeunte Pontio Pilato Judaeae, & tetrarchae Galilaeae Herode, Philippo autem fratre ejus tetrarcha Ituraeae, & Trachonitidis regionis, & Lysania Abilenae tetrarcha,

2 Sub principibus Sacerdotum Annae & Caiaphae,

4 Fuit Joannes baptizans in deserto.

4 Ipse autem Joannes habebat indumentum suum è pilis cameli, & zonam pelliceam

46. Et au bout de trois jours, ils le trouvèrent dans le Temple, assis au milieu des Docteurs, les écoutant et leur faisant des questions.

47. Et tous ceux qui l'entendoient étoient ravis de sa sagesse et de ses réponses.

48. Quand *Joseph et Marie* le virent, ils furent étonnés; et sa mère lui dit: *Mon* enfant, pourquoi as-tu ainsi agi avec nous? Voilà ton père et moi qui te cherchions étant fort en peine.

51. Il s'en alla ensuite avec eux, et vint à Nazareth, et il leur étoit soumis.

52. Et Jésus croissoit en sagesse, en stature, et en grace.

LA quinzième année de l'empire de Tibère César, Ponce Pilate étant Gouverneur de la Judée, Hérode étant Tétrarque de la Galilée, Philippe son frère, Tétrarque de l'Iturée et de la province de la Trachonite, et Lysanias, Tétrarque d'Abilène;

2. Anne et Caïphe étant Souverains Sacrificateurs,

4. Jean baptisoit dans le désert,

4. Ce Jean avoit un habit de poils de chameau, et une ceinture de cuir autour de ses reins, et sa nourriture étoit des sauterelles et du miel sauvage.

5. Alors ceux de Jérusalem, et de tout le pays des environs du Jourdain, venoient à lui.

6. Et ils étoient baptisés par lui dans le Jourdain,

13. Alors Jésus vint de Galilée au Jourdain vers Jean, pour être baptisé par lui.

23. Et Jésus étoit *alors* âgé d'environ trente ans.

12. Après cela, il descendit à Capernaüm, avec sa Mère, ses Frères, et ses Disciples; et ils n'y demeurèrent que peu de jours.

46 And it came to pass, that after three days they found him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the doctors, both hearing them, and asking them questions. L.2.

47 And all that heard him were astonished at his understanding and answers.

48 And when they saw him, they were amazed: and his mother said unto him, Son, why hast thou thus dealt with us? behold, thy father and I have sought thee sorrowing.

51 And he went down with them, and came to Nazareth, and was subject unto them:

52 And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature,

NOW in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Cesar, Pontius Pilate being governor of Judea, and Herod being tetrarch of Galilee, and his brother Philip tetrarch of Iturea and of the region of Trachonitis, and Lysanias the tetrarch of Abilene, L.3

2 Annas and Caiaphas being the high priests,

4 John did baptize in the wilderness, Mk.1.

4 And the same John had his raiment of camels' hair, and a leathern girdle about his loins; and his meat was locusts and wild honey. M.3

5 Then went out to him Jerusalem, and all Judea, and all the region round about Jordan.

6 And were baptized of him in Jordan.

13 Then cometh Jesus from Galilee to Jordan unto John, to be baptized of him. M.3.

23 And Jesus himself began to be about thirty years of age, L.3.

12 After this he went down to Capernaum, he, and his mother, and his brethren, and his disciples; and they continued there not many days. J.2.

16 Καὶ τοῖς
πωλοῦσιν εἶπεν·
τεῦθεν μὴ ποιεῖτε
πατρός μου οἶκον

22 Μετὰ ταῦτ
σῦς, ᾗ οἱ μαθηταὶ
Ἰουδαίαν γῆν· ᾗ ἐκε
αὐτῶν ᾗ ἐβάπτιζεν.

12 Ἀκούσας δὲ
Ἰωάνης παρεδόθη,
τὴν Γαλιλαίαν.

17 Αὐτὸς γὰρ
ποσειλας ἐκράτησε
ᾗ ἔδησεν αὐτὸν ἐ
διὰ Ἡρωδιάδα τὴν
λίππε τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ
τὴν ἐγάμησεν.

18 Ἔλεγε γὰρ
Ἡρώδῃ· Ὅτι οὐκ ἔ
τὴν γυναῖκα τοῦ ἀδελ
19 Ἡ δὲ Ἡρωδιὰ
φῇ, ᾗ ἤθελεν αὐτὸν
οὐκ ἠδυνάτ

20 Ὁ γὰρ Ἡρ
τὸν Ἰωάννην, εἰδὼς
δίκαιον καὶ ἅγιον, ᾗ
τόν· ᾗ ἀκούσας α
ἐποίει, ᾗ ἡδέως αὐτοῦ

21 Καὶ γενομένη
καίρου, ὅτε Ἡρῴδης
αὐτοῦ δεῖπνον ἐποίει
σιν αὐτοῦ, ᾗ τοῖς χ
τοῖς πρώτοις τῆς Γα

22 Καὶ εἰσελθού

13. Car la Pâque des Juifs étoit proche ; et Jésus monta à Jérusalem.

14. Il trouva dans le Temple des gens qui vendoient des taureaux, des brebis et des pigeons, avec des changeurs qui y étoient assis.

15. Et ayant fait un fouet de petites cordes, il les chassa tous du Temple, et les brebis et les taureaux ; il répandit la monnoie des changeurs, et renversa leurs tables ;

16. Et il dit à ceux qui vendoient les pigeons : Otez tout cela d'ici, et ne faites pas de la Maison de mon Père, une maison de marché.

17. Après cela, Jésus s'en alla en Judée avec ses Disciples, et il y demeura avec eux, et y baptisoit.

18. Or, Jésus ayant appris que Jean avoit été mis en prison, se retira dans la Galilée.

19. Car Hérode avoit envoyé prendre Jean, et l'avoit fait lier dans la prison, à cause d'Hérodias, femme de Philippe son frère, parce qu'il l'avoit épousée,

18. Car Jean disoit à Hérode : Il ne t'est pas permis d'avoir la femme de ton frère.

19. C'est pourquoi Hérodias lui en vouloit, et elle desiroit de le faire mourir ; mais elle ne pouvoit,

20. Parce qu'Hérode craignoit Jean, sachant que c'étoit un homme juste et saint ; il le considéroit, il faisoit même beaucoup de choses selon ses avis, et il l'écoutoit avec plaisir.

21. Mais un jour vint à propos, auquel Hérode faisoit le festin du jour de sa naissance, aux Grands de sa cour, aux officiers de ses troupes, et aux principaux de la Galilée.

22. La fille d'Hérodias étant entrée, et ayant dansé, et ayant plu à Hérode et à ceux qui étoient à table *avec lui*, le Roi dit à la jeune fille : Demande moi ce que tu voudras, et je te le donne.

23. Et il le lui [illegible] Tout ce que tu [illegible]

13 And the Jews' passover was at hand; and Jesus went up to Jerusalem, J.2.

14 And found in the temple those that sold oxen, and sheep, and doves, and the changers of money, sitting:

15 And, when he had made a scourge of small cords, he drove them all out of the temple, and the sheep, and the oxen; and poured out the changers' money, and overthrew the tables;

16 And said unto them that sold doves, Take these things hence; make not my Father's house an house of merchandise.

17 After these things came Jesus and his disciples into the land of Judea; and there he tarried with them, and baptized. J.3.

18 Now, when Jesus had heard that John was [illegible] into prison, he departed into Galilee:

17 For Herod himself had sent forth, and laid hold upon John and bound him [illegible] Herodias' sake, his brother Philip's wife: for he had married her. Mk.6

18 For John had said unto Herod, It is not lawful for thee to have thy brother's wife.

19 Therefore Herodias had a quarrel against him, and would have killed him; but she could not.

20 For Herod feared John, knowing that he was a just man, and an holy, and observed him; and when he heard him, he did many things [illegible] and [illegible] gladly.

21 And when a convenient day was come, that Herod on his birthday, made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief *estates* of Galilee;

22 And when the daughter of the said Herodias came in and danced, and pleased Herod, and them that sat with him, the king said unto the damsel, Ask of me whatsoever thou wilt, and I will give it thee.

23 And he sware unto her, Whatsoever thou shalt ask of me, I will give it thee, unto the half of my [illegible]

A.

ν. 24 Ἡ δὲ ἐξελθοῦσα, εἶπε τῇ μητρὶ αὐτῆς· Τί αἰτήσωμαι; Ἡ δὲ εἶπε· Τὴν κεφαλὴν Ἰωάννου τοῦ βαπτίζοντος.

25 Καὶ εἰσελθοῦσα εὐθὺς μετὰ σπουδῆς πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα, ᾐτήσατο, λέγουσα· Θέλω ἵνα μοι δῷς ἐξ αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ πίνακι τὴν κεφαλὴν Ἰωάννου τοῦ Βαπτιστοῦ.

26 Καὶ περίλυπος γενόμενος ὁ βασιλεύς, διὰ τοὺς ὅρκους καὶ τοὺς συνανακειμένους οὐκ ἠθέλησεν αὐτὴν ἀθετῆσαι.

* 27 Καὶ εὐθὺς † ἀποστείλας ὁ ‡ βασιλεὺς ‡ σπεκουλάτορα, ‡ ἐπέταξεν ‡ ἐνεχθῆναι τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτοῦ.

* 28 Ὁ δὲ ἀπελθὼν † ἀπεκεφάλισεν αὐτὸν ἐν τῇ φυλακῇ· καὶ ἤνεγκε τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ πίνακι, καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτὴν τῷ κορασίῳ· καὶ τὸ κοράσιον ἔδωκεν αὐτὴν τῇ μητρὶ αὐτῆς.

21 Illa verò egressa, dixit matri suæ: Quid petam? Illa verò dixit: Caput Joannis Baptistæ.

25 Et ingressa statim cum festinatione ad regem, petivit, dicens: Volo ut mihi des extemplo in disco caput Joannis Baptistæ.

26 Et contristatus factus rex, propter juramenta, & simul discumbentes, non voluit eam rejicere.

27 Et statim mittens rex speculatorem, injunxit afferri caput ejus. Ille autem abiens decollavit eum in carcere:

28 Et attulit caput ejus in disco, & dedit illud puellæ, & puella dedit illud matri suæ.

29 Et

ν. 21 Καὶ εἰσπορεύονται εἰς Καπερναούμ· καὶ εὐθὺς τοῖς σάββασιν εἰσελθὼν εἰς τὴν συναγωγὴν, ἐδίδασκε.

22 Καὶ ἐξεπλήσσοντο ἐπὶ τῇ διδαχῇ αὐτοῦ· ἦν γὰρ διδάσκων αὐτοὺς ὡς ἐξουσίαν ἔχων, καὶ οὐχ ὡς

21 Et ingrediuntur in Capernaum: & statim Sabbatis ingressus in synagogam, docebat.

22 Et percellebantur super doctrina ejus: Erat enim docens eos quasi auctoritatem habens,

24 And she went forth, and said unto her mother, What shall I ask? and she said, The head of John the Baptist. Mk. 6.

25 And she came in straightway with haste unto the king, and asked, saying, I will that thou give me, by and by in a charger, the head of John the Baptist.

26 And the king was exceeding sorry; *yet* for his oath's sake, and for their sakes which sat with him, he would not reject her.

27 And immediately the king sent an executioner, and commanded his head to be brought: and he went and beheaded him in the prison;

28 And brought his head in a charger, and gave it to the damsel: and the damsel gave it to her mother.

21 And they went into Capernaum; and straightway on the sabbath-day, he entered into the synagogue, and taught. Mk. 1.

22 And they were astonished at his doctrine: for he taught them as one that had authority, and not as the scribes.

AT that time Jesus went on the sabbath-day through the corn; and his disciples were an hungered, and began to pluck the ears of corn, and to eat. Mt. 12.

2 But when the Pharisees saw *it*, they said unto him, Behold, thy disciples do that which is not lawful to do upon the sabbath-day.

3 But he said unto them, Have ye not read what David did when he was an hungered, and they that were with him;

4 How he entered into the house of God, and did eat the shew-bread, which was not lawful for him to eat, neither for them which were with him, but only for the priests?

5 Or, have ye not read in the law, how that on the sabbath-days the priests in the temple profane the sabbath, and are blameless?

24. Et étant sortie, elle dit à sa mère: Que demanderai-je? Et *sa mère* lui dit: *Demande* la tête de Jean-Baptiste.

25. Et étant incontinent rentrée avec empressement vers le Roi, elle lui fit sa demande, et lui dit: Je voudrois que tout à l'heure tu me donnasses dans un bassin la tête de Jean-Baptiste.

26. Et le Roi en fut *triste*; cependant à cause du serment, et de ceux qui étoient à table *avec lui*, il ne voulut pas la refuser.

27. Et il envoya incontinent un de ses gardes, et lui commanda d'apporter la tête de *Jean*.

28. *Le garde* y alla, et lui coupa la tête dans la prison; et l'ayant apportée dans un bassin, il la donna à la jeune fille, et la jeune fille la présenta à sa mère.

21. Ensuite ils entrèrent à Capernaüm; et Jésus étant d'abord entré dans la Synagogue le jour du Sabbat, il y enseignoit,

22. Et ils étoient étonnés de sa doctrine, car il les enseignoit comme ayant autorité, et non pas comme les Scribes.

EN ce tems-là, Jésus passoit par des blés un jour de Sabbat: et ses Disciples ayant faim, se mirent à arracher des épis, et à en manger.

2. Les Pharisiens voyant cela, lui dirent: Voilà tes Disciples qui font ce qu'il n'est pas permis de faire le jour du Sabbat.

3. Mais il leur dit: N'avez-vous pas lu ce que fit David ayant faim, tant lui que ceux qui *étoient* avec lui:

4. Comment il entra dans la maison de Dieu, et mangea des pains de proposition, dont il n'étoit pas permis de manger, ni à lui, ni à ceux qui *étoient* avec lui, mais aux seuls Sacrificateurs?

5. Ou n'avez-vous pas lu dans la Loi, que les Sacrificateurs violent le Sabbat dans le Temple, sans être coupables?

5.

9 Καὶ μεταβὰς ἐκεῖθεν, ἦλθεν εἰς τὴν συναγωγὴν αὐτῶν.

10 Καὶ ἰδοὺ, ἄνθρωπος ἦν τὴν χεῖρα ἔχων ξηράν· καὶ ἐπηρώτησαν αὐτὸν, λέγοντες· Εἰ ἔξεστι τοῖς σάββασι θεραπεύειν; ἵνα κατηγορήσωσιν αὐτοῦ.

11 Ὁ δὲ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς· Τίς ἔσται ἐξ ὑμῶν ἄνθρωπος, ὃς ἕξει πρόβατον ἕν, καὶ ἐὰν ἐμπέσῃ τοῦτο τοῖς σάββασιν εἰς βόθυνον, οὐχὶ κρατήσει αὐτὸ καὶ ἐγερεῖ;

12 Πόσῳ οὖν διαφέρει ἄνθρωπος προβάτου; ὥστε ἔξεστι τοῖς σάββασι καλῶς ποιεῖν.

27 Καὶ ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς· Τὸ σάββατον διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐγένετο, οὐχ ὁ ἄνθρωπος διὰ τὸ σάββατον.

14 Οἱ δὲ Φαρισαῖοι συμβούλιον ἔλαβον κατ' αὐτοῦ ἐξελθόντες, ὅπως αὐτὸν ἀπολέσωσιν.

15 Ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς γνοὺς ἀνεχώρησεν ἐκεῖθεν· καὶ ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῷ ὄχλοι πολλοί, καὶ ἐθεράπευσεν αὐτοὺς πάντας.

9 Et transiens inde, venit in synagogam eorum.

10 Et ecce homo erat manum habens aridam, & interrogabant eum, dicentes, Si licet Sabbatis curare? ut accusarent eum.

11 Ipse autem dixit illis, Quis erit ex vobis homo qui habebit ovem unam, & si ceciderit hæc Sabbatis in foveam, nonne apprehendet eam & exiget?

12 Quanto igitur præstat homo ove? Itaque licet Sabbatis bona facere.

27 Et dicebat eis: Sabbatum propter hominem factum est, non homo propter Sabbatum.

14 At Pharisæi consilium ceperunt adversus eum, exeuntes, ut eum perderent.

15 At Jesus cognoscens, recessit inde: & secutæ sunt eum turbæ multæ, & curavit eos omnes:

9 And when he was departed thence, he went into their synagogue: Mt. 12.

10 And, behold, there was a man which had *his* hand withered. And they asked him, saying, Is it lawful to heal on the sabbath-days? that they might accuse him.

11 And he said unto them, What man shall there be among you, that shall have one sheep, and if it fall into a pit on the sabbath-day, will he not lay hold on it, and lift *it* out?

12 How much then is a man better than a sheep? Wherefore it is lawful to do well on the sabbath-days.

27 And he said unto them, The sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath: Mk. 2.

14 Then the Pharisees went out, and held a council against him, how they might destroy him. Mt. 12.

15 But when Jesus knew *it*, he withdrew himself from thence: and great multitudes followed him,

12 And it came to pass in those days, that he went up into a mountain to pray, and continued all night in prayer to God. L. 6.

13 And when it was day, he called *unto him* his disciples; and of them he chose twelve, whom also he named Apostles;

14 Simon, (whom he also named Peter,) and Andrew his brother, James and John, Philip and Bartholomew,

15 Matthew and Thomas, James *the son* of Alpheus, and Simon called Zelotes,

16 And Judas *the brother* of James, and Judas Iscariot, which also was the traitor.

17 And he came down with them, and stood in the plain; and the company of his disciples, and a great multitude of people out of all Judea and Jerusalem, and from the sea-coast of Tyre and Sidon, which came to hear him,

9. Etant parti de-là, il vint dans leur synagogue.

10. Et il y trouva un homme qui avoit une main sèche; et ils lui demandèrent, pour avoir lieu de l'accuser: Est-il permis de guérir dans les jours de Sabbat?

11. Et il leur dit, Qui sera celui d'entre vous, qui ayant une brebis, si elle tombe au jour du Sabbat dans une fosse, ne la prenne et ne l'en retire?

12. Et combien un homme ne vaut-il pas mieux qu'une brebis? Il est donc permis de faire du bien dans les jours de Sabbat.

27. Puis il leur dit: Le Sabbat a été fait pour l'homme, et non pas l'homme pour le Sabbat.

14. Là-dessus les Pharisiens étant sortis, délibérèrent entr'eux comment ils le feroient périr.

15. Mais Jésus connoissant *cela*, partit de-là, et une grande multitude le suivit

12. En ce tems-là, *Jesus* alla sur une montagne pour prier; et il passa toute la nuit à prier Dieu.

13. Et dès que le jour fut venu il appela ses Disciples, et il en choisit douze d'entr'eux qu'il nomma Apôtres.

14. *Savoir*, Simon, qu'il nomma aussi Pierre, et André son frère, Jacques et Jean, Philippe et Barthelemi;

15. Matthieu et Thomas, Jacques *fils* d'Alphée, et Simon appelé le Zélé;

16. Jude *frère* de Jacques et Judas Iscariot, qui fut celui qui le trahit.

17. Etant ensuite descendu avec eux, il s'arrêta dans une plaine avec la troupe de ses Disciples, et une grande multitude de peuple de toute la Judée et de Jérusalem, et de la *contrée* maritime de Tyr et de Sidon, qui étoient venus pour l'entendre.

Κεφ. ε' 5.

1 Ἰδὼν δὲ τοὺς ὄχλους, ἀνέβη εἰς τὸ ὄρος· καὶ καθισαντος αὐτοῦ προσῆλθον αὐτῷ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ·

2 καὶ ἀνοίξας τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ, ἐδίδασκεν αὐτοὺς λέγων·

3 Μακάριοι οἱ πτωχοὶ τῷ πνεύματι· ὅτι αὐτῶν ἐστιν ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν.

4 Μακάριοι οἱ πενθοῦντες· ὅτι αὐτοὶ παρακληθήσονται.

5 Μακάριοι οἱ πραεῖς· ὅτι αὐτοὶ κληρονομήσουσι τὴν γῆν.

6 Μακάριοι οἱ πεινῶντες καὶ διψῶντες τὴν δικαιοσύνην· ὅτι αὐτοὶ χορτασθήσονται.

7 Μακάριοι οἱ ἐλεήμονες· ὅτι αὐτοὶ ἐλεηθήσονται.

8 Μακάριοι οἱ καθαροὶ τῇ καρδίᾳ· ὅτι αὐτοὶ τὸν θεὸν ὄψονται.

9 † Μακάριοι οἱ εἰρηνοποιοί· ὅτι αὐτοὶ υἱοὶ θεοῦ κληθήσονται.

10 Μακάριοι οἱ δεδιωγμένοι ἕνεκεν δικαιοσύνης· ὅτι αὐτῶν ἐστιν ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν.

11 Μακάριοί ἐστε ὅταν ὀνειδίσωσιν ὑμᾶς καὶ διώξωσι, καὶ εἴπωσι πᾶν πονηρὸν ῥῆμα καθ' ὑμῶν, ψευδόμενοι, ἕνεκεν ἐμοῦ·

12 χαίρετε καὶ ἀγαλλιᾶσθε· ὅτι ὁ μισθὸς ὑμῶν πολὺς ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς· οὕτω γὰρ ἐδίωξαν τοὺς προφήτας τοὺς πρὸ ὑμῶν.

CAPUT V.

1 VIdens autem turbas, ascendit in montem: & sedente eo, advenerunt illi discipuli ejus.

2 Et aperiens os suum, docebat eos, dicens:

3 Beati pauperes spiritu, quoniam ipsorum est regnum cælorum.

4 Beati lugentes, quia ipsi consolabuntur.

5 Beati mites, quoniam ipsi hæreditabunt terram.

6 Beati esurientes & sitientes justitiam, quoniam ipsi saturabuntur.

7 Beati misericordes, quoniam ipsi misericordiâ afficientur.

8 Beati mundi corde, quoniam ipsi Deum videbunt.

9 Beati pacifici, quoniam ipsi filii Dei vocabuntur.

10 Beati persecutione affecti propter justitiam, quoniam ipsorum est regnum cælorum.

11 Beati estis quum maledixerint vos, & persecuti fuerint, & dixerint omne malum verbum adversum vos, mentientes, propter me.

12 Gaudete & exultate, quoniam merces vestra multa in cælis, sic enim persequuti sunt Prophetas qui ante vos.

CHAPITRE V.

Sermon sur la Montagne.

Jésus voyant tout ce peuple, monta sur une montagne ; et s'étant assis, ses Disciples s'approchérent de lui.

2. Et ouvrant sa bouche, il les enseignoit, en disant :

3. Heureux les pauvres en esprit ; car le Royaume des cieux est à eux.

4. Heureux ceux qui pleurent ; car ils seront consolés.

5. Heureux les débonnaires ; car ils hériteront la terre.

6. Heureux ceux qui sont affamés et altérés de la justice ; car ils seront rassasiés.

7. Heureux les miséricordieux ; car ils obtiendront miséricorde.

8. Heureux ceux qui ont le cœur pur ; car ils verront Dieu.

9. Heureux ceux qui procurent la paix ; car ils seront appelés enfans de Dieu.

10. Heureux ceux qui sont persécutés pour la justice ; car le Royaume des cieux est à eux.

11. Vous serez heureux, lorsqu'à cause de moi on vous dira des injures, qu'on vous persécutera, et qu'on dira faussement contre vous toute sorte de mal.

12. Réjouissez-vous *alors*, et tressaillez de joie, parce que votre récompense sera grande dans les cieux ; car on a ainsi persécuté les Prophètes qui ont été avant vous.

24. Mais malheur à vous, riches ; parce que vous avez déjà reçu votre consolation.

25. Malheur à vous, qui êtes rassasiés ; parce que vous aurez faim. Malheur à vous, qui riez maintenant ; car vous vous lamenterez et vous pleurerez !

26. Malheur à vous, lorsque tous les hommes diront du bien de vous ; car leurs peres en faisoient de même des faux Prophètes !

13. Vous êtes le sel de la terre ; mais si le sel perd sa saveur, avec quoi le salera-t-on ? Il ne vaut plus rien qu'à être jeté dehors, et à être foulé aux pieds par les hommes.

14. Vous êtes la lumière du monde : Une ville située sur une montagne ne peut être cachée.

AND seeing the multitudes, he went up into a mountain: and when he was set, his disciples came unto him: Mt. 5

2 And he opened his mouth, and taught them, saying,

3 Blessed *are* the poor in spirit: for their's is the kingdom of heaven.

4 Blessed *are* they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.

5 Blessed *are* the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.

6 Blessed *are* they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.

7 Blessed *are* the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.

8 Blessed *are* the pure in heart: for they shall see God.

9 Blessed *are* the peace-makers: for they shall be called the children of God.

10 Blessed *are* they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for their's is the kingdom of heaven.

11 Blessed *are* ye when *men* shall revile you, and persecute *you*, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake.

12 Rejoice, and be exceeding glad; for great *is* your reward in heaven: for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you.

24 But woe unto you that are rich! for ye have received your consolation. L. 6.

25 Woe unto you that are full! for ye shall hunger. Woe unto you that laugh now! for ye shall mourn and weep.

26 Woe unto you when all men shall speak well of you! for so did their fathers to the false prophets.

13 Ye are the salt of the earth: Mt. 5
but if the salt have lost his savour, wherewith shall it be salted: it is thenceforth good for nothing, but to be cast out, and to be trodden under foot of men.

14 Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on an hill cannot be hid.

15 Οὐδὲ καίουσι λύχνον, καὶ τιθέασιν αὐτὸν ὑπὸ τὸν μόδιον, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τὴν λυχνίαν, καὶ λάμπει πᾶσι τοῖς ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ.

15 Neque accendunt lucernam, & ponunt eam sub modio, sed super candelabrum, & lucet omnibus in domo.

16 Οὕτω λαμψάτω τὸ φῶς ὑμῶν ἔμπροσθεν τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ὅπως ἴδωσιν ὑμῶν τὰ καλὰ ἔργα, καὶ δοξάσωσι τὸν πατέρα ὑμῶν τὸν ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς.

16 Sic luceat lux vestra coram hominibus, ut videant vestra pulchra opera, & glorificent Patrem vestrum qui in cælis.

17 Μὴ νομίσητε ὅτι ἦλθον καταλῦσαι τὸν νόμον ἢ τοὺς προφήτας· οὐκ ἦλθον καταλῦσαι, ἀλλὰ πληρῶσαι.

17 Ne putetis quod veni dissolvere legem, aut Prophetas; non veni dissolvere, sed adimplere.

18 † Ἀμὴν γὰρ λέγω ὑμῖν, ἕως ἂν παρέλθῃ ὁ οὐρανὸς καὶ ἡ γῆ, † ἰῶτα ‡ ἓν † ἢ μία ‡ κεραία οὐ μὴ παρέλθῃ ἀπὸ τοῦ ‡ νόμου, ἕως ἂν πάντα γένηται.

18 Amen quippe dico vobis, donec prætereat cælum & terra, jota unum, aut unus apex non præteribit à lege, donec omnia fiant.

19 Ὃς ἐὰν οὖν λύσῃ μίαν τῶν ἐντολῶν τούτων τῶν ἐλαχίστων, καὶ διδάξῃ οὕτως τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, ἐλάχιστος κληθήσεται ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρανῶν· ὃς δ' ἂν ποιήσῃ καὶ διδάξῃ οὗτος μέγας κληθήσεται ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρανῶν.

19 Qui ergo solverit unum mandatorum istorum minimorum, & docuerit sic homines, minimus vocabitur in regno cælorum: qui autem fecerit & docuerit, hic magnus vocabitur in regno cælorum.

20 Λέγω γὰρ ὑμῖν, ὅτι ἐὰν μὴ περισσεύσῃ ἡ δικαιοσύνη ὑμῶν πλεῖον τῶν γραμματέων καὶ Φαρισαίων, οὐ μὴ εἰσέλθητε εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν.

20 Dico enim vobis, quòd si non abundaverit justitia vestra plus Scribarum & Pharisæorum, non intrabitis in regnum cælorum.

21 Ἠκούσατε ὅτι ἐρρέθη τοῖς ἀρχαίοις· Οὐ φονεύσεις· ὃς δ' ἂν φονεύσῃ, ἔνοχος ἔσται τῇ κρίσει.

21 Audistis quia pronunciatum est antiquis: Non occides: qui autem occiderit, obnoxius erit judicio.

22 Ἐγὼ δὲ λέγω ὑμῖν, ὅτι

15. Et on n'allume point une chandelle pour la mettre sous un boisseau, mais *on la met* sur un chandelier et elle éclaire tous ceux qui *sont* dans la maison.

16. Que votre lumière luise ainsi devant les hommes, afin qu'ils voient vos bonnes œuvres, et qu'ils glorifient votre Père qui *est* dans les cieux.

17. Ne pensez point que je sois venu abolir la Loi ou les Prophètes; je suis venu, non pour les abolir, mais pour les accomplir.

18. Car je vous dis en vérité, que jusqu'à ce que le ciel et la terre passent, il n'y aura rien dans la Loi qui ne s'accomplisse, jusqu'à un seul iota, et à un seul trait de lettre.

19. Celui donc qui aura violé l'un de ces plus petits commandemens, et qui aura ainsi enseigné les hommes, sera estimé le plus petit dans le Royaume des cieux; mais celui qui les aura observés et enseignés, celui-ci sera estimé grand dans le Royaume des cieux.

20. Car je vous dis, que si votre justice ne surpasse celle des Scribes et des Pharisiens, vous n'entrerez point dans le Royaume des cieux.

21. Vous avez entendu qu'il a été dit aux Anciens: Tu ne tueras point; et celui qui tuera sera punissable par les Juges.

22. Mais moi, je vous dis, que quiconque se met en colère contre son frère, sans cause, sera puni par les Juges; et celui qui dira à son frère, Racha, sera puni par le Conseil; et celui qui lui dira, Fou, sera punissable par la géhenne du feu.

23. Si donc tu apportes ton offrande à l'autel, et que là tu te souviennes que ton frère a quelque chose contre toi;

24. Laisse là ton offrande devant l'autel, et va-t-en premièrement te réconcilier avec ton frère; et après cela, viens et offre ton offrande.

15 Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick, and it giveth light unto all that are in the house. M. S.

16 Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.

17 Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil.

18 For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled.

19 Whosoever, therefore, shall break one of these least commandments and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven: but whosoever shall do, and teach *them*, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven.

20 For I say unto you, That except your righteousness shall exceed *the righteousness* of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven.

21 Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not kill; and, whosoever shall kill, shall be in danger of the judgment:

22 But I say unto you, That whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause, shall be in danger of the judgment: and whosoever shall say to his brother, Raca, shall be in danger of the council: but whosoever shall say, Thou fool, shall be in danger of hell fire.

23 Therefore, if thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there remember est that thy brother hath aught against thee;

24 Leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift.

8

[illegible]

20 Λέγω γὰρ ὑμῖν, οὐ μὴ ἐξέλθῃς ἐκεῖθεν ἕως ἂν ἀποδῷς τὸν ἔσχατον κοδράντην.

27 Ἠκούσατε ὅτι ἐρρέθη τοῖς ἀρχαίοις· Οὐ μοιχεύσεις.

28 Ἐγὼ δὲ λέγω ὑμῖν, ὅτι πᾶς ὁ βλέπων γυναῖκα πρὸς τὸ ἐπιθυμῆσαι αὐτὴν, ἤδη ἐμοίχευσεν αὐτὴν ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτοῦ.

29 Εἰ δὲ ὁ ὀφθαλμός σου ὁ δεξιὸς σκανδαλίζει σε, ἔξελε αὐτὸν, καὶ βάλε ἀπὸ σοῦ· συμφέρει γάρ σοι, ἵνα ἀπόληται ἓν τῶν μελῶν σου, καὶ μὴ ὅλον τὸ σῶμά σου βληθῇ εἰς γέενναν.

30 Καὶ εἰ ἡ δεξιά σου χεὶρ σκανδαλίζει σε, ἔκκοψον αὐτὴν, καὶ βάλε ἀπὸ σοῦ· συμφέρει γάρ σοι, ἵνα ἀπόληται ἓν τῶν μελῶν σου, καὶ μὴ ὅλον τὸ σῶμά σου βληθῇ εἰς γέενναν.

31 Ἐρρέθη δὲ ὅτι ὃς ἂν ἀπολύσῃ τὴν γυναῖκα αὐτοῦ, δότω αὐτῇ ἀποστάσιον.

32 Ἐγὼ δὲ λέγω ὑμῖν, ὅτι ὃς ἂν ἀπολύσῃ τὴν γυναῖκα αὐτοῦ, παρεκτὸς λόγου πορνείας, ποιεῖ αὐτὴν μοιχᾶσθαι· καὶ ὃς ἐὰν ἀπολελυμένην γαμήσῃ, μοιχᾶται.

* 33 Πάλιν ἠκούσατε ὅτι ἐρρέ-

[illegible]

20 Amen dico tibi, non exies inde, donec reddas novissimum quadrantem.

27 Audistis quia pronunciatum est antiquis: Non mœchaberis.

28 Ego autem dico vobis, quia omnis conspiciens mulierem ad concupiscendum eam, jam mœchatus est eam in corde suo.

29 Si autem oculus tuus dexter scandalizat te, erue eum, & projice abs te: confert enim tibi ut pereat unum membrorum tuorum, & non totum corpus tuum conjiciatur in gehennam.

30 Et si dextera tua manus scandalizat te, abscinde eam, & projice abs te: confert enim tibi ut pereat unum membrorum tuorum, & non totum corpus tuum conjiciatur in gehennam.

31 Pronunciatum est autem, quod quicunque absolverit uxorem suam, det ei repudium.

32 Ego autem dico vobis, quia quicunque absolverit uxorem suam, excepta ratione fornicationis, facit eam mœchari: & qui absolutam duxerit, adulterat.

33 Iterum audistis quia pro-

25. Accorde-toi au plutôt avec ta partie adverse, pendant que tu es en chemin avec elle, de peur que ta partie adverse ne te livre au Juge, et que le Juge ne te livre au Sergent, et que tu ne sois mis en prison.

26. Je te dis en vérité, que tu ne sortiras pas de là, jusqu'à ce que tu aies payé le dernier quadrain.

27. Vous avez entendu qu'il a été dit aux Anciens: Tu ne commettras point adultère.

28. Mais moi, je vous dis, que quiconque regarde une femme pour la convoiter, il a déjà commis l'adultère avec elle dans son cœur.

29. Que si ton œil droit te fait tomber *dans le péché*, arrache-le, et jette-le loin de toi; car il vaut mieux pour toi qu'un de tes membres périsse, que si tout ton corps étoit jeté dans la géhenne.

30. Et si ta main droite te fait tomber *dans le péché*, coupe-la, et jette-la loin de toi; car il vaut mieux pour toi qu'un de tes membres périsse, que si tout ton corps étoit jeté dans la géhenne.

31. Il a été dit aussi: Si quelqu'un répudie sa femme, qu'il lui donne la lettre de divorce.

32. Mais moi, je vous dis, que quiconque répudiera sa femme, si ce n'est pour cause d'adultère, il l'expose à devenir adultère; et que quiconque se mariera à la femme qui aura été répudiée, commet un adultère.

33. Vous avez encore entendu qu'il a été dit aux Anciens: Tu ne te parjureras point; mais tu t'acquitteras envers le Seigneur de ce que tu auras promis avec serment.

34. Mais moi, je vous dis: Ne jurez point du tout; ni par le ciel, car c'est le trône de Dieu;

35. Ni par la terre, car c'est son

25 Agree with thine adversary quickly, whilst thou art in the way with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison.

26 Verily I say unto thee, Thou shalt by no means come out thence, till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing.

27 Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not commit adultery:

28 But I say unto you, That whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her, hath committed adultery with her already in his heart.

29 And if thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast *it* from thee: for it is profitable for thee, that one of thy members should perish, and not *that* thy whole body should be cast into hell.

30 And if thy right hand offend thee, cut it off, and cast *it* from thee: for it is profitable for thee, that one of thy members should perish, and not *that* thy whole body should be cast into hell.

31 It hath been said, Whosoever shall put away his wife, let him give her a writing of divorcement:

32 But I say unto you, That whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery: and whosoever shall marry her that is divorced, committeth adultery.

33 Again, ye have heard that it hath been said by them of old time, Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths:

34 But I say unto you, Swear not at all; neither by heaven; for it is God's throne:

35 Nor by the earth; for it is his

MS.

9.

Ἱερουσαλὴμ, ὅτι πόλις ἐστὶ τοῦ μεγάλου βασιλέως.

36 Μηδὲ ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ σου ὀμεῖῃ, ὅτι οὐ δύνασαι μίαν τρίχα λευκὴν ἢ μέλαιναν ποιῆσαι.

37 Ἔστω δὲ ὁ λόγος ὑμῶν, Ναὶ ναί, Οὒ οὔ· τὸ δὲ περισσὸν τούτων, ἐκ τοῦ πονηροῦ ἐστιν.

38 Ἠκούσατε ὅτι ἐρρέθη· Ὀφθαλμὸν ἀντὶ ὀφθαλμοῦ, καὶ ὀδόντα ἀντὶ ὀδόντος.

39 Ἐγὼ δὲ λέγω ὑμῖν, μὴ ἀντιστῆναι τῷ πονηρῷ· ἀλλ' ὅστις σε ῥαπίσει ἐπὶ τὴν δεξιάν σου σιαγόνα, στρέψον αὐτῷ καὶ τὴν ἄλλην.

40 Καὶ τῷ θέλοντί σοι κριθῆναι, καὶ τὸν χιτῶνά σου λαβεῖν, ἄφες αὐτῷ καὶ τὸ ἱμάτιον.

41 Καὶ ὅστις σε ἀγγαρεύσει μίλιον ἕν, ὕπαγε μετ' αὐτοῦ δύο.

42 Τῷ αἰτοῦντί σε δίδου, καὶ τὸν θέλοντα ἀπὸ σοῦ δανίσασθαι μὴ ἀποστραφῇς.

43 Ἠκούσατε ὅτι ἐρρέθη· Ἀγαπήσεις τὸν πλησίον σου, καὶ μισήσεις τὸν ἐχθρόν σου.

44 Ἐγὼ δὲ λέγω ὑμῖν, ἀγαπᾶτε τοὺς ἐχθροὺς ὑμῶν, εὐλογεῖτε

in Hierosolyma, quia civitas est magni regis:

36 Neque in capite tuo juraveris, quia non poteris unum capillum album aut nigrum facere.

37 Sit autem sermo vester, Etiam, etiam, Non, non: quod autem abundans his, à malo est.

38 Audistis quia pronunciatum est: Oculum pro oculo, & dentem pro dente.

39 Ego autem dico vobis, non obsistere malo: sed quicumque te percusserit in dexteram tuam maxillam, verte illi & aliam.

40 Et volenti tibi judicium parari, & tunicam tuam tollere, dimitte ei & pallium.

41 Et quicumque te angariaverit milliare unum, vade cum illo duo.

42 Petenti te, da: & volentem à te mutuare, ne avertaris.

43 Audistis quia pronunciatum est, Diliges proximum tuum, & odio habebis inimicum tuum.

44 Ego autem dico vobis, Diligite inimicos vestros, benedicite

marche-pied, ni par Jérusalem, car c'est la ville du grand Roi.

36. Ne jure point non plus par ta tête; car tu ne peux faire devenir un seul cheveu blanc ou noir.

37. Mais que votre parole soit, Oui, Oui, Non, Non; ce qu'on dit de plus vient du malin.

38. Vous avez entendu qu'il a été dit: œil pour œil, et dent pour dent.

39. Mais moi, je vous dis, de ne pas résister à celui qui vous fait du mal; mais si quelqu'un te frappe à ta joue droite, présente-lui aussi l'autre.

40. Et si quelqu'un veut plaider contre toi, et t'ôter ta robe, laisse-lui encore l'habit.

41. Et si quelqu'un te veut contraindre d'aller une lieue avec lui, vas-en deux.

42. Donne à celui qui te demande, et ne te détourne point de celui qui veut emprunter de toi.

43. Vous avez entendu qu'il a été dit: Tu aimeras ton prochain, et tu haïras ton ennemi.

44. Mais moi, je vous dis: Aimez vos ennemis, bénissez ceux qui vous maudissent, faites du bien à ceux qui vous haïssent, et priez pour ceux qui vous outragent et qui vous persécutent;

45. Afin que vous soyez enfans de votre Père qui *est* dans les cieux; car il fait lever son soleil sur les méchans et sur les bons, et il fait pleuvoir sur les justes et sur les injustes.

46. Car si vous n'aimez que ceux qui vous aiment, quelle récompense en aurez-vous? les péagers même n'en font-ils pas autant?

47. Et si vous ne faites accueil qu'à vos frères, que faites-vous d'extraordinaire? Les péagers même n'en font-ils pas autant?

footstool: neither by Jerusalem; for it is the city of the great King:

36 Neither shalt thou swear by thy head; because thou canst not make one hair white or black.

37 But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay: for whatsoever *is* more than these cometh of evil.

38 Ye have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth:

39 But I say unto you, That ye resist not evil: but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also.

40 And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have *thy* cloak also.

41 And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain.

42 Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee, turn not thou away.

43 Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbour, and hate thine enemy:

44 But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you;

45 That ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust.

46 For if ye love them which love you, what reward have ye? do not even the publicans the same?

47 And if ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more *than others?* do not even the publicans so?

M. 5.

10.

34 Καὶ ἐὰν δανίσητε παρ' ὧν ἐλπίζετε λαβεῖν, ποία ὑμῖν χάρις ἐστίν; καὶ γὰρ οἱ ἁμαρτωλοὶ ἁμαρτωλοῖς δανίζουσιν, ἵνα ἀπολάβωσι τὰ ἴσα.

35 † πλὴν † ἀγαπᾶτε τοὺς † ἐχθροὺς ὑμῶν, καὶ † ἀγαθοποιεῖτε, καὶ † δανίζετε † μηδὲν † ἀπελπίζοντες· καὶ ἔσται ὁ μισθὸς ὑμῶν πολύς, καὶ ἔσεσθε † υἱοὶ τοῦ ὑψίστου ὅτι αὐτὸς † χρηστός ἐστιν ἐπὶ τοὺς † ἀχαρίστους καὶ † πονηρούς.

36 Γίνεσθε οὖν οἰκτίρμονες καθὼς καὶ ὁ πατὴρ ὑμῶν οἰκτίρμων ἐστίν.

34 Et si mutuum dederis is à quibus speratis recipere, quæ vobis gratia est? Etenim peccatores peccatoribus fœnerantur, ut recipiant æqualia.

35 Verumtamen diligite inimicos vestros, & benefacite, & mutuum date nihil inde sperantes: & erit merces vestra multa, & eritis filii Altissimi: quia ipse benignus est super ingratos & malos.

36 Estote ergo misericordes, sicut & Pater vester misericors est.

Κεφ. ϛ'. 6.

1 Προσέχετε τὴν ἐλεημοσύνην ὑμῶν μὴ ποιεῖν ἔμπροσθεν τῶν ἀνθρώπων, πρὸς τὸ θεαθῆναι αὐτοῖς· εἰ δὲ μήγε, μισθὸν οὐκ ἔχετε παρὰ τῷ πατρὶ ὑμῶν τῷ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς.

2 Ὅταν οὖν ποιῇς ἐλεημοσύνην, μὴ σαλπίσῃς ἔμπροσθέν σου, ὥσπερ οἱ ὑποκριταὶ ποιοῦσιν ἐν ταῖς συναγωγαῖς καὶ ἐν ταῖς ῥύμαις, ὅπως δοξασθῶσιν ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων· ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, ἀπέχουσι τὸν μισθὸν αὐτῶν.

CAPUT VI.

1 Attendite misericordiam vestram non facere ante homines, ad spectari eos: si autem non, mercedem non habetis apud Patrem vestrum qui in cælis.

2 Cum ergo facis eleëmosynam, ne tuba clanxeris ante te, sicut hypocritæ faciunt in synagogis & in vicis, ut glorificentur ab hominibus: amen dico vobis, excipiunt mercedem suam.

3 Σοῦ δὲ ποιοῦντος ἐλεημοσύνην, μὴ γνώτω ἡ ἀριστερά σου τί ποιεῖ ἡ δεξιὰ σου·

4 ὅπως ᾖ σου ἡ ἐλεημοσύνη ἐν τῷ κρυπτῷ· καὶ ὁ πατήρ σου ὁ βλέπων ἐν τῷ κρυπτῷ, αὐτός ἀ-

3 Te autem faciente eleëmosynam, nesciat sinistra tua quid faciat dextera tua.

4 Ut sit tua eleëmosyna in secreto: & Pater tuus videns in secreto, ipse reddet tibi in pa-

34. Et si vous ne prêtez qu'à ceux de qui vous espérez de recevoir, quel gré vous en saura-t-on? puisque les gens de mauvaise vie prêtent aussi aux gens de mauvaise vie, afin d'en recevoir la pareille.

35. C'est pourquoi, aimez vos ennemis, faites du bien, et prêtez sans en rien espérer, et votre récompense sera grande, et vous serez les enfans du très-haut; parce qu'il est bon envers les ingrats et les méchans.

36. Soyez donc miséricordieux, comme aussi votre père est miséricordieux.

PRENEZ garde de ne pas faire votre aumône devant les hommes, afin d'en être vu; autrement vous n'en aurez point de récompense de votre Père qui *est* aux cieux.

2. Quand donc tu feras l'aumône, ne fais pas sonner la trompette devant toi, comme font les hypocrites, dans les Synagogues et dans les rues, afin qu'ils en soient honorés des hommes. Je vous dis en vérité, qu'il reçoivent leur récompense.

3. Mais quand tu fais l'aumône, que ta main gauche ne sache pas ce que fait ta droite.

4. Afin que ton aumône se fasse en secret; et ton Père qui *te* voit dans le secret, te le rendra publiquement.

5. Et quand tu prieras, ne fais pas comme les hypocrites: car ils aiment à prier en se tenant debout dans les Synagogues et aux coins des rues, afin d'être vus des hommes. Je vous dis en vérité, qu'ils reçoivent leur récompense.

6. Mais toi, quand tu prieras, entre dans ton cabinet; et ayant fermé la porte, prie ton Père qui *est* dans ce *lieu* secret; et ton père qui te voit dans le secret, te récompensera publiquement.

7. Or, quand vous priez, n'usez pas des vaines redites comme les Païens; car ils croient qu'ils seront exaucés en parlant beaucoup.

8. Ne leur ressemblez donc pas; car votre Père sait de quoi vous avez besoin, avant que vous le lui demandiez.

L. 6.

34 And if ye lend *to them* of whom ye hope to receive, what thank have ye? for sinners also lend to sinners, to receive as much again.

35 But love ye your enemies, and do good, and lend hoping for nothing again: and your reward shall be great, and ye shall be the children of the Highest: for he is kind unto the unthankful, and *to* the evil.

36 Be ye, therefore, merciful, as your Father also is merciful.

M. 6.

TAKE heed that ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them: otherwise ye have no reward of your Father which is in heaven.

2 Therefore, when thou doest *thine* alms, do not sound a trumpet before thee, as the hypocrites do in the synagogues, and in the streets, that they may have glory of men. Verily I say unto you, They have their reward.

3 But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth:

4 That thine alms may be in secret: and thy Father, which seeth in secret, himself shall reward thee openly.

5 And when thou prayest, thou shalt not be as the hypocrites *are*: for they love to pray standing in the synagogues, and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Verily I say unto you, They have their reward.

6 But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet; and, when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly.

7 But when ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen *do*: for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking.

8 Be not ye, therefore, like unto them: for your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him.

11.

15 Ἐὰν δὲ μὴ ἀφῆτε τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὰ παραπτώματα αὐτῶν, οὐδὲ ὁ πατὴρ ὑμῶν ἀφήσει τὰ παραπτώματα ὑμῶν.

16 Ὅταν δὲ νηστεύητε, μὴ γίνεσθε, ὡσπερ οἱ ὑποκριταί, σκυθρωποί· ἀφανίζουσι γὰρ τὰ πρόσωπα αὐτῶν, ὅπως φανῶσι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις νηστεύοντες. ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, ὅτι ἀπέχουσι τὸν μισθὸν αὐτῶν.

17 σὺ δὲ νηστεύων ἄλειψαι σου τὴν κεφαλὴν καὶ νίψαι σου τὸ πρόσωπον,

18 ὅπως μὴ φανῇς τοῖς ἀνθρώποις νηστεύων, ἀλλὰ τῷ πατρί σου τῷ

15 Si autem non dimiseritis hominibus lapsus ipsorum, nec Pater vester dimittet lapsus vestros.

16 Quum autem jejunatis, ne fitis sicut hypocritæ, obtristati; obscurant enim facies suas; ut appareant hominibus jejunantes. Amen dico vobis, quia recipiunt mercedem suam.

17 Tu autem jejunans, unge tuum caput, & faciem tuam lava:

18 Ut ne appareas hominibus jejunans, sed Patri tuo qui in se-

9. Vous donc, priez ainsi : Notre Père qui *es* aux cieux, ton nom soit sanctifié ;

10. Ton règne vienne ; ta volonté soit faite sur la terre comme au ciel ;

11. Donne-nous aujourd'hui notre pain quotidien ;

12. Pardonne-nous nos péchés, comme aussi nous pardonnons à ceux qui nous ont offensés ;

13. Et ne nous abandonne point à la tentation, mais délivre-nous du malin. Car à toi appartient le règne, la puissance, et la gloire à jamais : Amen.

14. Si vous pardonnez aux hommes leurs offenses, votre Père céleste vous pardonnera aussi *les vôtres* ;

15. Mais si vous ne pardonnez pas aux hommes leurs offenses, votre Père ne vous pardonnera pas non plus les vôtres.

16. Et quand vous jeûnez, ne prenez pas un air triste comme les hypocrites ; car ils se rendent le visage tout défait, afin qu'il paroisse aux hommes qu'ils jeûnent.

17. Mais toi, quand tu jeûnes, oins ta tête et lave ton visage ;

18. Afin qu'il ne paroisse pas aux hommes que tu jeûnes, mais *seulement* à ton Père qui *est* en secret ; et ton Père qui *te* voit dans le secret, te récompensera publiquement.

19. Ne vous amassez pas des trésors sur la terre, où les vers et la rouille gâtent tout, et où les larrons percent et dérobent ;

20. Mais amassez-vous des trésors dans le ciel, où les vers ni la rouille ne gâtent rien, et où les larrons ne percent ni ne dérobent point ;

21. Car où est votre trésor, là sera aussi votre cœur.

22. L'œil est la lumière du corps : Si donc ton œil est sain, tout ton corps sera éclairé ;

9 After this manner, therefore, pray ye: Our Father which art in heaven; Hallowed be thy name.

10 Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as *it is* in heaven.

11 Give us this day our daily bread.

12 And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.

13 And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever, Amen.

14 For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you:

15 But if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses.

16 Moreover, when ye fast, be not as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance: for they disfigure their faces, that they may appear unto men to fast. Verily I say unto you, They have their reward.

17 But thou, when thou fastest, anoint thine head, and wash thy face;

18 That thou appear not unto men to fast, but unto thy Father which is in secret: and thy Father, which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly.

19 Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal:

20 But lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal:

21 For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.

22 The light of the body is the eye: if, therefore, thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light.

12.

23 Si autem oculus tuus nequam fuerit, totum corpus tuum tenebrosum erit. Si ergo lumen quod in te est, tenebræ sunt: tenebræ quantæ?

24 Nemo potest duobus dominis servire: aut enim unum odio habebit, & alterum diliget: aut unum sustinebit, & alterum contemnet. Non potestis Deo servire & mammonæ.

25 Propter hoc dico vobis, ne anxii sitis animæ vestræ, quid manducetis & quid bibatis: neque corpori vestro, quid induamini. Nonne anima plus est esca, & corpus indumento?

26 Inspicite volatilia cæli, quoniam non seminant, neque metunt, neque congregant in horrea. & Pater vester cælestis pascit illa. Nonne vos magis excellitis illis?

27 Quis autem ex vobis anxius potest adjicere ad staturam suam cubitum unum?

28 Et circa vestimentum quid anxii estis? Observate lilia agri quomodo augescunt: non laborant, neque nent.

23. Mais si ton œil est mauvais, tout ton corps sera ténébreux. Si donc la lumière qui est en toi n'est que ténèbres, combien seront grandes ces ténèbres!

24. Nul ne peut servir deux maîtres; car ou il haïra l'un, et aimera l'autre; ou il s'attachera à l'un, et méprisera l'autre: Vous ne pouvez servir Dieu et Mammon.

25. C'est pourquoi je vous dis: Ne soyez point en souci de votre vie, de ce que vous mangerez, ou de ce que vous boirez; ni pour votre corps, de quoi vous serez vêtus. La vie n'est-elle pas plus que la nourriture, et le corps plus que le vêtement?

26. Regardez les oiseaux de l'air, car ils ne sèment, ni ne moissonnent, ni n'amassent *rien* dans des greniers, et votre Père céleste les nourrit. N'êtes-vous pas beaucoup plus excellens qu'eux?

27. Et qui est-ce d'entre vous, qui, par son souci, puisse ajouter une coudée à sa taille?

28. Et pour ce qui est du vêtement, pourquoi en êtes-vous en souci? Apprenez comment les lis de champs croissent; ils ne travaillent ni ne filent.

29. Cependant, je vous dis, que Salomon même, dans toute sa gloire, n'a point été vêtu comme l'un d'eux.

30. Si donc Dieu revêt ainsi l'herbe des champs, qui est aujourd'hui, et qui demain sera jetée dans le four, ne vous *revêtira-t-il* pas beaucoup plutôt, ô gens de petite foi?

31. Ne soyez donc point en souci, disant: Que mangerons-nous? que boirons-nous? ou de quoi serons-nous vêtus?

32. Car ce sont les Païens qui recherchent toutes ces choses; et votre Père céleste sait que vous avez besoin de toutes ces choses-là.

33. Mais cherchez premièrement le Royaume de Dieu et sa justice, et toutes ces choses vous seront données par-dessus.

34. Ne soyez donc point en souci pour le lendemain; car le lendemain aura soin de ce qui le regarde: A chaque jour suffit sa peine.

23 But if thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness. If, therefore, the light that is in thee be darkness, how great *is* that darkness?

24 No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon.

25 Therefore I say unto you, Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?

26 Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they?

27 Which of you, by taking thought, can add one cubit unto his stature?

28 And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin;

29 And yet I say unto you, That even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

30 Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which to day is, and to morrow is cast into the oven, *shall he* not much more *clothe* you? O ye of little faith;

31 Therefore, take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed?

32 (For after all these things do the Gentiles seek:) for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things.

33 But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.

34 Take therefore no thought for the morrow: for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day *is* the evil thereof.

13.

[illegible] ζ. 7.

1 Μ[illegible] ἵνα μὴ κρι-
[illegible]
2 [illegible] κρίματι κρίνετε,
[illegible] μέτρῳ με-
[illegible] ἐξ ὑμῶν.

3 [illegible] δοθήσεται ὑ-
μῶν [illegible] καλὸν, † [illegible]
[illegible] σεσαλευμένον καὶ † ὑ-
περεκχυνόμενον δώσουσιν εἰς τὸν
† [illegible] ὑμῶν.
4 [illegible] τὸ κάρφος τὸ
ἐν τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ σου,
[illegible] τῷ σῷ ὀφθαλμῷ δοκὸν
[illegible];
5 [illegible] ἐρεῖς τῷ ἀδελφῷ σου·
[illegible] ἐκβαλῶ τὸ κάρφος ἀπὸ τοῦ
ὀφθαλμοῦ σου· καὶ ἰδοὺ ἡ δοκὸς ἐν
τῷ [illegible];
6 [illegible] ἔκβαλε πρῶ-
τον τὴν † δοκὸν ἐκ τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ
σου, καὶ τότε διαβλέψεις ἐκβαλεῖν
τὸ † [illegible] ἐκ τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ
τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ σου.
6 [illegible] τὸ ἅγιον τοῖς κυσὶ,
μηδὲ βάλητε τοὺς μαργαρίτας ὑ-
μῶν ἔμπροσθεν τῶν χοίρων· μή-
ποτε καταπατήσωσιν αὐτοὺς ἐν
τοῖς ποσὶν αὐτῶν, καὶ στραφέντες
ῥήξωσιν ὑμᾶς.

CAPUT VII.

1 NE judicate, ut non judicemini.
2 In quo enim judicio judicaveritis, judicabimini: & in qua mensurâ mensi fueritis, remetietur vobis.
3 Date, & dabitur vobis: Mensuram bonam, confertam, & coagitatam, & super fluentem dabunt in sinum vestrum:
4 Quid autem intueris festucam, quæ in oculo fratris tui, at in tuo oculo trabem non animadvertis?
4 Aut quomodo dices fratri tuo: Sine ejiciam festucam de oculo tuo, & ecce trabs in oculo tuo?
5 Hypocrita, ejice primùm trabem de oculo tuo, & tunc intueberis ejicere festucam de oculo fratris tui.
6 Ne detis sanctum canibus, neque mittatis margaritas vestras ante porcos, ne forte conculcent eas in pedibus suis, & conversi dirumpant vos.

CHAPITRE VII.

Fin du Sermon sur la Montagne.

NE jugez point, afin que vous ne soyez point jugés.

2. Car on vous jugera du même jugement que vous aurez jugé; et on vous mesurera de la même mesure que vous aurez mesuré *les autres.*

38. Donnez, et on vous donnera; on vous donnera dans le sein une bonne mesure, pressée et secouée, et qui se répandra par-dessus;

3. Et pourquoi regardes-tu une paille qui *est* dans l'œil de ton frère; tandis que tu ne vois pas une poutre qui *est* dans ton œil?

4. Ou comment dis-tu à ton frère, permets que j'ôte cette paille de ton œil, toi qui a une poutre dans le tien?

5. Hypocrite, ôte premièrement de ton œil la poutre, et alors tu penseras à ôter la paille hors de l'œil de ton frère.

6. Ne donnez point les choses saintes aux chiens, et ne jetez point vos perles devant les pourceaux; de peur qu'ils ne les foulent à leurs pieds, et que se tournant ils ne vous déchirent.

7. Demandez, et on vous donnera; cherchez, et vous trouverez; heurtez, et on vous ouvrira.

8. Car quiconque demande, reçoit; et qui cherche, trouve; et l'on ouvre à celui qui heurte.

9. Et qui sera même l'homme d'entre vous qui donne une pierre à son fils, s'il lui demande du pain?

10. Et s'il lui demande du poisson, lui donnera-t-il un serpent?

11. Si donc, vous, qui êtes mauvais, savez bien donner à vos enfans des bonnes choses, combien plus votre Père qui est dans les cieux, donnera-t-il des biens à ceux qui *les* lui demandent.

12. Toutes les choses que vous voulez que les hommes vous les sent, faites-*leur* aussi de même; car c'est là la Loi et les Prophètes.

JUDGE not, that ye be not judged. M. 7.

2 For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged: and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.

38 Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. L. 6.

3 And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye? M. 7.

4 Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, Let me pull out the mote out of thine eye; and, behold, a beam *is* in thine own eye?

5 Thou hypocrite! first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye.

6 Give not that which is holy unto the dogs; neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet, and turn again and rend you.

7 Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you:

8 For every one that asketh, receiveth; and he that seeketh, findeth; and to him that knocketh, it shall be opened.

9 Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone?

10 Or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent?

11 If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father, which is in heaven, give good things to them that ask him?

12 Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for

ζ. ζ.

Μ[illegible], ἵνα μὴ κρι-

[illegible] κρίματι κρίνετε, κ[illegible] ᾧ κρίνετε κριθήσεσθε· καὶ ἐν ᾧ μέτρῳ μετρεῖτε μετρηθήσεται ὑμῖν.

[illegible] δὲ βλέπεις τὸ κάρφος τὸ ἐν τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ σου, τὴν δὲ δοκὸν τὴν ἐν τῷ ἰδίῳ ὀφθαλμῷ οὐ κατανοεῖς;

ἢ πῶς ἐρεῖς τῷ ἀδελφῷ σου· ἄφες ἐκβάλω τὸ κάρφος ἀπὸ τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ σου· καὶ ἰδοὺ ἡ δοκὸς ἐν τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ σου;

ὑποκριτά, ἔκβαλε πρῶτον τὴν δοκὸν ἐκ τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ σου, καὶ τότε διαβλέψεις ἐκβαλεῖν τὸ κάρφος ἐκ τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ σου.

Μὴ δῶτε τὸ ἅγιον τοῖς κυσί, μηδὲ βάλητε τοὺς μαργαρίτας ὑμῶν ἔμπροσθεν τῶν χοίρων· μήποτε καταπατήσωσιν αὐτοὺς ἐν τοῖς ποσὶν αὐτῶν, καὶ στραφέντες ῥήξωσιν ὑμᾶς.

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2 In quo enim judicio judicaveritis, judicabimini: & in qua mensura mensi fueritis, remetietur vobis.

3 Quid autem vides festucam, quæ est in oculo fratris tui, at trabem, quæ in tuo oculo est, non animadvertis?

4 Aut quomodo dices fratri tuo: Sine ejiciam festucam de oculo tuo, & ecce trabs in oculo tuo?

5 Hypocrita, ejice primùm trabem de oculo tuo, & tunc intuebéris ejicere festucam de oculo fratris tui.

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10 Or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent?

11 If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father, which is in heaven, give good things to them that ask him?

12 Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets.

[illegible] τῆς ἐκεῖ [illegible]
[illegible] πύλη, [illegible]
[illegible] ἀπὸ [illegible] ἐκ τῆς ἀριστερᾶς αὐτοῦ χεῖρας δι' αὐτῆς.

14 Ὅτι στενὴ ἡ πύλη, καὶ τεθλιμμένη ἡ ὁδὸ ἡ ἀπάγουσα εἰς τὴν ζωήν, καὶ ὀλίγοι εἰσὶν οἱ εὑρίσκοντες αὐτήν.

15 Προσέχετε δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν ψευδοπροφητῶν, οἵτινες ἔρχονται πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐν ἐνδύμασι προβάτων, ἔσωθεν δέ εἰσι λύκοι ἅρπαγες.

16 Ἀπὸ τῶν καρπῶν αὐτῶν ἐπιγνώσεσθε αὐτούς. Μήτι συλλέγουσιν ἀπὸ ἀκανθῶν σταφυλὴν, ἢ ἀπὸ τριβόλων σῦκα;

17 Οὕτω πᾶν δένδρον ἀγαθὸν καρποὺς καλοὺς ποιεῖ· τὸ δὲ σαπρὸν δένδρον καρποὺς πονηροὺς ποιεῖ.

18 Οὐ δύναται δένδρον ἀγαθὸν καρποὺς πονηροὺς ποιεῖν, οὐδὲ δένδρον σαπρὸν καρποὺς καλοὺς ποιεῖν.

19 Πᾶν δένδρον μὴ ποιοῦν καρπὸν καλὸν, ἐκκόπτεται, καὶ εἰς πῦρ βάλλεται.

20 Ἄρα γε ἀπὸ τῶν καρπῶν αὐτῶν ἐπιγνώσεσθε αὐτούς.

35 Ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος ἐκ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ θησαυροῦ τῆς καρδίας ἐκβάλλει τὰ ἀγαθά· καὶ ὁ πονηρὸς

13 Intrate per angustam portam: quia lata porta & spatiosa via ducens ad perditionem, & multi sunt ingredientes per eam.

14 Quàm angusta porta, & stricta via ducens ad vitam, & pauci sunt inventores eam.

15 Attendite verò à falsis prophetis, qui veniunt ad vos in indumentis ovium, intrinsecùs autem sunt lupi rapaces.

16 A fructibus eorum agnoscetis eos. Numquid colligunt à spinis uvam, aut de tribulis ficum?

17 Sic omnis arbor bona fructus bonos facit: at cariosa arbor fructus malos facit.

18 Non potest arbor bona fructus malos facere, neque arbor cariosa fructus pulchros facere.

19 Omnis arbor non faciens fructum pulchrum, excinditur, & in ignem mittitur.

20 Itaque ex fructibus eorum agnoscetis eos.

35 Bonus homo de bono thesauro cordis ejicit bona: & malus homo de malo thesauro ejicit

13 Enter ye in at the strait gate; M.7
for wide *is* the gate, and broad *is* the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat:

14 Because strait *is* the gate, and narrow *is* the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it.

15 Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves.

16 Ye shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?

17 Even so, every good tree bringeth forth good fruit; but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit.

18 A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither *can* a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit.

19 Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire.

20 Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them.

35 A good man, out of the good M.12.
treasure of the heart, bringeth forth good things: and an evil man, out of the evil treasure, bringeth forth evil things.

36 But I say unto you, That every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment.

37 For by thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned.

24 Therefore whosoever hear- M.7
eth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock:

25 And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not: for it was founded upon a rock.

15. Entrez par la porte étroite; car la porte large et le chemin spacieux mènent à la perdition, et il y en a beaucoup qui y entrent.

14. Mais la porte étroite, et le chemin étroit mènent à la vie, et il y en a peu qui le trouvent.

15. Gardez-vous des faux Prophètes, qui viennent à vous en habits de brebis, mais qui au dedans sont des loups ravissans.

16. Vous les reconnoîtrez à leurs fruits: Cueille-t-on des raisins sur des épines, ou des figues sur des chardons?

17. Ainsi tout arbre *qui est* bon porte de bons fruits; mais un mauvais arbre porte de mauvais fruits.

18. Un bon arbre ne peut porter de mauvais fruits, ni un mauvais arbre porter de bons fruits.

19. Tout arbre qui ne porte point de bons fruits, est coupé et jeté au feu.

20. Vous les connoîtrez donc à leurs fruits.

21. Ceux qui me disent: Seigneur, Seigneur, n'entreront pas tous au Royaume des cieux; mais celui-là seulement qui fait la volonté de mon Père qui *est* dans les cieux.

22. Plusieurs me diront en ce jour-là: Seigneur, Seigneur, n'avons-nous pas prophétisé en ton nom? N'avons-nous pas chassé les Démons en ton nom? Et n'avons-nous pas fait plusieurs miracles en ton nom?

23. Alors, je leur dirai ouvertement: Je ne vous ai jamais connus: Retirez-vous de moi, vous qui faites métier d'iniquité.

24. Quiconque donc entend ces paroles que je dis, et les met en pratique, je le comparerai à un homme prudent, qui a bâti sa maison sur le roc.

25. Et la pluie est tombée, les torrens se sont débordés, et les vents ont soufflé, et sont venus fondre sur cette maison-là; elle n'est point tombée, car elle étoit fondée sur le roc.

[illegible] μου τοὺς [illegible] καὶ μὴ ποιῶν αὐ- [illegible] ἀνδρὶ μωρῷ, ὃ- [illegible] οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ [illegible]

[illegible] κατέβη ἡ ἐξοχὴ, [illegible] οἱ ποταμοὶ, καὶ ἔπνευσαν [illegible] καὶ ἐπροσέκοψαν τῇ [illegible] καὶ ἔπεσε, καὶ [illegible] αὐτῆς μεγάλη.

28 Καὶ ἐγένετο ὅτε συνετέλεσεν [illegible] τοὺς λόγους τούτους, ἐξε- [illegible] οἱ ὄχλοι ἐπὶ τῇ δι- [illegible]

[illegible] ἀσκῶν αὐτοὺς ὡς [illegible] ἐξ οὐχ ὡς οἱ γραμ- [illegible] 22. † 2.

[illegible] 8.

[illegible] ἀπὸ τοῦ [illegible] ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῷ [illegible]

Καὶ περιῆγε τὰς [illegible] κύκλῳ, διδάσκων.

[illegible] πρὸς με πάντες οἱ [illegible] περιφερόμενοι, κἀγὼ [illegible]

29 [illegible] τὸν ζυγόν μου [illegible] μάθετε ἀπ' ἐμοῦ, [illegible] ἐμοὶ, καὶ ταπει- [illegible] ἐξεύρετε ἐ ἀνά-

26 Et omnis audiens mea verba hæc, & non faciens ea, assimilabitur viro stulto, qui ædificavit domum suam super arenam:

[illegible] descendit pluvia, & venerunt flumina, & flaverunt venti, & prorumpunt domui illi, & cecidit, & fuit casus illius magnus.

28 Et factum est, quum consummasset Jesus sermones hos, [illegible]pebant illum turbæ super doctrina ejus.

29 Erat enim docens eos ut auctoritatem habens, & non sicut Scribæ.

CAPUT VIII.

1 DEscendente autem eo de monte, secutæ sunt eum turbæ multæ.

& circuibat vicos in orbem, docens.

28 Venite ad me omnes laborantes, & onerati, & ego recreabo vos.

29 Tollite jugum meum super vos, & discite à me, quia mitis sum, & humilis corde: & invenietis requiem animabus

26. Mais quiconque entend ces paroles que je dis, et ne les met pas en pratique, sera comparé à un homme insensé, qui a bâti sa maison sur le sable.

27. Et la pluie est tombée, les torrens se sont débordés, et les vents ont soufflé, et sont venus fondre sur cette maison-là; elle *est* tombée, et sa ruine a été grande.

28. Et quand JESUS eut achevé ces discours, le peuple fut etonné de sa doctrine.

29. Car il les enseignoit comme ayant autorité, et non pas comme les Scribes.

QUAND *Jésus* fut descendu de la montagne; une grande multitude de peuple le suivit,

et il parcourut les bourgades des environs, en enseignant.

28. Venez à moi, vous tous qui êtes travaillés et chargés, et je vous soulagerai.

29. Chargez-vous de mon joug, et apprenez de moi, que je suis doux et humble de cœur, et vous trouverez le repos de vos âmes:

30. Car mon joug est aisé, et mon fardeau est léger.

36. Un Pharisien ayant prié *Jésus* de manger chez lui, il entra dans la maison du Pharisien, et il se mit à table.

37. Et une femme de la ville, qui avoit été de mauvaise vie, ayant su qu'il étoit à table dans la maison du Pharisien, elle y apporta un vase d'albâtre plein d'une huile odoriférante.

38. Et se tenant derrière, aux pieds de *Jésus*, elle se mit à pleurer; elle lui arrosoit les pieds de ses larmes, et les essuyoit avec ses cheveux; elle lui baisoit les pieds, et elle les oignoit avec cette huile.

26 And every one that heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man, which built his house upon the sand: Mt. 7.

27 And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell, and great was the fall of it.

28 And it came to pass when Jesus had ended these sayings, the people were astonished at his doctrine:

29 For he taught them as *one* having authority, and not as the scribes.

WHEN he was come down from the mountain, great multitudes followed him. Mt. 8

6. And he went round about the villages, teaching. Mc. 6.

28 Come unto me, all *ye* that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Mt. 11.

29 Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls.

30 For my yoke *is* easy, and my burden is light.

36 And one of the Pharisees desired him that he would eat with him. And he went into the Pharisee's house, and sat down to meat. L. 7

37 And, behold, a woman in the city, which was a sinner, when she knew that *Jesus* sat at meat in the Pharisee's house, brought an alabaster box of ointment,

38 And stood at his feet behind *him* weeping, and began to wash his feet with tears, and did wipe *them* with the hairs of her head, and kissed his feet, and anointed *them* with the ointment.

10

39 Ἰδὼν δὲ ὁ Φαρισαῖος ὁ καλέσας αὐτὸν, εἶπεν ἐν ἑαυτῷ, λέγων· Οὗτος, εἰ ἦν προφήτης, ἐγίνωσκεν ἂν τίς ἡ γυνὴ ἥτις ἅπτεται αὐτοῦ ὅτι ἁμαρτωλός ἐστι.

40 Καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς ὁ Ἰησοῦς, εἶπε πρὸς αὐτὸν Σίμων, ἔχω σοί τι εἰπεῖν. Ὁ δέ φησι· Διδάσκαλε, εἰπέ.

41 Δύο † χρεοφειλέται ἦσαν † δανιστῇ τινι· ὁ εἷς † ὤφειλε δηνάρια † πεντακόσια, ὁ δὲ † πεντήκοντα.

42 Μὴ ἐχόντων δὲ αὐτῶν ἀποδοῦναι, ἀμφοτέροις ἐχαρίσατο. Τίς οὖν αὐτῶν, εἶπε, πλεῖον αὐτὸν ἀγαπήσει;

43 Ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ ὁ Σίμων εἶπεν· Ὑπολαμβάνω ὅτι ᾧ τὸ πλεῖον ἐχαρίσατο. Ὁ δὲ εἶπεν αὐτῷ· Ὀρθῶς ἔκρινας.

44 Καὶ στραφεὶς πρὸς τὴν γυναῖκα, τῷ Σίμωνι ἔφη· Βλέπεις ταύτην τὴν γυναῖκα; εἰσῆλθόν σου εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, ὕδωρ ἐπὶ τοὺς πόδας μου οὐκ ἔδωκας· αὕτη δὲ τοῖς δάκρυσιν ἔβρεξέ μου τοὺς πόδας, καὶ ταῖς θριξὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς αὐτῆς ἐξέμαξε.

45 † φίλημά μοι οὐκ ἔδωκας· αὕτη δέ, ἀφ' ἧς εἰσῆλθον, οὐ † διέλιπε † καταφιλοῦσά μου τοὺς

39 Videns autem Pharisæus vocatus eum, ait in seipso, dicens: Hic si esset Propheta, sciret utique quæ & qualis mulier, quæ tangit eum, quia peccatrix est.

40 Et respondens Jesus, dixit ad illum: Simon, habeo tibi aliquid dicere. Is vero ait: Magister, dic.

41 Duo debitores erant fœneratori cuidam: unus debebat denarios quingentos, at alter quinquaginta.

42 Non habentibus autem illis reddere, ambobus donavit: Quis ergo eorum, dic, plus eum diliget?

43 Respondens autem Simon, dixit: Tubsumo quòd cui plus donavit. Ille autem dixit ei: Rectè judicasti.

44 Et conversus ad mulierem, Simoni dixit: Vides hanc mulierem? Intravi tuam in domum, aquam ad pedes meos non dedisti: hæc autem lacrymis rigavit meos pedes, & capillis capitis sui extersit.

45 Osculum mihi non dedisti: hæc autem, ex quo intravi, non cessavit osculans meos pedes.

39. Le Pharisien qui l'avoit convié, voyant cela, dit en lui-même : Si cet homme étoit Prophète, il sauroit sans doute qui est cette femme qui le touche, et qu'elle est de mauvaise vie.

40. Alors Jésus prenant la parole, lui dit : Simon, j'ai quelque chose à te dire : et il dit : Maître, dis-la.

41. Un créancier avoit deux débiteurs, *dont* l'un lui devoit cinq cents deniers, et l'autre cinquante.

42. Et comme ils n'avoient pas de quoi payer, il leur quitta à tous deux leur dette. Dis-moi donc lequel des deux l'aimera le plus?

43. Simon lui répondit : J'estime que c'est celui à qui il a le plus quitté. *Jésus* lui dit : Tu as fort bien jugé.

44. Alors se tournant vers la femme, il dit à Simon : Vois-tu cette femme? Je suis entré dans ta maison, et tu ne m'as point donné d'eau pour *me laver* les pieds; mais elle a arrosé mes pieds de larmes, et les a essuyés avec ses cheveux.

45. Tu ne m'as point donné de baiser; mais elle, depuis qu'elle est entrée, n'a cessé de me baiser les pieds.

46. Tu n'as point oint ma tête d'huile; mais elle a oint mes pieds d'une huile odoriférante.

51. Ses frères et sa mère arrivèrent donc; et se tenant dehors, ils l'envoyèrent appeler : et la multitude étoit assise autour de lui.

52. Et on lui dit : Voilà ta mère et tes frères sont là dehors *qui* te demandent.

53. Mais il répondit : Qui est ma mère, ou qui sont mes frères?

54. En jetant les yeux sur ceux qui étoient autour de lui, il dit : Voilà ma mère et mes frères.

55. Car, quiconque fera la volonté de Dieu, celui-là est mon frère, et ma sœur, et ma mère.

39 Now, when the Pharisee which had bidden him saw *it*, he spake within himself, saying, This man, if he were a prophet, would have known who and what manner of woman *this is* that toucheth him; for she is a sinner. L. 7.

40 And Jesus, answering, said unto him, Simon, I have somewhat to say unto thee. And he saith, Master, say on.

41 There was a certain creditor, which had two debtors: the one owed five hundred pence, and the other fifty.

42 And when they had nothing to pay, he frankly forgave them both. Tell me, therefore, which of them will love him most?

43 Simon answered, and said, I suppose that *he* to whom he forgave most. And he said unto him, Thou hast rightly judged.

44 And he turned to the woman, and said unto Simon, Seest thou this woman? I entered into thine house, thou gavest me no water for my feet: but she hath washed my feet with tears, and wiped *them* with the hairs of her head.

45 Thou gavest me no kiss: but this woman, since the time I came in, hath not ceased to kiss my feet.

46 My head with oil thou didst not anoint: but this woman hath anointed my feet with ointment.

31 There came then his brethren and his mother, and, standing without, sent unto him, calling him. Mk. 3.

32 And the multitude sat about him, and they said unto him, Behold, thy mother and thy brethren without seek for thee.

33 And he answered them, saying, Who is my mother, or my brethren?

34 And he looked round about on them which sat about him, and said, Behold my mother and my brethren!

35 For whosoever shall do the will of God, the same is my brother, and my sister, and mother.

17.

Κεφ. ιβ'. 17.

1 ΕΝ οἷς ἐπισυναχθεισῶν τῶν μυριάδων τοῦ ὄχλου, ὥστε καταπατεῖν ἀλλήλους, ἤρξατο λέγειν πρὸς τοὺς μαθητὰς αὐτοῦ· Πρῶτον προσέχετε ἑαυτοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς ζύμης τῶν Φαρισαίων, ὅστις ἐστὶν ὑπόκρισις.

* 2 Οὐδὲν δὲ † συγκεκαλυμμένον ἐστὶν ὃ οὐκ ἀποκαλυφθήσεται· καὶ κρυπτὸν, ὃ οὐ γνωσθήσεται.

3 Ἀνθ' ὧν ὅσα ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ εἴπατε, ἐν τῷ φωτὶ ἀκουσθήσεται· καὶ ὃ πρὸς τὸ οὖς ἐλαλήσατε ἐν τοῖς ταμείοις, κηρυχθήσεται ἐπὶ τῶν δωμάτων.

4 Λέγω δὲ ὑμῖν τοῖς φίλοις μου· Μὴ φοβηθῆτε ἀπὸ τῶν ἀποκτεινόντων τὸ σῶμα, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα μὴ ἐχόντων περισσότερόν τι ποιῆσαι.

* 5 ‡ Ὑποδείξω δὲ ὑμῖν τίνα ‡ φοβηθῆτε· φοβήθητε τὸν μετὰ τὸ ‡ ἀποκτεῖναι, ‡ ἐξουσίαν ἔχοντα ‡ βαλεῖν εἰς τὴν γέενναν· ναὶ λέγω ὑμῖν, τοῦτον φοβήθητε.

6 Οὐχὶ πέντε στρουθία πωλεῖται ἀσσαρίων δύο, καὶ ἓν ἐξ αὐτῶν οὐκ ἔστιν ἐπιλελησμένον ἐνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ;

* 7 Ἀλλὰ καὶ αἱ ‡ τρίχες τῆς κεφαλῆς ὑμῶν πᾶσαι ‡ ἠριθμημέναι

CAPUT XII.

1 IN quibus adcongregatis myriadibus turbæ, ut conculcarent alii alio, cœpit dicere ad discipulos suos primum: Attendite vobis-ipsis à fermento Phariseorum, quod est hypocrisis.

2 Nihil enim coopertum est, quod non revelabitur: & absconditum, quod non scietur.

3 Propter quæ quæ in tenebris dixistis, in lumine audientur: & quod ad aurem loquuti estis in cubiculis, prædicabitur supra domos.

4 Dico autem vobis amicis meis: Ne timeatis ab occidentibus corpus, & post hæc non habentibus abundantiùs quid facere.

5 Ostendam autem vobis quem timeatis: timete illum post occidere, auctoritatem habentem injicere in gehennam: ita dico vobis, hunc timete.

6 Nonne quinque passeres vænumt assibus duobus, & unus ex illis non est in oblivione coram Deo?

7 Sed & capilli capitis vestri omnes numerati sunt, ne ergo

CHAPITRE XII.

Jésus-Christ instruit ses Disciples de se garder d'hypocrisie, de l'avarice; de veiller et d'être prêts à la réconciliation.

CEPENDANT le peuple s'étant assemblé par milliers: en sorte qu'ils se pressoient les uns les autres, il se mit à dire à ses Disciples: Gardez-vous sur toutes choses du levain des Pharisiens, qui est l'hypocrisie.

2. Car il n'y a rien de caché qui ne doive être découvert; ni rien de secret qui ne doive être connu.

3. Les choses donc que vous aurez dites dans les ténèbres, seront entendues d'un la lumière: et ce que vous aurez dit à l'oreille dans les chambres, sera prêché sur les maisons.

4. Je vous dis donc, à vous qui êtes mes amis: Ne craignez point ceux qui tuent le corps, et qui après cela ne peuvent rien faire de plus.

5. Mais je vous montrerai qui vous devez craindre; craignez celui qui, après avoir ôté la vie, a le pouvoir d'envoyer dans la géhenne; oui, je vous le dis; c'est celui-là que vous devez craindre!

6. Ne vend-on pas cinq petits passereaux deux pites? Cependant Dieu n'en oublie pas un seul.

7. Et même tous les cheveux de votre tête sont comptés, ne craignez donc point, vous valez plus que beaucoup de passereaux.

13. Alors quelqu'un de la troupe lui dit: Maître, dis à mon frère qu'il partage avec moi notre héritage.

14. Mais *Jésus* lui *répondit*: O homme! qui est-ce qui m'a établi pour être votre Juge, ou pour faire vos partages?

15. Puis il leur dit: Gardez-vous avec soin de l'avarice; car quoique *les biens* abondent à quelqu'un, il n'a pas la vie par ses biens.

16. Il leur proposa *là-dessus* cette parabole: Les terres d'un homme riche avoient rapporté avec abondance;

L. 12.

IN the mean time, when there were gathered together an innumerable multitude of people, insomuch that they trode one upon another, he began to say unto his disciples first of all, Beware ye of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy.

2 For there is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed; neither hid, that shall not be known.

3 Therefore whatsoever ye have spoken in darkness, shall be heard in the light; and that which ye have spoken in the ear in closets, shall be proclaimed upon the house-tops.

4 And I say unto you, my friends, Be not afraid of them that kill the body, and after that have no more that they can do.

5 But I will forewarn you whom ye shall fear: Fear him, which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell; yea, I say unto you, Fear him.

6 Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings? and not one of them is forgotten before God.

7 But even the very hairs of your head are all numbered. Fear not, therefore; ye are of more value than many sparrows.

13 And one of the company said unto him, Master, speak to my brother, that he divide the inheritance with me.

14 And he said unto him, Man, who made me a judge, or a divider over you?

15 And he said unto them, Take heed, and beware of covetousness; for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth.

16 And he spake a parable unto them, saying, The ground of a certain rich man brought forth plentifully.

18.

17 Καὶ διελογίζετο ἐν ἑαυτῷ, λέγων· Τί ποιήσω; ὅτι οὐκ ἔχω ποῦ συνάξω τοὺς καρπούς μου.

18 Καὶ εἶπε· Τοῦτο ποιήσω· καθελῶ μου τὰς ἀποθήκας, καὶ μείζονας οἰκοδομήσω· καὶ συνάξω ἐκεῖ πάντα τὰ γενήματά μου, καὶ τὰ ἀγαθά μου.

19 καὶ ἐρῶ τῇ ψυχῇ μου· Ψυχή, ἔχεις πολλὰ ἀγαθὰ κείμενα εἰς ἔτη πολλά· ἀναπαύου, φάγε, πίε, εὐφραίνου.

20 Εἶπε δὲ αὐτῷ ὁ Θεός· Ἄφρον, ταύτῃ τῇ νυκτὶ τὴν ψυχήν σου ἀπαιτοῦσι παρὰ σοῦ· ἃ δὲ ἡτοίμασας, τίνι ἔσται;

21 Οὕτως ὁ θησαυρίζων ἑαυτῷ, καὶ μὴ εἰς Θεὸν πλουτῶν.

22 Εἶπε δὲ πρὸς τοὺς μαθητὰς αὐτοῦ· Διὰ τοῦτο ὑμῖν λέγω, μὴ μεριμνᾶτε τῇ ψυχῇ ὑμῶν, τί φάγητε· μηδὲ τῷ σώματι, τί ἐνδύσησθε.

23 Ἡ ψυχὴ πλεῖόν ἐστι τῆς τροφῆς, καὶ τὸ σῶμα, τοῦ ἱματισμοῦ.

24 Κατανοήσατε τοὺς κόρακας, ὅτι οὐ σπείρουσιν, οὐδὲ θερίζουσιν· οἷς οὐκ ἔστι ταμεῖον, οὐδὲ ἀποθήκη, καὶ ὁ θεὸς τρέφει αὐτούς· πόσῳ μᾶλλον ὑμεῖς διαφέρετε τῶν πετεινῶν;

17 Et ratiocinabatur in semetipso, dicens: Quid faciam? quia non habeo quo congregabo fructus meos?

18 Et dixit: Hoc faciam: Destruam mea horrea, & majora ædificabo, & congregabo illuc omnia nata mea, & bona mea.

19 Et dicam animæ meæ: Anima, habes multa bona posita in annos plurimos, requiesce, comede, bibe, epulare.

20 Dixit autem illi Deus: Stulte, hac nocte animam tuam reposcunt a te: quæ autem parasti, cujus erunt?

21 Sic est qui thesaurizans sibi ipsi, & non in Deum ditescens.

22 Dixit autem ad discipulos suos: Propter hoc vobis dico: Ne solliciti sitis animæ vestræ, quid manducetis, neque corpori, quid induamini.

23 Anima plus est alimento, & corpus vestimento.

24 Considerate corvos, quia non seminant, neque metunt, quibus non est cellarium, neque horreum, & Deus alit illos: quanto magis vos præstatis volucribus?

25 Quis autem ex vobis cogitans

17. Et il disoit en lui-même : Que ferai je ? Car je n'ai pas assez de place pour serrer toute ma récolte.

18. Voici, dit-il, ce que je ferai : j'abattrai mes greniers, et j'en bâtirai de plus grands, et j'y amasserai toute ma récolte et tous mes biens.

19. Puis je dirai à mon ame : Mon ame, tu as beaucoup de biens en réserve pour plusieurs années ; repose-toi, mange, bois, et te réjouis.

20. Mais Dieu lui dit : Insensé, cette même nuit ton ame te sera redemandée ; et ce que tu as amassé, pour qui sera-t-il ?

21. Il en est ainsi de celui qui amasse des biens pour soi-même, et qui n'est point riche en Dieu.

22. Alors il dit à ses Disciples : C'est pourquoi je vous dis, ne soyez point en souci pour votre vie, de ce que vous mangerez ; ni pour votre corps, de quoi vous serez vêtus.

23. La vie est plus que la nourriture, et le corps plus que le vêtement.

24. Considérez les corbeaux ; ils ne sèment ni ne moissonnent, et ils n'ont point de cellier ni de grenier, et *toutefois* Dieu les nourrit ; combien ne valez-vous pas plus que des oiseaux ?

25. Et qui de vous peut par ses inquiétudes ajouter une coudée à sa taille ?

26. Si donc vous ne pouvez pas même faire les plus petites choses, pourquoi vous inquiétez-vous du reste ?

27. Considérez comment les lis croissent ; ils ne travaillent ni ne filent ; cependant je vous dis, que Salomon même, dans toute sa gloire, n'a point été vêtu comme l'un d'eux.

28. Que si Dieu revêt ainsi une herbe qui est aujourd'hui dans les champs, et qui sera demain jetée dans le four, *combien plus vous revêtira-t-il*, gens de petite foi ?

29. Ne vous mettez donc point en peine de ce que vous mangerez, ou de ce que vous boirez, et n'ayez point l'esprit inquiet.

30. Car ce sont les nations du monde qui recherchent toutes ces choses ; mais votre Père sait que vous en avez besoin.

17 And he thought within himself, saying, What shall I do, because I have no room where to bestow my fruits?

18 And he said, This will I do: I will pull down my barns, and build greater; and there will I bestow all my fruits and my goods.

19 And I will say to my soul, Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years: take thine ease, eat, drink, *and* be merry.

20 But God said unto him, *Thou* fool! this night thy soul shall be required of thee; then whose shall those things be, which thou hast provided?

21 So *is* he that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich toward God.

22 And he said unto his disciples, Therefore I say unto you, Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat; neither for the body, what ye shall put on.

23 The life is more than meat, and the body *is more* than raiment.

24 Consider the ravens: for they neither sow nor reap; which neither have storehouse nor barn; and God feedeth them: How much more are ye better than the fowls?

25 And which of you, with taking thought, can add to his stature one cubit?

26 If ye then be not able to do that thing which is least, why take ye thought for the rest?

27 Consider the lilies how they grow: they toil not, they spin not; and yet I say unto you, That Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these.

28 If then God so clothe the grass, which is to-day in the field, and to-morrow is cast into the oven; how much more *will he clothe* you? O ye of little faith!

29 And seek not ye what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; neither be ye of doubtful mind.

30 For all these things do the nations of the world seek after: and your Father knoweth that ye have need of these things.

19

31 Πλὴν ζητεῖτε τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ, καὶ ταῦτα προστεθήσεται ὑμῖν.

32 Μὴ φοβοῦ, τὸ μικρὸν ποίμνιον· ὅτι εὐδόκησεν ὁ πατὴρ ὑμῶν δοῦναι ὑμῖν τὴν βασιλείαν.

33 Πωλήσατε τὰ ὑπάρχοντα ὑμῶν, καὶ δότε ἐλεημοσύνην. Ποιήσατε ἑαυτοῖς βαλλάντια μὴ παλαιούμενα, θησαυρὸν † ἀνέκλειπτον ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς, ὅπου κλέπτης οὐκ ἐγγίζει, οὐδὲ σὴς διαφθείρει.

34 Ὅπου γάρ ἐστιν ὁ θησαυρὸς ὑμῶν, ἐκεῖ καὶ ἡ καρδία ὑμῶν ἔσται.

35 Ἔστωσαν ὑμῶν αἱ ὀσφύες περιεζωσμέναι, καὶ οἱ λύχνοι καιόμενοι.

36 Καὶ ὑμεῖς ὅμοιοι ἀνθρώποις προσδεχομένοις τὸν κύριον ἑαυτῶν, πότε ἀναλύσει ἐκ τῶν γάμων· ἵνα ἐλθόντι καὶ κρούσαντι, εὐθέως ἀνοίξωσιν αὐτῷ.

37 Μακάριοι οἱ δοῦλοι ἐκεῖνοι, οὓς ἐλθὼν ὁ κύριος εὑρήσει γρηγοροῦντας. ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, ὅτι περιζώσεται, καὶ ἀνακλινεῖ αὐτοὺς, καὶ παρελθὼν διακονήσει αὐτοῖς.

38 Καὶ ἐὰν ἔλθῃ ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ

31 Verumtamen quærite regnum Dei, & hæc omnia adjicientur vobis.

32 Ne time, pusillus grex, quia bene visum est Patri vestro dare vobis regnum.

33 Vendite substantias vestras, & date eleëmosynam, facite vobis crumenas non veterascentes, thesaurum non deficientem in cœlis, quo fur non appropriat, neque tinea corrumpit.

34 Ubi enim est thesaurus vester, ibi & cor vestrum erit.

35 Sint vestri lumbi præcincti, & lucernæ accensæ.

36 Et vos similes hominibus expectantibus dominum suum, quando revertatur à nuptiis: ut veniente & pulsante, confestim aperiant ei.

37 Beati servi illi, quos veniens dominus invenerit vigilantes. Amen dico vobis, quod succinget ur, & faciet discumbere illos, & prodiens ministrabit illis.

38 Et si venerit in secunda

31. Mais cherchez plutôt le royaume de Dieu, et toutes ces choses vous seront données par-dessus.

32. Ne crains point, petit troupeau; car il a plu à votre Père de vous donner le Royaume.

33. Vendez ce que vous avez, et *le* donnez *en* aumônes; faites-vous des bourses qui ne s'usent point, un trésor dans les cieux qui ne manque jamais, d'où les voleurs n'approchent point, *et* où la tigne ne gâte rien.

34. Car où est votre trésor, là aussi sera votre cœur.

35. Que vos reins soient ceints, et vos chandelles allumées;

36. Et *soyez* comme ceux qui attendent que leur maître revienne des nôces; afin que quand il viendra et qu'il heurtera *à la porte*, ils lui ouvrent incontinent.

37. Heureux ces serviteurs, que le maître trouvera veillans quand il arrivera! Je vous dis en vérité, qu'il se ceindra, qu'il les fera mettre à table, et qu'il viendra les servir.

38. Que s'il arrive à la seconde, ou à la troisième veille, et qu'il les trouve dans cet état, heureux ces serviteurs-là!

39. Vous savez, que si un père de famille étoit averti à quelle heure un larron doit venir, il veilleroit, et ne laisseroit pas percer sa maison.

40. Vous donc aussi soyez prêts; car le Fils de l'homme viendra à l'heure que vous ne penserez point.

41. Alors Pierre lui dit: Seigneur, est-ce seulement pour nous que tu dis cette parabole, ou est-ce aussi pour tous?

42. Et le Seigneur lui dit: Mais qui est le dispensateur fidèle et prudent, que le maître a établi sur ses domestiques, pour leur donner dans le tems la mesure ordinaire de blé?

43. Heureux *est* ce serviteur-là que son maître trouvera faisant ainsi *son devoir*, quand il arrivera!

31 But rather seek ye the kingdom of God; and all these things shall be added unto you.

32 Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom.

33 Sell that ye have, and give alms; provide yourselves bags which wax not old, a treasure in the heavens that faileth not, where no thief approacheth, neither moth corrupteth.

34 For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.

35 Let your loins be girded about, and your lights burning:

36 And ye yourselves like unto men that wait for their lord, when he will return from the wedding; that when he cometh and knocketh, they may open unto him immediately.

37 Blessed *are* those servants, whom the lord, when he cometh, shall find watching: verily I say unto you, That he shall gird himself, and make them to sit down to meat, and will come forth and serve them.

38 And if he shall come in the second watch, or come in the third watch, and find *them* so, blessed are those servants.

39 And this know, that if the good man of the house had known what hour the thief would come, he would have watched, and not have suffered his house to be broken through.

40 Be ye, therefore, ready also: for the Son of Man cometh at an hour when ye think not.

41 Then Peter said unto him, Lord, speakest thou this parable unto us, or even to all?

42 And the Lord said, Who then is that faithful and wise steward, whom *his* lord shall make ruler over his household, to give *them* *their* portion of meat in due season?

43 Blessed *is* that servant, whom his lord, when he cometh, shall find so doing.

44 Λέγω γὰρ ὑμῖν, ὅτι ἐπὶ πᾶσι τοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν αὐτοῦ καταστήσει αὐτόν.

45 Ἐὰν δὲ εἴπῃ ὁ δοῦλος ἐκεῖνος ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτοῦ· Χρονίζει ὁ κύριός μου ἐλθεῖν, καὶ ἄρξηται τύπτειν τοὺς παῖδας, καὶ τὰς παιδίσκας, ἐσθίειν τε καὶ πίνειν καὶ μεθύσκεσθαι·

46 ἥξει ὁ κύριος τοῦ δούλου ἐκείνου ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ᾗ οὐ προσδοκᾷ, καὶ ἐν ὥρᾳ ᾗ οὐ γινώσκει· καὶ διχοτομήσει αὐτόν, καὶ τὸ μέρος αὐτοῦ μετὰ τῶν ἀπίστων θήσει.

47 Ἐκεῖνος δὲ ὁ δοῦλος ὁ γνοὺς τὸ θέλημα τοῦ κυρίου ἑαυτοῦ, καὶ μὴ ἑτοιμάσας, μηδὲ ποιήσας πρὸς τὸ θέλημα αὐτοῦ, δαρήσεται πολλάς.

48 Ὁ δὲ μὴ γνούς, ποιήσας δὲ ἄξια πληγῶν, δαρήσεται ὀλίγας· παντὶ δὲ ᾧ ἐδόθη πολύ, πολὺ ζητηθήσεται παρ' αὐτοῦ· καὶ ᾧ παρέθεντο πολύ, περισσότερον αἰτήσουσιν αὐτόν.

54 Ἔλεγε δὲ καὶ τοῖς ὄχλοις· Ὅταν ἴδητε τὴν νεφέλην ἀνατέλλουσαν ἀπὸ δυσμῶν, εὐθέως λέγετε· Ὄμβρον ἔρχεται· καὶ γίνεται οὕτω.

55 Καὶ ὅταν νότον πνέοντα, λέγετε· Ὅτι καύσων ἔσται· καὶ γί-

44 Vere dico vobis, quoniam super omnibus substantiis ipsius constituet illum.

45 Si autem dixerit servus ille in corde suo: Tardat dominus meus venire, & coeperit percutere pueros, & ancillas, edere quoque & bibere & inebriari:

46 Veniet dominus servi illius in die qua non sperat, & in hora qua non cognoscit: & dividet eum, & partem ejus cum infidelibus ponet.

47 Ille autem servus sciens voluntatem domini sui, & non apparans, neque faciens ad voluntatem ejus, cædetur multis.

48 Qui autem non sciens, facit autem digna plagis, cædetur paucis: omni autem cui datum est multum, multum quæretur ab eo: & cui deposuerunt multum, abundantius rependent ei.

54 Dicebat autem & turbis: Quum videritis nubem orientem ab occidente, statim dicitis: Imber venit, & fit ita.

55 Et quum Austrum flantem dicitis: quia æstus erit,

44. Je vous dis en vérité, qu'il l'établira sur tout ce qu'il a.

45. Mais si ce serviteur dit en lui-même : Mon maître ne viendra pas sitôt ; et qu'il se mette à battre les serviteurs et les servantes, à manger, à boire, et à s'enivrer ;

46. Le maître de ce serviteur viendra au jour qu'il ne s'y attend pas, et à l'heure qu'il ne sait pas ; et il le séparera, et lui donnera sa portion avec les infidèles.

47. Le serviteur qui a connu la volonté de son maître, et qui ne se sera pas tenu prêt, et n'aura pas fait cette volonté, sera battu de plus *de coups*.

48. Mais celui qui ne l'a point connue, et qui a fait des choses dignes de châtiment, sera battu de moins de coups. Et il sera beaucoup redemandé à quiconque il aura été beaucoup donné ; et on exigera plus de celui à qui on aura beaucoup confié.

54. Puis il disoit au peuple : Quand vous voyez une nuée qui se lève du côté d'Occident, vous dites d'abord il va pleuvoir ; et cela arrive ainsi.

55. Et quand le vent de Midi souffle, vous dites qu'il fera chaud et cela arrive.

56. Hypocrites, vous savez bien discerner ce qui paroit au ciel et sur la terre ; et comment ne discernez-vous pas ce tems-ci ?

57. Et pourquoi ne discernez-vous pas aussi vous-mêmes ce qui est juste ?

58. Or quand tu vas devant le Magistrat, avec ton adverse partie, tâche en chemin de sortir d'affaire avec elle ; de peur qu'elle ne te tire devant le Juge, que le Juge ne te livre au Sergent, et que le Sergent ne te mette en prison.

59. Je te dis que tu ne sortiras point de là, que tu n'aies payé jusqu'à la dernière obole.

44 Of a truth I say unto you, That he will make him ruler over all that he hath.

45 But, and if that servant say in his heart, My lord delayeth his coming; and shall begin to beat the men-servant, and maidens, and to eat and drink, and to be drunken;

46 The lord of that servant will come in a day when he looketh not for *him*, and at an hour when he is not aware, and will cut him in sunder,

47 And that servant, which knew his lord's will, and prepared not *himself*, neither did according to his will, shall be beaten with many *stripes*.

48 But he that knew not, and did commit things worthy of stripes, shall be beaten with few *stripes*. For unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required: and to whom men have committed much, of him they will ask the more.

54 And he said also to the people, When ye see a cloud rise out of the west, straightway ye say, There cometh a shower, and so it is.

55 And when *ye see* the south wind blow, ye say, There will be heat; and it cometh to pass.

56 Ye hypocrites! ye can discern the face of the sky and of the earth; but how is it, that ye do not discern this time?

57 Yea, and why even of yourselves judge ye not what is right?

58 When thou goest with thine adversary to the magistrate, *as thou art* in the way, give diligence that thou mayest be delivered from him; lest he hale thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and the officer cast thee into prison.

59 I tell thee, thou shalt not depart thence, till thou hast paid the very last mite.

21.

Κεφ. ιγ'. 13.

1 Παρῆσαν δέ τινες ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ καιρῷ ἀπαγγέλλοντες αὐτῷ περὶ τῶν Γαλιλαίων, ὧν τὸ αἷμα Πιλάτος ἔμιξε μετὰ τῶν θυσιῶν αὐτῶν.

2 Καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν αὐτοῖς· Δοκεῖτε ὅτι οἱ Γαλιλαῖοι οὗτοι ἁμαρτωλοὶ παρὰ πάντας τοὺς Γαλιλαίους ἐγένοντο, ὅτι τοιαῦτα πεπόνθασιν;

3 Οὐχί, λέγω ὑμῖν· ἀλλ' ἐὰν μὴ μετανοῆτε, πάντες ὡσαύτως ἀπολεῖσθε.

4 Ἢ ἐκεῖνοι οἱ δέκα καὶ ὀκτώ, ἐφ' οὓς ἔπεσεν ὁ πύργος ἐν τῷ Σιλωάμ, καὶ ἀπέκτεινεν αὐτούς, δοκεῖτε ὅτι οὗτοι ὠφειλέτας ἐγένοντο παρὰ πάντας ἀνθρώπους τοὺς κατοικοῦντας ἐν Ἰερουσαλήμ;

5 Οὐχί, λέγω ὑμῖν· ἀλλ' ἐὰν μὴ μετανοῆτε, πάντες ὁμοίως ἀπολεῖσθε.

6 Ἔλεγε δὲ ταύτην τὴν παραβολήν· Συκῆν εἶχέ τις ἐν τῷ ἀμπελῶνι αὐτοῦ πεφυτευμένην· καὶ ἦλθε καρπὸν ζητῶν ἐν αὐτῇ, καὶ οὐχ εὗρεν.

7 Εἶπε δὲ πρὸς τὸν † ἀμπελουργόν· Ἰδοὺ, τρία ἔτη ἔρχομαι ζητῶν καρπὸν ἐν τῇ συκῇ ταύτῃ, καὶ οὐχ εὑρίσκω· ‡ ἔκκοψον αὐτήν· ‡ ἱνατί καὶ τὴν γῆν † καταργεῖ;

*, 8 Ὁ δὲ ἀποκριθεὶς λέγει αὐ-

CAPUT XIII.

1 ADerant autem quidam in ipso tempore, nuntiantes illi de Galilæis, quorum sanguinem Pilatus miscuit cum sacrificiis eorum.

2 Et respondens Jesus dixit illis: Putatis quod Galilæi hi peccatores præ omnibus Galilæis fuerint, qui talia passi sunt?

3 Non, dico vobis, sed si non pœniteamini, omnes similiter peribitis.

4 Vel illi decem & octo, supra quos cecidit turris in Siloam, & occidit eos: putatis quia ipsi debitores fuerint præter omnes homines habitantes in Hierusalem?

5 Non dico vobis, sed si non pœnituerit, omnes similiter peribitis.

6 Dicebat autem hanc similitudinem: Ficum habebat quidam in vinea sua plantatam, & venit fructum quærens: in illa, & non invenit.

7 Dixit autem ad vinitorem: Ecce tres annos venio quærens fructum in ficulnea hac, & non invenio. Excinde illam: ut quid etiam terram occupat?

8 Is autem respondens, dicit

CHAPITRE XIII.

Jésus-Christ exhorte à la repentance, et entrer par la porte étroite.

EN ce même tems, quelques personnes, qui se trouvoient là, racontèrent à Jésus ce qui étoit arrivé à des Galiléens, dont Pilate avoit mêlé le sang avec celui de leurs sacrifices.

2. Et Jésus répondant, leur dit: Pensez-vous que ces Galiléens fussent plus grands pécheurs que tous les autres Galiléens, parce qu'ils ont souffert ces choses?

3. Non, vous dis-je; mais si vous ne vous amendez, vous périrez tous aussi bien *qu'eux*.

4. Ou, pensez-vous que ces dix-huit *personnes* sur qui la tour de Siloé est tombée, et qu'elle a tuées, fussent plus coupables que tous les habitans de Jérusalem?

5. Non, vous dis-je; mais si vous ne vous amendez, vous périrez tous aussi bien *qu'eux*.

6. Il leur dit aussi cette similitude: Un homme avoit un figuier planté dans sa vigne, et il y vint chercher du fruit, et n'y en trouva point.

7. Et il dit au vigneron: Voici, il y a déjà trois ans que je viens chercher du fruit à ce figuier, et je n'y en trouve point; coupe-le: pourquoi occupe-t-il la terre inutilement?

8. *Le vigneron* lui répondit: Seigneur, laisse-le encore cette année, jusqu'à-ce que je l'aie déchaussé, et que j'y aie mis du fumier.

9. S'il porte du fruit, *à la bonne heure;* sinon, tu le couperas ci-après.

37. Comme il parloit, un Pharisien le pria à dîner chez lui; et *Jésus* y entra, et se mit à table.

38. Mais le Pharisien s'étonna de ce qu'il vit qu'il ne s'étoit pas lavé avant le dîner.

39. Et le Seigneur lui dit: Vous autres Pharisiens, vous nettoyez le dehors de la coupe et du plat; mais au dedans, vous êtes pleins de rapine et de méchanceté.

40. Insensés! celui qui a fait le dehors n'a-t-il pas aussi fait le dedans?

41. Mais plutôt donnez en aumônes ce que vous avez, et toutes choses vous seront pures.

THERE were present at that season some that told him of the Galileans, whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices. L. 13.

2 And Jesus, answering, said unto them, Suppose ye that these Galileans were sinners above all the Galileans, because they suffered such things?

3 I tell you, Nay; but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.

4 Or those eighteen upon whom the tower in Siloam fell, and slew them, think ye that they were sinners above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem?

5 I tell you, Nay; but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.

6 He spake also this parable: A certain *man* had a fig-tree planted in his vineyard; and he came and sought fruit thereon, and found none.

7 Then said he unto the dresser of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig-tree, and find none: cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?

8 And he, answering, said unto him, Lord, let it alone this year also, till I shall dig about it, and dung *it:*

9 And if it bear fruit, *well:* and if not, *then* after that thou shalt cut it down.

37 And as he spake, a certain Pharisee besought him to dine with him: and he went in, and sat down to meat. L. 11.

38 And when the Pharisee saw *it*, he marvelled that he had not first washed before dinner.

39 And the Lord said unto him, Now do ye Pharisees make clean the outside of the cup and the platter; but your inward part is full of ravening and wickedness.

40 *Ye* fools! did not he that made that which is without, make that which is within also?

41 But rather give alms of such things as ye have: and, behold, all things are clean unto you.

22.

* 42 Ἀλλ' οὐαὶ ὑμῖν τοῖς φαρισαίοις, ὅτι ἀποδεκατοῦτε τὸ ἡδύοσμον καὶ τὸ † ἄνηθον καὶ πᾶν † λάχανον, καὶ παρέρχεσθε τὴν κρίσιν καὶ τὴν ἀγάπην τοῦ Θεοῦ· ταῦτα ἔδει ποιῆσαι, κἀκεῖνα μὴ ἀφιέναι.

43 Οὐαὶ ὑμῖν τοῖς φαρισαίοις, ὅτι ἀγαπᾶτε τὴν πρωτοκαθεδρίαν ἐν ταῖς συναγωγαῖς, καὶ τοὺς ἀσπασμοὺς ἐν ταῖς ἀγοραῖς.

44 Οὐαὶ ὑμῖν, γραμματεῖς καὶ φαρισαῖοι ὑποκριταί, ὅτι ἐστὲ ὡς τὰ μνημεῖα τὰ ἄδηλα, καὶ οἱ ἄνθρωποι οἱ περιπατοῦντες ἐπάνω οὐκ οἴδασιν.

45 Ἀποκριθεὶς δέ τις τῶν νομικῶν λέγει αὐτῷ· Διδάσκαλε, ταῦτα λέγων καὶ ἡμᾶς ὑβρίζεις.

* 46 Ὁ δὲ εἶπε· Καὶ ὑμῖν τοῖς ‡ νομικοῖς οὐαί, ὅτι † φορτίζετε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους † φορτία ‡ δυσβάστακτα, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἑνὶ τῶν δακτύλων ὑμῶν οὐ † προσψαύετε τοῖς φορτίοις

52 Οὐαὶ ὑμῖν τοῖς νομικοῖς, ὅτι ἤρατε τὴν κλεῖδα τῆς γνώσεως· αὐτοὶ οὐκ εἰσήλθετε, καὶ τοὺς εἰσερχομένους ἐκωλύσατε.

* 53 Λέγοντος δὲ αὐτοῦ ταῦτα πρὸς αὐτούς, ἤρξαντο οἱ γραμματεῖς καὶ οἱ φαρισαῖοι † δεινῶς

42 Sed væ vobis Phariſæis, quia decimatis mentham, & rutam, & omne olus, & præteritis judicium & charitatem Dei; hæc oportebat facere, & illa non omittere.

43 Væ vobis Phariſæis, quia diligitis primam ſeſſionem in ſynagogis, & ſalutationes in foris.

44 Væ vobis, Scribæ & Phariſæi hypocritæ, quia eſtis ut monumenta non apparentia, & homines deambulantes ſupra non ſciunt.

45 Reſpondens autem quidam Legiſperitorum ait illi: Magiſter, hæc dicens & nos notas.

46 Ille autem ait: Et vobis Legiſperitis væ, quia oneratis homines oneribus difficulter portabilibus, & ipſi uno digitorum veſtrorum non attingitis onera.

52 Væ vobis Legiſperitis, quia tuliſtis clavem ſcientiæ: ipſi non introiſtis, & introeuntes prohibuiſtis.

53 Dicente autem illo hæc ad illos, cœperunt Scribæ & Phariſæi graviter inſiſtere, &

42. Mais malheur à vous, Pharisiens, qui payez la dîme de la menthe, de la rue, et de toutes sortes d'herbes, tandis que vous négligez la justice, et l'amour de Dieu! Ce sont là les choses qu'il falloit faire sans néanmoins négliger les autres.

43. Malheur à vous, Pharisiens, qui aimez les premiers rangs dans les Synagogues, et à être salués dans les places publiques!

44. Malheur à vous, Scribes et Pharisiens hypocrites; parce que vous ressemblez aux sépulcres qui ne paroissent point, et les hommes qui marchent dessus n'en savent rien!

45. Alors un des docteurs de la loi prit la parole et lui dit: Maître, en disant ces choses, tu nous outrages aussi.

46. Et *Jésus* dit: Malheur aussi à vous, docteurs de la loi; parce que vous chargez les hommes de fardeaux qu'ils ne peuvent porter, et vous mêmes n'y touchez pas du bout du doigt!

52. Malheur à vous, docteurs de la loi; parce qu'ayant pris la clef de la connoissance, et n'y êtes point entrés vous-mêmes, et vous avez encore empêché d'y entrer ceux qui vouloient le faire!

53. Et comme il leur disoit cela, les Scribes et les Pharisiens se mirent à le presser fortement, et le faisant parler sur plusieurs choses;

54. Lui tendant des piéges, et tâchant de tirer quelques choses de sa bouche, pour avoir de quoi l'accuser.

CE même jour, Jésus étant sorti de la maison, s'assit au bord de la mer.

2. Et une grande foule de peuple s'assembla vers lui, en sorte qu'il monta dans une barque. Il s'y assit, et toute la multitude se tenoit sur le rivage.

3. Et il leur dit plusieurs choses par des similitudes et il leur parla ainsi: Un semeur sortit pour semer.

4. Et comme il semoit, une partie *de la semence* tomba le long du chemin, et les oiseaux vinrent et la mangèrent toute.

42 But woe unto you, Pharisees! for ye tithe mint, and rue, and all manner of herbs, and pass over judgment and the love of God: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. L. 11

43 Woe unto you, Pharisees! for ye love the uppermost seats in the synagogues, and greetings in the markets.

44 Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are as graves which appear not, and the men that walk over *them* are not aware *of them*.

45 Then answered one of the lawyers, and said unto him, Master, thus saying, thou reproachest us also.

46 And he said, Woe unto you also, *ye* lawyers! for ye lade men with burdens grievous to be borne, and ye yourselves touch not the burdens with one of your fingers.

52 Woe unto you, lawyers! for ye have taken away the key of knowledge: ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ye hindered.

53 And as he said these things unto them, the scribes and the Pharisees began to urge *him* vehemently, and to provoke him to speak of many things;

54 Laying wai for him, and seeking to catch something out of his mouth, that they might accuse him

THE same day went Jesus out of the house, and sat by the sea side. M. 13

2 And great multitudes were gathered together unto him, so that he went into a ship and sat; and the whole multitude stood on the shore.

3 And he spake many things unto them in parables, saying, Behold, a sower went forth to sow:

4 And, when he sowed, some *seeds* fell by the way-side, and the fowls came and devoured them

23.

5 Ἄλλα δὲ ἔπεσεν ἐπὶ τὰ πετρώδη, ὅπου οὐκ εἶχε γῆν πολλήν· καὶ εὐθέως ἐξανέτειλε, διὰ τὸ μὴ ἔχειν βάθος γῆς.

6 Ἡλίου δὲ ἀνατείλαντος ἐκαυματίσθη καὶ διὰ τὸ μὴ ἔχειν ῥίζαν, ἐξηράνθη.

7 Ἄλλα δὲ ἔπεσεν ἐπὶ τὰς ἀκάνθας, καὶ ἀνέβησαν αἱ ἄκανθαι, καὶ ἀπέπνιξαν αὐτά.

8 Ἄλλα δὲ ἔπεσεν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν τὴν καλὴν, καὶ ἐδίδου καρπὸν, ὃ μὲν ἑκατὸν, ὃ δὲ ἑξήκοντα, ὃ δὲ τριάκοντα.

9 Ὁ ἔχων ὦτα ἀκούειν, ἀκουέτω.

10 Ὅτε δὲ ἐγένετο κατὰ μόνας, ἠρώτησαν αὐτὸν οἱ περὶ αὐτὸν σὺν τοῖς δώδεκα τὴν παραβολήν.

18 Ὑμεῖς οὖν ἀκούσατε τὴν παραβολὴν τοῦ σπείροντος.

19 Παντὸς ἀκούοντος τὸν λόγον τῆς βασιλείας, καὶ μὴ συνιέντος, ἔρχεται ὁ πονηρὸς, καὶ ἁρπάζει τὸ ἐσπαρμένον ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτοῦ· οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν σπαρείς.

5 Alia autem ceciderunt in petrosa, ubi non habebant terram multam: & continuò exorta sunt, propter non habere altitudinem terræ.

6 Sole autem orto, æstuaverunt, & propter non habere radicem, exaruerunt.

7 Alia autem ceciderunt in spinas, & insurrexerunt spinæ, & suffocaverunt ea.

8 Alia autem ceciderunt in terram bonam, & dabant fructum, hoc centum, hoc autem sexaginta, hoc autem triginta.

9 Habens aures audire, audiat.

10 Quum autem factus esset solus interrogaverunt eum qui circa eum cum duodecim parabolam.

18 Vos ergo audite parabolam seminantis.

19 Omnis audientis verbum regni, & non intelligentis, venit malus, & rapit seminatum in corde ejus: hic est qui secus viam seminatus.

5. L'autre partie tomba sur des endroits pierreux, où elle n'avoit que peu de terre, et elle leva aussitôt, parce qu'elle n'entroit pas profondément dans la terre;

6. Mais le soleil étant levé, elle fut brûlée; et parce qu'elle n'avoit point de racine, elle sécha.

7. L'autre partie tomba parmi des épines, et les épines crûrent, et l'étouffèrent.

8. Et l'autre partie tomba dans une bonne terre, et rapporta du fruit; un grain en rapporta cent, un autre soixante, et un autre trente.

9. Que celui qui a des oreilles pour ouïr, entende.

10. Et quand il fut en particulier, ceux qui *étoient* autour de lui, avec les douze *Apôtres*, l'interrogèrent touchant le sens de cette parabole.

13. Vous donc, écoutez la similitude du semeur.

19. Lorsqu'un homme entend la parole du Royaume *de Dieu*, et qu'il ne la comprend point, le malin vient, et ravit ce qui est semé dans le cœur; c'est lui qui a reçu la semence le long du chemin.

20. Et celui qui a reçu la semence dans des endroits pierreux, c'est celui qui entend la parole, et qui la reçoit d'abord avec joie;

21. Mais il n'a point de racine en lui-même; c'est pourquoi il n'est que pour un tems; et lorsque l'affliction ou la persécution survient à cause de la parole, il se scandalise aussitôt.

22. Et celui qui a reçu la semence parmi les épines, c'est celui qui entend la parole; mais les soucis de ce monde et la séduction des richesses étouffent la parole, et elle devient infructueuse.

23. Mais celui qui a reçu la semence dans une bonne terre, c'est celui qui entend la parole et qui la comprend, et qui porte du fruit: en sorte qu'un grain en produit cent, un autre soixante, et un autre trente.

5 Some fell upon stony places, Mt. 13.
where they had not much earth:
and forthwith they sprung up, be-
cause they had no deepness of
earth:

6 And when the sun was up, they
were scorched: and, because they
had not root, they withered away.

7 And some fell among thorns;
and the thorns sprung up and
choked them:

8 But other fell into good ground,
and brought forth fruit, some an
hundred-fold, some sixty-fold,
some thirty-fold.

9 Who hath ears to hear, let
him hear.

10 And when he was alone, they Mk. 4.
that were about him, with the
twelve, asked of him the parable.

18 Hear ye, therefore, the pa- Mt. 13.
rable of the sower.

19 When any one heareth the
word of the kingdom, and under-
standeth *it* not, *then* cometh the
wicked *one*, and catcheth away
that which was sown in his heart.
This is he which received seed
by the way *side*.

20 But he that received the seed
into stony places, the same is he
that heareth the word, and anon
with joy receiveth it;

21 Yet hath he not root in him-
self, but dureth for a while; for
when tribulation or persecution
ariseth because of the word, by
and by he is offended.

22 He also that received seed
among the thorns is he that hear-
eth the word; and the care of this
world, and the deceitfulness of
riches, choke the word, and he
becometh unfruitful.

23 But he that received seed in-
to the good ground, is he that hear-
eth the word and understandeth
it; which also beareth fruit, and
bringeth forth, some an hundred-
fold, some sixty, some thirty.

24.

21 Καὶ ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς· Μήτι ὁ λύχνος ἔρχεται ἵνα ὑπὸ τὸν μόδιον τεθῇ, ἢ ὑπὸ τὴν κλίνην; οὐχ ἵνα ἐπὶ τὴν λυχνίαν ἐπιτεθῇ;

22 Οὐ γάρ ἐστί τι κρυπτὸν ὃ οὐ μὴ φανερωθῇ· οὐδὲ ἐγένετο ἀπόκρυφον, ἀλλ' ἵνα εἰς φανερὸν ἔλθῃ.

23 Εἴ τις ἔχει ὦτα ἀκούειν ἀκουέτω.

24 Καὶ ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς· Βλέπετε τί ἀκούετε· ἐν ᾧ μέτρῳ μετρεῖτε μετρηθήσεται ὑμῖν, καὶ προστεθήσεται ὑμῖν.

25 Ὃς γὰρ ἔχει, δοθήσεται αὐτῷ· καὶ ὃς οὐκ ἔχει, καὶ ὃ δοκεῖ ἔχειν ἀρθήσεται ἀπ' αὐτοῦ.

21 Et dicebat illis: Nunquid lucerna venit, ut sub modio ponatur, aut sub lecto? nonne ut supra candelabrum imponatur?

22 Non enim est aliquid absconditum, quod non manifestetur: nec factum est occultum, sed ut in palam veniat.

23 Si quis habet aures audiendi, audiat.

24 Aliam parabolam proposuit illis, dicens: Attendite quid audiatis. In qua mensura mensi fueritis, remetietur vobis, et adjicietur vobis.

25 Qui enim habet, dabitur ei: et qui non habet, etiam quod videtur habere auferetur ab eo.

26 Καὶ ἔλεγεν· Οὕτως ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ, ὡς ἄνθρωπος βάλῃ τὸν σπόρον ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς,

27 καὶ καθεύδῃ καὶ ἐγείρηται νύκτα καὶ ἡμέραν, καὶ ὁ σπόρος βλαστᾷ καὶ μηκύνηται ὡς οὐκ οἶδεν αὐτός.

28 Αὐτομάτη γὰρ ἡ γῆ καρποφορεῖ, πρῶτον χόρτον, εἶτα στάχυν, εἶτα πλήρη σῖτον ἐν τῷ στάχυϊ.

29 Ὅταν δὲ παραδοῖ ὁ καρπός, εὐθὺς ἀποστέλλει τὸ δρέπανον, ὅτι παρέστηκεν ὁ θερισμός.

30 Καὶ ἔλεγε· Τίνι ὁμοιώσωμεν τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ, ἢ ἐν τίνι αὐτὴν παραβολῇ θῶμεν;

31 Ὡς κόκκῳ σινάπεως, ὃς ὅταν σπαρῇ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, μικρότερος ὢν πάντων τῶν σπερμάτων τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς,

32 καὶ ὅταν σπαρῇ, ἀναβαίνει καὶ γίνεται πάντων τῶν λαχάνων μείζων, καὶ ποιεῖ κλάδους μεγάλους, ὥστε δύνασθαι ὑπὸ τὴν σκιὰν αὐτοῦ τὰ πετεινὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ κατασκηνοῦν.

33 Καὶ τοιαύταις παραβολαῖς πολλαῖς ἐλάλει αὐτοῖς τὸν λόγον, καθὼς ἠδύναντο ἀκούειν·

34 χωρὶς δὲ παραβολῆς οὐκ ἐλάλει αὐτοῖς· κατ' ἰδίαν δὲ τοῖς ἰδίοις μαθηταῖς ἐπέλυεν πάντα.

26 Et dicebat: Sic est regnum Dei, sicut si homo jaciat semen in terra,

27 et dormiat, et exurgat nocte et die, et semen germinet et crescat dum ipse nescit.

28 Ultro enim terra fructificat primum herbam, deinde spicam, deinde plenum frumentum in spica.

29 Cum autem prodierit fructus, statim mittit falcem, quoniam adstat messis.

30 Et dicebat: Cui assimilabimus regnum Dei, aut in qua parabola illud proponemus?

31 Sicut granum sinapis, quod cum seminatur in terra, minus est omnibus seminibus quæ sunt in terra:

32 et cum seminatum fuerit, ascendit et fit omnium arborum majus, et facit ramos magnos, ita ut possint sub umbra ejus aves cæli habitare.

33 Et talibus parabolis multis loquebatur eis verbum, prout poterant audire:

34 sine parabola autem non loquebatur eis: seorsum autem discipulis suis disserebat omnia.

21. Il leur disoit encore : Apporte-t-on une chandelle pour la mettre sous un boisseau, ou sous un lit? N'est ce pas pour la mettre sur un chandelier?

22. Car il n'y a rien de secret qui ne doive être manifesté, et il n'y a rien de caché qui ne doive venir en évidence.

23. Si quelqu'un a des oreilles pour entendre, qu'il entende.

24. Jésus leur proposa une autre similitude, en disant : Le Royaume des cieux est semblable à un homme qui avoit semé de bonne semence en son champ.

25. Mais pendant que les hommes dormoient, son ennemi vint, qui sema de l'yvraie parmi le blé, et s'en alla.

26. Et après que la semence eut poussé, et qu'elle eut produit du fruit, l'yvraie parut aussi.

27. Alors les serviteurs du père de famille lui vinrent dire : Seigneur, n'as-tu pas semé de bonne semence dans ton champ? D'où vient donc qu'il y a de l'yvraie?

28. Et il leur dit : C'est un ennemi qui a fait cela. Et les serviteurs lui répondirent : Veux-tu donc que nous allions la cueillir?

29. Et il leur dit : Non, de peur qu'il n'arrive qu'en cueillant l'yvraie vous n'arrachiez le froment en même tems.

30. Laissez-les croître tous deux ensemble, jusqu'à la moisson; et au tems de la moisson, je dirai aux moissonneurs : Cueillez premièrement l'yvraie, et liez-la en faisceaux pour la brûler, mais assemblez le froment dans mon grenier.

36. Alors *Jésus* ayant renvoyé le peuple, s'en alla à la maison, et ses Disciples étant venus vers lui, lui dirent : Explique-nous la similitude de l'yvraie du champ.

37. Il leur répondit et leur dit: Celui qui sème la bonne semence, c'est le Fils de l'homme.

38. Le champ, c'est le monde. La bonne semence, ce sont les enfans du Royaume. L'yvraie, ce sont les enfans du malin.

39. L'ennemi qui l'a semée, c'est le Diable. La moisson, c'est la fin du monde; et les moissonneurs, sont les Anges.

21 And he said unto them, Is a candle brought to be put under a bushel, or under a bed, and not to be set on a candlestick? Mk. 4.

22 For there is nothing hid which shall not be manifested; neither was any thing kept secret, but that it should come abroad.

23 If any man have ears to hear, let him hear.

24 Another parable put he forth unto them, saying, The kingdom of heaven is likened unto a man which sowed good seed in his field: Mt. 13

25 But, while men slept, his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat, and went his way.

26 But when the blade was sprung up, and brought forth fruit, then appeared the tares also.

27 So the servants of the householder came and said unto him, Sir, didst not thou sow good seed in thy field? from whence then hath it tares?

28 He said unto them, An enemy hath done this. The servants said unto him, Wilt thou then that we go and gather them up?

29 But he said, Nay; lest, while ye gather up the tares, ye root up also the wheat with them.

30 Let both grow together until the harvest; and in the time of harvest I will say to the reapers, Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them: but gather the wheat into my barn.

36 Then Jesus sent the multitude away, and went into the house: and his disciples came unto him, saying, Declare unto us the parable of the tares of the field.

37 He answered and said unto them, He that soweth the good seed is the Son of Man;

38 The field is the world; the good seed are the children of the kingdom; but the tares are the children of the wicked *one*;

25.

39 Ὁ δὲ ἐχθρὸς ὁ σπείρας αὐτά, ἐστὶν ὁ διάβολος· ὁ δὲ θερισμός, συντέλεια τοῦ αἰῶνός ἐστιν· οἱ δὲ θερισταί, ἄγγελοί εἰσιν.

40 Ὥσπερ οὖν συλλέγεται τὰ ζιζάνια, καὶ πυρὶ καίεται· οὕτως ἔσται ἐν τῇ συντελείᾳ τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου.

41 Ἀποστελεῖ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου τοὺς ἀγγέλους αὐτοῦ, καὶ συλλέξουσιν ἐκ τῆς βασιλείας αὐτοῦ πάντα τὰ σκάνδαλα, καὶ τοὺς ποιοῦντας τὴν ἀνομίαν,

42 καὶ βαλοῦσιν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν κάμινον τοῦ πυρός· ἐκεῖ ἔσται ὁ κλαυθμὸς καὶ ὁ βρυγμὸς τῶν ὀδόντων.

43 Τότε οἱ δίκαιοι ἐκλάμψουσιν ὡς ὁ ἥλιος, ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτῶν. Ὁ ἔχων ὦτα ἀκούειν, ἀκουέτω.

44 Πάλιν ὁμοία ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν θησαυρῷ κεκρυμμένῳ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ, ὃν εὑρὼν ἄνθρωπος ἔκρυψε, καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς χαρᾶς αὐτοῦ ὑπάγει, καὶ πάντα ὅσα ἔχει, πωλεῖ, καὶ ἀγοράζει τὸν ἀγρὸν ἐκεῖνον.

45 Πάλιν ὁμοία ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν ἀνθρώπῳ ἐμπόρῳ ζητοῦντι καλοὺς μαργαρίτας·

46 ὃς εὑρὼν ἕνα πολύτιμον μαργαρίτην, ἀπελθὼν, πέπρακεν πάντα ὅσα εἶχε, καὶ ἠγόρασεν αὐτόν.

39 At inimicus seminans eas, est diabolus. At messis, consummatio seculi est. At messores, angeli sunt.

40 Sicut ergo colliguntur zizania, & igni comburuntur: sic erit in consummatione seculi.

41 Mittet Filius hominis angelos suos, & colligent de regno ejus omnia scandala, & facientes iniquitatem:

42 Et mittent eos in caminum ignis, ibi erit fletus & stridor dentium.

43 Tunc justi fulgebunt sicut sol in regno Patris eorum. Qui habet aures audiendi, audiat.

44 Iterum simile est regnum cœlorum thesauro abscondito in agro: quem inveniens homo abscondit, & præ gaudio illius vadit, & universa quæ habet vendit, & emit agrum illum.

45 Iterum simile est regnum cœlorum homini negotiatori, quærenti bonas margaritas:

46 Qui inveniens unam pretiosam margaritam, abiens vendidit omnia quæ habuit, et emit eam.

39. L'ennemi qui l'a semée, c'est le Diable. La moisson, c'est la fin du monde ; et les moissonneurs, sont les Anges.

40. Comme donc on amasse l'yvraie et qu'on la brûle dans le feu, il en sera de même à la fin du monde.

41. Le Fils de l'homme envoyera ses Anges, qui ôteront de son Royaume tous les scandales, et ceux qui font l'iniquité.

42. Et ils les jetteront dans la fournaise ardente ; c'est là qu'il y aura des pleurs et des grincemens de dents.

43. Alors les justes luiront comme le soleil, dans le Royaume de leur Père. Que celui qui a des oreilles pour ouïr, entende.

44. Le Royaume des cieux est encore semblable à un trésor caché dans un champ, qu'un homme a trouvé, et qu'il cache; et de la joie qu'il en a, il s'en va, et vend tout ce qu'il a, et achète ce champ-là.

45. Le Royaume des cieux est encore semblable à un marchand qui cherche de belles perles;

46. Et qui ayant trouvé une perle de grand prix, s'en va, et vend tout ce qu'il a, et l'achète.

47. Le Royaume des cieux est encore semblable à un filet, qui étant jeté dans la mer, ramasse toutes sortes de choses ;

48. Quand il est rempli, les pêcheurs le tirent sur le rivage ; et s'étant assis, ils mettent ce qu'il y a de bon à part dans *leurs* vaisseaux, et ils jettent ce qui ne vaut rien.

49. Il en sera de même à la fin du monde: Les Anges viendront, et sépareront les méchans du milieu des justes.

50. Et ils jetteront *les méchans* dans la fournaise ardente ; c'est là qu'il y aura des pleurs et des grincemens de dents.

51. Et Jésus dit à ses Disciples :

que tout Docteur qui est *bien* instruit dans *ce qui regarde* le Royaume des cieux, est semblable à un père de famille, qui tire de son trésor des choses nouvelles et des choses vieilles.

39 The enemy that sowed them is the devil; the harvest is the end of the world: and the reapers are the angels.

40 As, therefore, the tares are gathered and burned in the fire; so shall it be in the end of this world.

41 The Son of Man shall send forth his angels, and they shall gather out of his kingdom all things that offend, and them which do iniquity;

42 And shall cast them into a furnace of fire. there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth.

43 Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father. Who hath ears to hear, let him hear.

44 Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto treasure hid in a field; the which when a man hath found he hideth, and, for joy thereof, goeth and selleth all that he hath, and buyeth that field.

45 Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto a merchantman, seeking goodly pearls:

46 Who, when he had found one pearl of great price, went and sold all that he had, and bought it.

47 Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto a net, that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every kind:

48 Which, when it was full, they drew to shore, and sat down, and gathered the good into vessels, but cast the bad away.

49 So shall it be at the end of the world: the angels shall come forth, and sever the wicked from among the just.

50 And shall cast them into the furnace of fire: there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth.

51 Jesus saith unto them, Have ye understood all these things? They say unto him, Yea, Lord.

52 Then said he unto them, Therefore every scribe *which is* instructed unto the kingdom of heaven is like unto a man *that is* an householder, which bringeth forth out of his treasure *things* new and old.

26.

26 Καὶ ἔλεγεν· Οὕτως ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὡς ἐὰν ἄνθρωπος βάλῃ τὸν σπόρον ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς,

27 καὶ καθεύδῃ, καὶ ἐγείρηται νύκτα καὶ ἡμέραν, καὶ ὁ σπόρος βλαστᾷ, καὶ μηκύνηται, ὡς οὐκ οἶδεν αὐτός.

28 Αὐτομάτη γὰρ ἡ γῆ καρποφορεῖ, πρῶτον χόρτον, εἶτα στάχυν, εἶτα πλήρη σῖτον ἐν τῷ στάχυϊ.

29 Ὅταν δὲ παραδῷ ὁ καρπός, εὐθὺς ἀποστέλλει τὸ δρέπανον, ὅτι παρέστηκεν ὁ θερισμός.

30 Καὶ ἔλεγε· Τίνι ὁμοιώσωμεν τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ; ἢ ἐν τίνι παραβολῇ παραβάλωμεν αὐτήν;

31 Ὡς κόκκῳ σινάπεως, ὃς, ὅταν σπαρῇ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, μικρότερος πάντων τῶν σπερμάτων ἐστὶ τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς,

26 Et dicebat: Sic est regnum Dei, quemadmodum si homo jaciat sementem in terram:

27 Et dormiat, & excitetur nocte & die: & semen germinet & augeatur ut nescit ille.

28 Spontanea enim terra fructum fert, primùm herbam, deinde spicam, deinde plenum frumentum in spica.

29 Quum verò ediderit fructus, statim mittit falcem, quoniam adest messis.

30 Et dicebat: Cui assimilabimus regnum Dei? aut in qua parabola comparabimus illud?

31 Sicut granum sinapis, quod, quum seminatum fuerit in terra, minus omnibus seminibus est quæ in terra;

32 Καὶ ὅταν σπαρῇ, ἀναβαίνει, καὶ γίνεται πάντων τῶν λαχάνων μείζων, καὶ ποιεῖ κλάδους μεγάλους, ὥστε δύνασθαι ὑπὸ τὴν σκιὰν αὐτοῦ τὰ πετεινὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ κατασκηνοῦν.

33 Καὶ τοιαύταις παραβολαῖς πολλαῖς ἐλάλει αὐτοῖς τὸν λόγον, καθὼς ἠδύναντο ἀκούειν.

34 Χωρὶς δὲ παραβολῆς οὐκ ἐλάλει αὐτοῖς· κατ' ἰδίαν δὲ τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ ἐπέλυε πάντα.

32 Et quum seminatum fuerit, ascendit, & fit omnibus oleribus majus, & facit ramos magnos, ita ut possint sub umbra ejus volatilia cæli nidulari.

33 Et talibus parabolis multis loquebatur eis sermonem prout poterant audire.

34 Sine autem parabola non loquebatur eis: privatim autem discipulis suis solvebat omnia.

26. Il dit encore : Il en est du Royaume de Dieu, comme si un homme avoit jeté de la semence en terre ;

27. Soit qu'il dorme ou qu'il se lève, la nuit ou le jour, la semence germe et croît sans qu'il sache comment.

28. Car la terre produit d'elle-même, premièrement, l'herbe, ensuite l'épi, et puis le grain tout formé dans l'épi.

29. Et quand le fruit est dans sa maturité, on y met aussitôt la faucille, parce que la moisson est prête.

30. Il disoit encore : A quoi comparerons-nous le Royaume de Dieu, ou par quelle similitude le représenterons-nous ?

31. *Il en est* comme du grain de moutarde, lequel, lorsqu'on le sème, est la plus petite de toutes les semences *que l'on jette* en terre.

32. Mais après qu'on l'a semé, il monte et devient plus grand que tous les *autres* légumes, et pousse de grandes branches ; de sorte que les oiseaux du ciel peuvent demeurer sous son ombre.

33. Il leur annonçoit ainsi la parole par plusieurs similitudes de cette sorte, selon qu'ils étoient capables de l'entendre.

34. Et il ne leur parloit point sans similitudes ; mais lorsqu'il étoit en particulier, il expliquoit tout à ses Disciples.

57. Et comme ils étoient en chemin, un homme lui dit : Je te suivrai, Seigneur, par-tout où tu iras.

58. Mais Jésus lui *répondit* : Les renards ont des tanières, et les oiseaux du ciel ont des nids ; mais le Fils de l'homme n'a pas où reposer sa tête.

59. Il dit à un autre : Suis-moi. Et il lui répondit : Seigneur, permets que j'aille auparavant ensevelir mon père.

60. Jésus lui dit : Laisse les morts ensevelir leurs morts ; mais toi, va et annonce le Règne de Dieu.

61. Un autre lui dit : Je te suivrai, Seigneur ; mais permets-moi de prendre auparavant congé de ceux qui sont dans ma maison.

62. Mais Jésus lui *répondit*. Celui qui met la main à la charrue, et regarde derrière lui, n'est point propre pour le Royaume de Dieu.

Mk. 4.

26 And he said, So is the kingdom of God, as if a man should cast seed into the ground;

27 And should sleep, and rise night and day, and the seed should spring and grow up, he knoweth not how.

28 For the earth bringeth forth fruit of herself; first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear.

29 But when the fruit is brought forth, immediately he putteth in the sickle, because the harvest is come.

30 And he said, Whereunto shall we liken the kingdom of God? or with what comparison shall we compare it?

31 *It is* like a grain of mustard-seed, which, when it is sown in the earth, is less than all the seeds that be in the earth:

32 But when it is sown, it groweth up, and becometh greater than all herbs, and shooteth out great branches; so that the fowls of the air may lodge under the shadow of it.

33 And with many such parables spake he the word unto them, as they were able to hear *it*.

34 But without a parable spake he not unto them: and when they were alone, he expounded all things to his disciples.

L. 9.

57 And it came to pass, that, as they went in the way, a certain *man* said unto him, Lord, I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest.

58 And Jesus said unto him, Foxes have holes, and birds of the air *have* nests; but the Son of Man hath not where to lay *his* head.

59 And he said unto another, Follow me. But he said, Lord, suffer me first to go and bury my father.

60 Jesus said unto him, Let the dead bury their dead: but go thou and preach the kingdom of God.

61 And another also said, Lord, I will follow thee; but let me first go bid them farewell, which are at home at my house.

62 And Jesus said unto him, No man having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God.

27.

27 Καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐξῆλθε, καὶ ἐθεάσατο τελώνην ὀνόματι Λευὶν καθήμενον ἐπὶ τὸ τελώνιον, καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ· Ἀκολούθει μοι.

28 Καὶ καταλιπὼν ἅπαντα, ἀναστὰς ἠκολούθησεν αὐτῷ.

29 Καὶ ἐποίησε δοχὴν μεγάλην ὁ Λευὶς αὐτῷ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ αὐτοῦ· καὶ

πολλοὶ τελῶναι καὶ ἁμαρτωλοὶ συνανέκειντο τῷ Ἰησοῦ καὶ τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ· ἦσαν γὰρ πολλοὶ, καὶ ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῷ.

16 καὶ οἱ γραμματεῖς καὶ οἱ φαρισαῖοι ἐδύνοντο αὐτὸν ἐσθίοντα μετὰ τῶν τελωνῶν καὶ ἁμαρτωλῶν, ἔλεγον τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ· Τί ὅτι μετὰ τῶν τελωνῶν καὶ ἁμαρτωλῶν ἐσθίει καὶ πίνει;

17 Καὶ ἀκούσας ὁ Ἰησοῦς, λέγει αὐτοῖς· Οὐ χρείαν ἔχουσιν οἱ ἰσχύοντες ἰατροῦ, ἀλλ' οἱ κακῶς ἔχοντες· οὐκ ἐλήλυθα καλέσαι δικαίους, ἀλλὰ ἁμαρτωλοὺς εἰς μετάνοιαν.

36 Ἔλεγε δὲ καὶ παραβολὴν πρὸς αὐτούς· Ὅτι οὐδεὶς ἐπίβλημα ἱματίου καινοῦ ἐπιῤῥάπτει ἐπὶ ἱμάτιον παλαιόν· εἰ δὲ μήγε, καὶ τὸ καινὸν σχίζει, καὶ τῷ παλαιῷ οὐ συμφωνεῖ ἐπίβλημα τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦ καινοῦ.

37 Καὶ οὐδεὶς βάλλει οἶνον νέον εἰς ἀσκοὺς παλαιούς· εἰ δὲ μήγε, ῥήξει ὁ οἶνος τοὺς ἀσκοὺς, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐκχυθήσεται, καὶ οἱ ἀσκοὶ

27 Et post hæc exiit, & conspexit publicanum nomine, Levin, sedentem ad telonium, & ait illi: Sequere me.

28 Et relinquens omnia, surgens secutus est eum.

29 Et fecit convivium magnum Levis et in domo sua: &

multi publicani & peccatores simul discumbebant Jesu, & discipulis ejus: erant enim multi, & sequebantur eum.

16 Et Scribæ & Pharisæi videntes eum edentem cum publicanis & peccatoribus, dicebant discipulis ejus: Quid, quod cum publicanis & peccatoribus manducat & bibit?

17 Et audiens Jesus, ait illis: Non usum habent valentes medico sed malè habentes, non veni vocare justos, sed peccatores ad pœnitentiam.

36 Dicebat autem & similitudinem ad illos: Quia nemo adjectionem vestimenti novi adjicit ad vestimentum vetus: si vero non, & novum scindit, & veteri non convenit commissura à novo.

37 Et nemo conjicit vinum novum in utres veteres: si autem non, rumpet novum vinum utres, & ipsum effundetur, &

27. Après cela il sortit, et il vit un péager nommé Lévi, assis au bureau des impôts, et il lui dit : Suis-moi.

28. Et lui, quittant tout, se leva et le suivit.

29. Et Lévi lui fit un grand festin dans sa maison, où il se trouva plusieurs péagers et gens de mauvaise vie se mirent aussi à table avec Jésus et ses Disciples ; car il y en avoit beaucoup qui l'avoient suivi.

16. Et les Scribes et les Pharisiens, voyant qu'il mangeoit avec des péagers et des gens de mauvaise vie, disoient à ses Disciples : Pourquoi votre Maître mange-t-il et boit-il avec les péagers, et les gens de mauvaise vie ?

17. Et Jésus ayant ouï *cela*, leur dit : Ce ne sont pas ceux qui sont en santé qui ont besoin de Médecin, mais ce sont ceux qui se portent mal : Je suis venu appeler à la repentance, non les justes, mais les pécheurs.

36. Il leur dit aussi une similitude : Personne ne met une pièce d'un habit neuf à un vieux habit ; autrement ce qui est neuf déchireroit, et la pièce du drap neuf ne convient point au vieux.

37. Personne aussi ne met le vin nouveau dans de vieux vaisseaux ; autrement le vin nouveau romproit les vaisseaux, et se répandroit, et les vaisseaux seroient perdus.

38. Mais le vin nouveau doit être mis dans des vaisseaux neufs, et ainsi tous les deux se conservent.

55. Et il arriva que quand Jésus eut achevé ces similitudes, il se retira de *ce lieu*-là.

54. Et étant venu en sa patrie, il les enseignoit dans leur synagogue ; de sorte qu'ils étoient étonnés, et qu'ils disoient : D'où viennent à cet homme cette sagesse et ces miracles ?

55. N'est-ce pas le fils du charpentier ? sa mère ne s'appelle-t-elle pas Marie, et ses frères, Jaques, Joses, Simon et Jude ?

56. Et ses sœurs ne sont-elles pas toutes parmi nous ? D'où lui

27 And after these things, he went forth, and saw a publican, named Levi, sitting at the receipt of custom: and he said unto him, Follow me. L. 5.

28 And he left all, rose up, and followed him.

29 And Levi made him a great feast in his own house: and there was a great company of publicans and sinners that sat down with them. L. 5.

15 And many publicans and sinners sat also together with Jesus and his disciples: for there were many, and they followed him. Mk. 2.

16 And when the scribes and Pharisees saw him eat with publicans and sinners, they said unto his disciples, How is it that he eateth and drinketh with publicans and sinners?

17 When Jesus heard *it*, he saith unto them, They that are whole have no need of the physician, but they that are sick: I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance.

36 And he spake also a parable unto them: No man putteth a piece of a new garment upon an old; if otherwise, then both the new maketh a rent, and the piece that was *taken* out of the new agreeth not with the old. L. 5.

37 And no man putteth new wine into old bottles; else the new wine will burst the bottles, and be spilled, and the bottles shall perish.

38 But new wine must be put into new bottles; and both are preserved.

53 And it came to pass, *that* when Jesus had finished these parables, he departed thence. Mt. 13.

54 And when he was come into his own country, he taught them in their synagogue, insomuch that they were astonished, and said, Whence hath this *man* this wisdom, and *these* mighty works?

55 Is not this the carpenter's son? is not his mother called Mary? and his brethren, James and Joses, and Simon, and Judas?

56 And his sisters, are they not all with us? Whence then hath

[illegible] Σαμαρειτῶν μὴ [illegible]

6 [illegible] δὲ μᾶλλον πρὸς τὰ [illegible] ἀπολωλότα οἴκου [illegible].

9 Μὴ [illegible] χρυσὸν, μηδὲ [illegible] χαλκὸν εἰς τὰς ζώνας [illegible].

10 Μὴ [illegible] εἰς ὁδὸν, μηδὲ [illegible] μηδὲ [illegible], μηδὲ [illegible] ἄξιος γὰρ ὁ ἐργάτης τῆς τροφῆς αὐτοῦ ἐστιν.

11 Εἰς [illegible] δ' ἂν πόλιν ἢ κώμην εἰσέλθητε, ἐξετάσατε τίς ἐν αὐτῇ ἄξιός ἐστι· κἀκεῖ μείνατε ἕως ἂν ἐξέλθητε.

12 Εἰσερχόμενοι δὲ εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, [illegible] αὐτήν.

13 Καὶ ἐὰν μὲν ᾖ ἡ οἰκία ἀξία, ἐλθέτω [illegible] ὑμῶν ἐπ' αὐτήν· ἐὰν δὲ μὴ ᾖ ἀξία, ἡ εἰρήνη ὑμῶν [illegible] ἐπιστραφήτω.

14 Καὶ [illegible] ὑμᾶς, μηδὲ ἀκούσῃ τοὺς λόγους ὑμῶν, [illegible] τῆς οἰκίας ἢ τῆς πόλεως [illegible], ἐκτινάξατε τὸν κονιορτὸν [illegible] ποδῶν ὑμῶν.

15 Ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, ἀνεκτότερον [illegible] Σοδόμων καὶ Γομόῤῥων [illegible] ἢ τῇ πόλει ἐκείνῃ.

16 Ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ ἀποστέλλω ὑμᾶς [illegible] ἐν μέσῳ λύκων· γίνεσθε [illegible] ὡς οἱ ὄφεις, καὶ [illegible].

17 [illegible] δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων [illegible] γὰρ ὑμᾶς [illegible] συναγωγαῖς [illegible].

[illegible] Samaritanorum [illegible] veritis.

6 [illegible] autem m[illegible] perditas domus Is[illegible]

9 Ne possidenti[illegible] que argentum, ne[illegible] nis vestris:

10 Non peram i[illegible] duas tunicas, neq[illegible] ta, neque virgam: [illegible] operarius aliment[illegible]

11 In quamcun[illegible] vitatem aut castell[illegible] tis, interrogate qu[illegible] fit: & ibi manete [illegible]

12 Intrantes [illegible] num, salutate eam[illegible]

13 Et si quidem [illegible] digna, ingrediatu[illegible] super eam: si aut[illegible] digna, pax vestra [illegible] tur.

14 Et qui non [illegible] neque audierit ser[illegible] ex ante domo ve[illegible] cutite pulverem [illegible] strorum.

15 Amen dico v[illegible] bilius erit terræ S[illegible] Gomorrhæorum i[illegible] quam civitati illi.

16 Ecce ego mit[illegible] vos in medio lupo[illegible] ergo prudentes si[illegible] & simplices sicut [illegible]

17 Cavete autem [illegible] Tradent enim vos [illegible] in synagogis suis [illegible]

viennent donc toutes ces choses?

57. De sorte qu'ils se scandalisoient de lui. Mais Jésus leur dit: Un Prophète n'est méprisé que dans son pays et dans sa maison.

58. Et il ne fit là que peu de miracles, à cause de leur incrédulité.

36. Et voyant la multitude de peuple, il fut ému de compassion envers eux, de ce qu'ils étoient dispersés et errans, comme des brebis qui n'ont point de berger.

7. Alors il appela les douze, et il commença à les envoyer deux à deux et il leur donna ses ordres, en disant: N'allez point vers les Gentils; et n'entrez dans aucune ville des Samaritains.

6. Mais allez plutôt aux brebis de la Maison d'Israël, qui sont perdues.

9. Ne prenez ni or, ni argent, ni monnoie dans vos ceintures;

10. Ni sac pour le voyage, ni deux habits, ni souliers, ni bâton; car l'ouvrier est digne de sa nourriture.

11. Et dans quelque ville ou *dans quelque* bourgade que vous entriez, informez-vous qui est digne *de vous recevoir;* et demeurez-y, jusqu'à-ce que vous partiez *de ce lieu-là.*

12. Et quand vous entrerez dans quelque maison, saluez-la.

13. Et si la maison en est digne, que votre paix vienne sur elle; mais si elle n'en est pas digne, que votre paix retourne à vous.

14. Et par-tout où l'on ne vous recevra pas, et où l'on n'écoutera pas vos paroles, en sortant de cette maison ou de cette ville, secouez la poussière de vos pieds.

15. Je vous dis en vérité, que Sodome et Gomorrhe seront traitées moins rigoureusement au jour du Jugement, que cette ville-là.

16. Voici, je vous envoie comme des brebis au milieu des loups; soyez donc prudens comme des serpens, et simples comme des colombes.

17. Mais donnez-vous garde des hommes; car ils vous livreront aux Tribunaux, et ils vous *feront fouetter* dans les synagogues;

this *man* all these things?

57 And they were offended in him. But Jesus said unto them, A prophet is not without honour, save in his own country, and in his own house.

36 But when he saw the multitudes, he was moved with compassion on them, because they fainted, and were scattered abroad, as sheep having no shepherd.

7 And he calleth *unto him* the twelve, and began to send them forth by two and two;

and commanded them, saying, Go not into the way of the Gentiles, and into *any* city of the Samaritans enter ye not:

6 But go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel.

9 Provide neither gold, nor silver, nor brass in your purses;

10 Nor scrip for your journey, neither two coats, neither shoes, nor yet staves: for the workman is worthy of his meat.

11 And into whatsoever city or town ye shall enter, enquire who in it is worthy; and there abide till ye go thence.

12 And when ye come into an house, salute it.

13 And if the house be worthy, let your peace come upon it: but if it be not worthy, let your peace return to you.

14 And whosoever shall not receive you, nor hear your words, when ye depart out of that house, or city, shake off the dust of your feet.

15 Verily I say unto you, It shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom and Gomorrha, in the day of judgment, than for that city.

16 Behold, I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves: be ye, therefore, wise as serpents, and harmless as doves.

17 But beware of men: for they will deliver you up to the councils, and they will scourge you

M. 13.

M. 9.

Mk. 6.

M. 10.

29.

18 Καὶ ἐπὶ ἡγεμόνας δὲ καὶ βασιλεῖς ἀχθήσεσθε ἕνεκεν ἐμοῦ, εἰς μαρτύριον αὐτοῖς καὶ τοῖς ἔθνεσιν.

23 Ὅταν δὲ διώκωσιν ὑμᾶς ἐν τῇ πόλει ταύτῃ, φεύγετε εἰς τὴν ἄλλην·

26 Μὴ οὖν φοβηθῆτε αὐτούς· οὐδὲν γάρ ἐστι κεκαλυμμένον, ὃ οὐκ ἀποκαλυφθήσεται, καὶ κρυπτόν, ὃ οὐ γνωσθήσεται.

27 Ὃ λέγω ὑμῖν ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ, εἴπατε ἐν τῷ φωτί· καὶ ὃ εἰς τὸ οὖς ἀκούετε, κηρύξατε ἐπὶ τῶν δωμάτων.

28 Καὶ μὴ φοβεῖθῆτε ἀπὸ τῶν ἀποκτεινόντων τὸ σῶμα, τὴν δὲ ψυχὴν μὴ δυναμένων ἀποκτεῖναι· φοβεῖθητε δὲ μᾶλλον τὸν δυνάμενον καὶ ψυχὴν καὶ σῶμα ἀπολέσαι ἐν γεέννῃ.

* 29 Οὐχὶ δύο στρουθία ἀσσαρίου πωλεῖται, καὶ ἓν ἐξ αὐτῶν οὐ πεσεῖται ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, ἄνευ τοῦ πατρὸς ὑμῶν;

30 Ὑμῶν δὲ καὶ αἱ τρίχες τῆς κεφαλῆς πᾶσαι ἠριθμημέναι εἰσί.

31 Μὴ οὖν φοβεῖθητε· πολλῶν στρουθίων διαφέρετε ὑμεῖς.

12 Καὶ ἐξελθόντες ἐκήρυσσον, ἵνα μετανοήσωσι·

30 Καὶ συνάγονται οἱ ἀπόστολοι πρὸς τὸν Ἰησοῦν, καὶ ἀπήγγειλαν αὐτῷ πάντα, ὅσα ἐποίησαν, καὶ ὅσα ἐδίδαξαν.

Κεφ. ζ. 7.

18 Et ad præſides autem & reges agemini propter me, in teſtimonium illis, & gentibus.

23 Quum autem inſequentur vos in civitate iſta, fugite in aliam.

26 Ne ergo timueritis eos. Nihil enim eſt occultum, quod non revelabitur, & abditum, quod non ſcietur.

27 Quod dico vobis in tenebris, dicite in lumine: & quod in aurem auditis, prædicate ſuper domos.

28 Et ne timeatis ab occidentibus corpus, at animam non valentibus occidere: timete autem magis potentem & animam & corpus perdere in gehenna.

29 Nonne duo paſſeres aſſe væneunt? & unus ex illis non cadet ſuper terram, ſine Patre veſtro.

30 Veſtri autem & capilli capitis omnes numerati ſunt.

31 Ne ergo timeatis: multis paſſeribus præſtatis vos.

12 Et exeuntes prædicabant ut pœniterent.

30 Et coguntur Apoſtoli ad Jeſum, & renuntiaverunt ei omnia, & quanta egerant & quanta docuerant.

CAPUT VII.

in their synagogues:

18 And ye shall be brought before governors and kings for my sake, for a testimony against them and the Gentiles.

23 But when they persecute you in this city, flee ye into another:

26 Fear them not, therefore: for there is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed; and hid, that shall not be known.

27 What I tell you in darkness, *that* speak ye in light: and what ye hear in the ear, *that* preach ye upon the housetops.

28 And fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul: but rather fear him which is able to destroy both soul and body in hell.

29 Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? and one of them shall not fall on the ground without your Father.

30 But the very hairs of your head are all numbered.

31 Fear ye not, therefore, ye are of more value than many sparrows.

12 And they went out, and preached that men should repent. Mk. 6.

30 And the apostles gathered themselves together unto Jesus, and told him all things, both what they had done, and what they had taught.

Mk. 10.

18. Et vous serez menés devant les Gouverneurs, et devant les Rois, à cause de moi, pour me rendre témoignage devant eux et devant les nations.

23. Or, quand ils vous persécuteront dans une ville, fuyez dans une autre:

26. Ne les craignez donc point: car il n'y a rien de caché qui ne doive être découvert; ni rien de secret qui ne doive être connu.

27. Ce que je vous dis dans les ténèbres, dites-le dans la lumière; et ce que je vous dis à l'oreille, prêchez-le sur le haut des maisons.

28. Et ne craignez point ceux qui ôtent la vie du corps, et qui ne peuvent faire mourir l'âme; mais craignez plutôt celui qui peut perdre et l'âme et le corps dans la géhenne.

29. Deux passereaux ne se vendent-ils pas une pite? Et néanmoins il n'en tombera pas un seul à terre sans *la permission de* votre Père.

30. Les cheveux même de votre tête sont tous comptés.

31. Ne craignez donc rien; vous valez mieux que beaucoup de passereaux.

12. Etant donc partis, ils prêchèrent qu'on s'amendât.

30. Et les Apôtres se rassemblèrent auprès de Jésus, et lui racontèrent tout ce qu'ils avoient fait, et tout ce qu'ils avoient enseigné.

AFTER these things Jesus walked in Galilee: for he would not walk in Jewry, because the Jews sought to kill him. J. 7.

THEN came together unto him the Pharisees, and certain of the scribes, which came from Jerusalem. Mk. 7.

2 And when they saw some of his disciples eat bread with defiled (that is to say, with unwashen) hands, they found fault.

3 For the Pharisees, and all the Jews except they wash *their* hands oft, eat not, holding the tradition of the elders.

APRÈS ces choses, Jésus se tenoit en Galilée; car il ne vouloit pas demeurer dans la Judée, parce que les Juifs cherchoient à le faire mourir.

ALors des Pharisiens et quelques Scribes, qui étoient venus de Jérusalem, s'assemblèrent vers *Jésus*.

2. Et voyant que quelques uns de ses Disciples prenoient leur repas avec des mains souillées, c'est-à-dire, qui n'avoient pas été lavées, ils les en blâmoient.

3. Car les Pharisiens et tous les Juifs ne mangent point sans se laver les mains jusqu'au coude, gardant en cela la tradition des anciens;

4 Καὶ ἀπὸ ἀγορᾶς, ἐὰν μὴ βαπτίσωνται, οὐκ ἐσθίουσι· καὶ ἄλλα πολλά ἐστιν, ἃ παρέλαβον κρατεῖν, βαπτισμοὺς ποτηρίων καὶ ξεστῶν καὶ χαλκίων καὶ κλινῶν.)

4 Et à foro, ſi non baptizentur, non comedunt: & alia multa ſunt, quæ aſſumpſerunt tenere, lotiones poculorum & ſextariorum, & æramentorum & lectorum.

5 Καὶ ἐπειτα ἐπερωτῶσιν αὐτὸν οἱ Φαρισαῖοι καὶ οἱ Γραμματεῖς· Διατί οἱ μαθηταί σου οὐ περιπατοῦσι κατὰ τὴν παράδοσιν τῶν πρεσβυτέρων, ἀλλὰ κοιναῖς χερσὶν ἐσθίουσι τὸν ἄρτον;

5 Deinde interrogant eum Phariſæi & Scribæ: Quare diſcipuli tui non ambulant juxta traditionem ſeniorum, ſed illotis manibus manducant panem?

14 Καὶ προσκαλεσάμενος πάντα τὸν ὄχλον, ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς· Ἀκούετέ μου πάντες καὶ σύνετε.

14 Et advocans omnem turbam, dicebat illis: Audite me omnes, & intelligite:

15 Οὐδέν ἐστιν ἔξωθεν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου εἰσπορευόμενον εἰς αὐτόν, ὃ δύναται αὐτὸν κοινῶσαι· ἀλλὰ τὰ ἐκπορευόμενα ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, ἐκεῖνά ἐστι τὰ κοινοῦντα τὸν ἄνθρωπον.

15 Nihil eſt extra hominem introiens in eum, quod poteſt eum communicare: ſed exeuntia ab eo, illa ſunt communicantia hominem.

16 Εἴ τις ἔχει ὦτα ἀκούειν, ἀκουέτω.

16 Si quis habet aures ad audiendum, audiat.

17 Καὶ ὅτε εἰσῆλθεν εἰς οἶκον ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄχλου, ἐπηρώτων αὐτὸν οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ περὶ τῆς παραβολῆς.

17 Et quum introiſſet in domum à turba, interrogabant eum diſcipuli ejus de parabola.

18 Καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς· Οὕτω καὶ ὑμεῖς ἀσύνετοί ἐστε; οὐ νοεῖτε ὅτι πᾶν τὸ ἔξωθεν εἰσπορευόμενον εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον, οὐ δύναται αὐτὸν κοινῶσαι;

18 Et ait illis: Sic & vos imprudentes eſtis? Non conſideratis, quia omne extrinſecùs introiens in hominem, non poteſt eum communicare?

19 Ὅτι οὐκ εἰσπορεύεται αὐτοῦ εἰς τὴν καρδίαν, ἀλλ' εἰς τὴν κοιλίαν, καὶ εἰς τὸν ἀφεδρῶνα

19 Quia non intrat ejus in cor, ſed in ventrem, & in ſeceſſum exit: purgans omnes

4. Et lorsqu'ils reviennent des places publiques, ils ne mangent point non plus sans s'être lavés. Il y a aussi beaucoup d'autres choses qu'ils ont reçues pour les observer, comme de laver les coupes, les pots, les vaisseaux d'airain, et les lits.

5. Là-dessus les Pharisiens et les Scribes lui demandèrent : D'où vient que tes Disciples ne suivent pas la tradition des anciens, et qu'ils prennent leur repas sans se laver les mains ?

14. Alors ayant appelé toute la multitude, il leur dit : Ecoutez-moi tous, et comprenez-ceci :

15. Rien de ce qui est hors de l'homme, et qui entre dans lui, ne le peut souiller ; mais ce qui sort de lui, voilà ce qui souille l'homme.

16. Si quelqu'un a des oreilles pour entendre, qu'il entende.

17. Quand il fut entré dans la maison, *après s'être retiré* d'avec la multitude, ses Disciples l'interrogèrent sur cette parabole.

18. Et il leur dit : Etes-vous aussi sans intelligence ? Ne comprenez-vous pas, que rien de ce qui entre de dehors dans l'homme ne le peut souiller ?

19. Parce que cela n'entre pas dans son cœur, mais qu'il va au ventre ; et qu'il sort aux lieux secrets, avec tout ce que les alimens ont d'impur ?

20. Il leur disoit donc : Ce qui sort de l'homme, c'est ce qui souille l'homme.

21. Car du dedans du cœur des hommes, sortent les mauvaises pensées, les adultères, les fornications, les meurtres.

22. Les larcins, les mauvais moyens, pour avoir le bien d'autrui, les méchancetés, la fraude, l'impudicité, l'œil envieux, la médisance, la fierté, la folie.

23. Tous ces vices sortent du dedans, et souillent l'homme.

24. Puis étant parti de là, il s'en alla aux frontières de Tyr et de Sidon ; et étant entré dans une maison, il ne vouloit pas que personne le sût ; mais il ne put être caché.

4 And *when they come* from the market, except they wash, they eat not. And many other things there be, which they have received to hold, *as* the washing of cups, and pots, and of brasen vessels, and tables.

5 Then the Pharisees and scribes asked him, Why walk not thy disciples according to the tradition of the elders, but eat bread with unwashen hands?

14 And, when he had called all the people *unto him*, he said unto them, Hearken unto me every one *of you*, and understand:

15 There is nothing from without a man, that entering into him can defile him: but the things which come out of him, those are they that defile the man.

16 If any man have ears to hear, let him hear.

17 And, when he was entered into the house from the people, his disciples asked him concerning the parable.

18 And he saith unto them, Are ye so without understanding also? Do ye not perceive, that whatsoever thing from without entereth into the man, *it* cannot defile him;

19 Because it entereth not into his heart, but into the belly, and goeth out into the draught, purging all meats?

20 And he said, That which cometh out of the man, that defileth the man.

21 For from within, out of the heart of men, proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders,

22 Thefts, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness, an evil eye, blasphemy, pride, foolishness:

23 All these evil things come from within, and defile the man.

24 And from thence he arose, and went into the borders of Tyre and Sidon, and entered into an house, and would have no man know *it*: but he could not be hid,

Mk. 7

Κεφ. ιη'. 18.

1 Ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ὥρᾳ προσῆλθον οἱ μαθηταὶ τῷ Ἰησοῦ, λέγοντες· Τίς ἄρα μείζων ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρανῶν;

2 Καὶ προσκαλεσάμενος ὁ Ἰησοῦς παιδίον, ἔστησεν αὐτὸ ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῶν,

3 Καὶ εἶπεν· Ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, ἐὰν μὴ στραφῆτε, καὶ γένησθε ὡς τὰ παιδία, οὐ μὴ εἰσέλθητε εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν.

4 Ὅστις οὖν ταπεινώσει ἑαυτὸν ὡς τὸ παιδίον τοῦτο, οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ μείζων ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρανῶν.

7 Οὐαὶ τῷ κόσμῳ ἀπὸ τῶν σκανδάλων· ἀνάγκη γάρ ἐστιν ἐλθεῖν τὰ σκάνδαλα· πλὴν οὐαὶ τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ἐκείνῳ, δι' οὗ τὸ σκάνδαλον ἔρχεται.

8 Εἰ δὲ ἡ χείρ σου, ἢ ὁ πούς σου σκανδαλίζει σε, ἔκκοψον αὐτὰ, καὶ βάλε ἀπὸ σοῦ· καλόν σοί ἐστιν εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὴν ζωὴν κυλλόν, ἢ κυλλόν, ἢ δύο χεῖρας ἢ δύο πόδας ἔχοντα, βληθῆναι εἰς τὸ πῦρ τὸ αἰώνιον.

9 Καὶ εἰ ὁ ὀφθαλμός σου σκανδαλίζει σε, ἔξελε αὐτὸν, καὶ βάλε ἀπὸ σοῦ· καλόν σοί ἐστι μονόφθαλμον εἰς τὴν ζωὴν εἰσελθεῖν, ἢ δύο ὀφθαλμοὺς ἔχοντα βληθῆναι εἰς τὴν γέενναν τοῦ πυρός.

CAPUT XVIII.

1 IN illa hora accesserunt discipuli Jesu, dicentes: Quisnam major est in regno cælorum?

2 Et advocans Jesus puerulum, statuit eum in medio eorum.

3 Et dixit: Amen dico vobis, si non conversi fueritis, & efficiamini sicut pueruli, nequaquam intrabitis in regnum cælorum.

4 Quicunque ergo humiliaverit seipsum ut puerulus iste, hic est major in regno cælorum.

7 Væ mundo à scandalis: Necesse enim est venire scandala: verumtamen væ homini illi, per quem scandalum venit.

8 Si autem manus tua, vel pes tuus scandalizat te, abscinde ea, & jace abs te: pulchrum tibi est ingredi ad vitam claudum vel mancum, quam duas manus vel duos pedes habentem, jaci in ignem æternum.

9 Et si oculus tuus scandalizat te, erue eum, & jace abs te; pulchrum tibi est unoculum in vitam intrare, quam duos oculos habentem jaci in gehennam ignis.

12 Quid vobis videtur?

EN cette même heure-là, les Disciples vinrent à Jésus, et lui dirent : Qui est le plus grand dans le Royaume des cieux?

2. Et Jésus ayant fait venir un enfant, le mit au milieu d'eux,

3. Et dit : Je vous le dis en vérité, que si vous n'êtes changés, et si vous ne devenez comme des enfans, vous n'entrerez point dans le Royaume des cieux.

4. C'est pourquoi, quiconque s'humiliera soi-même, comme cet enfant, celui-là est le plus grand dans le Royaume des cieux.

7. Malheur au monde à cause des scandales; car il est nécessaire qu'il arrive des scandales; mais malheur à l'homme par qui le scandale arrive!

8. Que si ta main ou ton pied te fait tomber *dans le péché*, coupe-les, et jette-les loin de toi; car il vaut mieux que tu entres boiteux ou manchot dans la vie, que d'avoir deux pieds ou deux mains, et d'être jeté dans le feu éternel.

9. Et si ton œil te fait tomber *dans le péché*, arrache-le, et jette-le loin de toi; car il vaut mieux que tu entres dans la vie n'ayant qu'un œil, que d'avoir deux yeux, et d'être jeté dans la gêhenne du feu.

12. Que vous en semble? Si un homme a cent brebis, et qu'il y en ait une égarée, ne laisse-t-il pas les quatre-vingt-dix-neuf, pour s'en aller par les montagnes chercher celle qui s'est égarée?

13. Et s'il arrive qu'il la trouve, je vous dis en vérité, qu'il en a plus de joie, que des quatre-vingt-dix-neuf qui ne sont point égarées.

14. Ainsi la volonté de votre Père qui *est* aux cieux, n'est pas qu'aucun de ces petits périsse.

15. Si ton frère a péché contre toi, va, et reprends-le entre toi et lui seul; s'il t'écoute, tu auras gagné ton frère.

AT the same time came the disciples unto Jesus, saying, Who is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven? M. 18.

2 And Jesus called a little child unto him, and set him in the midst of them,

3 And said, Verily I say unto you, Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven.

4 Whosoever, therefore, shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven.

7 Woe unto the world because of offences! for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh!

8 Wherefore, if thy hand or thy foot offend thee, cut them off, and cast *them* from thee: it is better for thee to enter into life halt or maimed, rather than having two hands, or two feet, to be cast into everlasting fire

9 And if thine eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast *it* from thee: it is better for thee to enter into life with one eye, rather than having two eyes to be cast into hell-fire.

12 How think ye? if a man have an hundred sheep, and one of them be gone astray, doth he not leave the ninety and nine, and goeth into the mountains, and seeketh that which is gone astray?

13 And if so be that he find it, verily I say unto you, He rejoiceth more of that *sheep*, than of the ninety and nine which went not astray.

14 Even so it is not the will of your Father which is in heaven, that one of these little ones should perish.

15 Moreover, if thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone: if he shall hear thee,

ἕως † ἑβδομηκοντάκις † ἑ

23 Διὰ τοῦτο ὡμοιώθη
λεία τῶν οὐρανῶν ἀνθρώπ
λεῖ, ὃς ἠθέλησε συνᾶρ
μετὰ τῶν δούλων αὐτοῦ.

* 24 † Ἀρξαμένου
† συναίρειν, προσηνέχθη
† ὀφειλέτης † μυρίων † τ

25 Μὴ ἔχοντος δὲ αὐτ
ναι, ἐκέλευσεν αὐτὸν ὁ κ
τοῦ πραθῆναι, καὶ τὴν γυναῖ
καὶ τὰ τέκνα, καὶ πάντα ὁ
καὶ ἀποδοθῆναι.

26 Πεσὼν οὖν ὁ δοῦλος
κύνει αὐτῷ, λέγων· Κύριε
θύμησον ἐπ' ἐμοὶ, καὶ π
ἀποδώσω.

* 27 Σπλαγχνισθεὶς
ριος τοῦ δούλου ἐκείνου,
αὐτὸν, καὶ τὸ † δάνειον ἀφῆ

28 Ἐξελθὼν δὲ ὁ δοῦλ
νος, εὗρεν ἕνα τῶν συνδούλ
ὃς ὤφειλεν αὐτῷ ἑκατὸν
καὶ κρατήσας αὐτὸν ἔπνιγ
Ἀπόδος μοι, ὅ,τι ὀφείλε

29 Πεσὼν οὖν ὁ σύνδου
εἰς τοὺς πόδας αὐτοῦ,
αὐτὸν, λέγων· Μακροθύ
ἐμοὶ, καὶ πάντα ἀποδώσω

30 Ὁ δὲ οὐκ ἠθέλεν·
πελθὼν, ἔβαλεν αὐτὸν ε
κὴν, ἕως οὗ ἀποδῷ τὸ ὀφε

16. Mais s'il ne t'écoute pas, prends avec toi encore une ou deux *personnes*, afin que tout soit confirmé sur la parole de deux ou de trois témoins.

17. Que s'il ne daigne pas les écouter, dis-le à l'Eglise; et s'il ne daigne pas écouter l'Eglise, regarde-le comme un païen et un péager.

21. Alors Pierre s'étant approché, lui dit: Seigneur, combien de fois pardonnerai-je à mon frère, lorsqu'il m'aura offensé jusques à sept fois?

22. Jésus lui *répondit*: Je ne te dis pas jusques à sept fois, mais jusques à septante fois sept fois.

23. C'est pourquoi le Royaume des cieux est comparé à un Roi, qui voulut faire compte avec ses serviteurs:

24. Quand il eut commencé à compter, on lui en présenta un qui devoit dix mille taiens;

25. Et parce qu'il n'avoit pas de quoi payer, son Maître commanda qu'il fût vendu, lui, sa femme et ses enfans, et tout ce qu'il avoit, afin que la dette fût payée.

26. Et ce serviteur se jetant à terre, le supplioit, en lui disant: Seigneur, aie patience envers moi, et je te paierai tout.

27. Alors le Maître de ce serviteur, ému de compassion, le laissa aller, et lui quitta la dette.

28. Mais ce serviteur étant sorti, rencontra un de ses compagnons de service qui lui devoit cent deniers; et l'ayant saisi, il l'étrangloit, en lui disant: Paie-moi ce que tu me dois.

29. Et son compagnon de service se jetant à ses pieds, le supplioit, en lui disant: Aie patience envers moi, et je te paierai tout.

30. Mais il n'en voulut rien faire, et s'en étant allé, il le fit mettre en prison, jusqu'à ce qu'il eût payé la dette.

thou hast gained thy brother.

16 But if he will not hear *thee*, *then* take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established.

17 And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell *it* unto the church: but if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican.

21 Then came Peter to him, and said, Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? till seven times?

22 Jesus saith unto him, I say not unto thee, Until seven times; but, Until seventy times seven.

23 Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take account of his servants.

24 And when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him, which owed him ten thousand talents.

25 But forasmuch as he had not to pay, his lord commanded him to be sold, and his wife, and children, and all that he had, and payment to be made.

26 The servant, therefore fell down, and worshipped him, saying, Lord, have patience with me, and I will pay thee all.

27 Then the lord of that servant was moved with compassion, and loosed him, and forgave him the debt.

28 But the same servant went out, and found one of his fellow-servants, which owed him an hundred pence: and he laid hands on him, and took *him* by the throat, saying, Pay me that thou owest.

29 And his fellow-servant fell down at his feet, and besought him, saying, Have patience with me, and I will pay thee all.

30 And he would not: but went and cast him into prison, till he should pay the debt.

34 Καὶ ἐργισθεὶς ὁ κύριος
‡ παρέδωκεν αὐτὸν τοῖς †
νιστοῖς, ἕως οὗ ἀποδῷ π
ὀφειλόμενον αὐτῷ.

35 Οὕτω καὶ ὁ πατὴρ μου
ράνιος ποιήσει ὑμῖν, ἐὰν
τε ἕκαστος τῷ ἀδελφῷ α
τῶν καρδιῶν ὑμῶν τὰ πα
ματα αὐτῶν. 19. † 5.

Κεφ. ι'. 10.

1 Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀνέ
Κύριος καὶ ἑτέρους
μήκοντα, καὶ ἀπέστειλεν αὐτ
δύο πρὸ προσώπου αὐτοῦ, ε
σαν πόλιν καὶ τόπον οὗ ἐ
αὐτὸς ἔρχεσθαι.

2 Ἔλεγεν οὖν πρὸς αὐτ
μὲν θερισμὸς πολύς, οἱ δ
ται ὀλίγοι· δεήθητε οὖν τ
τοῦ θερισμοῦ, ὅπως ἐκβάλ
γάτας εἰς τὸν θερισμὸν αὐτ

3 Ὑπάγετε· ἰδοὺ,
ποστέλλω ὑμᾶς ὡς † ἀ
‡ μέσῳ † λύκων.

4 Μὴ βαστάζετε βαλάν
πήραν, μηδὲ ὑποδήματα·
δένα κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ἀσπάση

5 Εἰς ἣν δ' ἂν οἰκίαν ε
σθε, πρῶτον λέγετε· Εἰ
οἴκῳ τούτῳ.

6 Καὶ ἐὰν μὲν ἡ ἐκεῖ
εἰρήνη, ἐπαναπαύσεται ἐ
ἡ εἰρήνη ὑμῶν· εἰ δὲ μ
ὑμᾶς ἀνακάμψει.

7 Ἐν αὐτῇ δὲ τῇ οἰκίᾳ
ἐσθιόντες καὶ πίνοντες τὰ π
τῶν· ἄξιος γὰρ ὁ ἐργάτης
σθοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐστι. Μὴ μετ
οἰκίας εἰς οἰκίαν.

8 Καὶ εἰς ἣν δ' ἂν πόλ
χησθε, καὶ δεχωνται ὑμᾶς

31. Ses autres compagnons de service voyant ce qui s'étoit passé, en furent fort indignés, et ils vinrent rapporter à leur Maître tout ce qui étoit arrivé.

32. Alors son Maître le fit venir, lui dit : Méchant serviteur, je t'avois quitté toute cette dette, parce que tu m'en avois prié ;

33. Ne te fallait-il pas aussi avoir pitié de ton compagnon de service, comme j'avois eu pitié de toi ?

34. Et son Maître étant irrité, le livra aux sergens, jusqu'à ce qu'il lui eût payé tout ce qu'il lui devoit.

35. C'est ainsi que vous fera mon Père céleste, si vous ne pardonnez pas chacun de vous, de *tout* son cœur, à son frère ses fautes.

Après cela, le Seigneur établit encore soixante et dix autres *Disciples* ; et il les envoya deux à deux devant lui, dans toutes les villes et dans tous les lieux où lui-même devoit aller.

2. Et il leur disoit : La moisson est grande, mais *il y a* peu d'ouvriers ; priez donc le Maître de la moisson d'envoyer des ouvriers dans sa moisson.

3. Allez : je vous envoie comme des agneaux au milieu des loups.

4. Ne portez ni bourse, ni sac, ni souliers ; et ne saluez personne en chemin.

5. Et dans quelque maison que vous entriez, dites en entrant : La paix *soit* sur cette maison.

6. S'il y a là quelque enfant de paix ; votre paix reposera sur lui ; sinon elle retournera à vous.

7. Et demeurez dans cette maison-là, mangeant et buvant de ce qu'on vous donnera, car l'ouvrier est digne de son salaire. Ne passez point d'une maison à une autre.

8. De même, dans quelque ville que vous entriez, si on vous y reçoit, mangez de ce qu'on vous présentera.

31 So when his fellow-servants saw what was done, they were very sorry, and came and told unto their lord all that was done. M. 18

32 Then his lord, after that he had called him, said unto him, O thou wicked servant! I forgave thee all that debt, because thou desiredst me:

33 Shouldest not thou also have had compassion on thy fellow-servant, even as I had pity on thee?

34 And his lord was wroth, and delivered him to the tormentors, till he should pay all that was due unto him.

35 So likewise shall my heavenly Father do also unto you, if ye from your hearts forgive not every one his brother their trespasses.

AFTER these things the Lord appointed other seventy also, and sent them two and two before his face into every city and place, whither he himself would come. L. 10.

2 Therefore said he unto them, The harvest truly *is* great, but the labourers *are* few: pray ye therefore the lord of the harvest, that he would send forth labourers into his harvest.

3 Go your ways: behold, I send you forth as lambs among wolves.

4 Carry neither purse, nor scrip, nor shoes: and salute no man by the way.

5 And into whatsoever house ye enter, first say, Peace *be* to this house.

6 And if the Son of Peace be there, your peace shall rest upon it: if not, it shall turn to you again.

7 And in the same house remain, eating and drinking such things as they give: for the labourer is worthy of his hire. Go not from house to house.

8 And into whatsoever city ye enter, and they receive you, eat such things as are set before you;

10 Εἰς ἣν δ' ἂν πόλιν εἰσέρχησθε, καὶ μὴ δέχωνται ὑμᾶς, ἐξελθόντες εἰς τὰς πλατείας αὐτῆς εἴπατε·

11 Καὶ τὸν κονιορτὸν τὸν κολληθέντα ἡμῖν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ὑμῶν, ἀπομασσόμεθα ὑμῖν· πλὴν τοῦτο γινώσκετε, ὅτι ἤγγικεν ἐφ' ὑμᾶς ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ.

12 Λέγω δὲ ὑμῖν, ὅτι Σοδόμοις ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ ἀνεκτότερον ἔσται, ἢ τῇ πόλει ἐκείνῃ.

2 Ἦν δὲ ἐγγὺς ἡ ἑορτὴ τῶν Ἰουδαίων, ἡ σκηνοπηγία.

3 Εἶπον οὖν πρὸς αὐτὸν οἱ ἀδελφοὶ αὐτοῦ· Μετάβηθι ἐντεῦθεν, καὶ ὕπαγε εἰς τὴν Ἰουδαίαν, ἵνα καὶ οἱ μαθηταί σου θεωρήσωσι τὰ ἔργα σου ἃ ποιεῖς·

4 οὐδεὶς γάρ τι ἐν κρυπτῷ ποιεῖ, καὶ ζητεῖ αὐτὸς ἐν παῤῥησίᾳ εἶναι. εἰ ταῦτα ποιεῖς, φανέρωσον σεαυτὸν τῷ κόσμῳ.

5 Οὐδὲ γὰρ οἱ ἀδελφοὶ αὐτοῦ ἐπίστευον εἰς αὐτόν.

6 Λέγει οὖν αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰησοῦς· Ὁ καιρὸς ὁ ἐμὸς οὔπω πάρεστιν· ὁ δὲ καιρὸς ὁ ὑμέτερος πάντοτέ ἐστιν ἕτοιμος.

7 Οὐ δύναται ὁ κόσμος μισεῖν ὑμᾶς· ἐμὲ δὲ μισεῖ, ὅτι ἐγὼ μαρτυρῶ περὶ αὐτοῦ, ὅτι τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ πονηρά ἐστιν.

10 In quamcunque autem civitatem intraveritis, & non susceperint vos, exeuntes in plateas ejus, dicite:

11 Etiam pulverem adhærentem nobis de civitate vestra, abstergimus vobis: tamen hoc scitote, quia appropinquavit super vos regnum Dei.

12 Dico autem vobis, quia Sodomis in die illa remissius erit, quam civitati illi.

2 Erat autem prope festum Judæorum, Scenopegia.

3 Dixerunt igitur ad eum fratres ejus: Transi hinc, & vade in Judæam, ut & discipuli tui videant opera tua quæ facis.

4 Nemo quippe in occulto quid facit, & quærit ipse in manifesto esse. si hæc facis, manifesta teipsum mundo.

5 Neque enim fratres ejus credebant in eum.

6 Dicit ergo eis Jesus: Tempus meum nondum adest: at tempus vestrum semper est paratum.

7 Non potest mundus odisse vos, me autem odit, quia ego testor de illo, quia opera ejus mala sunt.

10. Mais dans quelque ville que vous entriez, si on ne vous y reçoit pas, sortez dans les rues, et dites :

11. Nous secouons contre vous la poussière qui s'est attachée à nous dans votre ville ; sachez pourtant que le Règne de Dieu s'est approché de vous.

12. Je vous dis qu'en ce jour-là ceux de Sodome seront traités moins rigoureusement que cette ville-là.

2. Or, la fête des Juifs, *appelée* des Tabernacles, approchoit.

5. Et ses frères lui dirent : Pars d'ici, et t'en va en Judée, afin que tes Disciples voient aussi les œuvres que tu fais.

4. Car personne ne fait rien en cachette, quand il veut agir franchement. Puisque tu fais ces choses, montre-toi toi-même au monde.

5. Car ses frères *même* ne croyoient pas en lui.

6. Jésus leur dit : Mon tems n'est pas encore venu ; mais le tems est toujours propice pour vous.

7. Le monde ne vous peut haïr ; mais il me hait, parce que je rends ce témoignage contre lui, que ses œuvres sont mauvaises.

8. Pour vous, montez à cette fête : Pour moi, je n'y monte pas encore, parce que mon tems n'est pas encore venu.

9. Et leur ayant dit cela, il demeura en Galilée.

10. Mais lor que ses frères furent partis, il monta aussi à la fête, non pas publiquement, mais comme en cachette.

11. Les Juifs donc le cherchoient pendant la fête, et disoient : Où est-il ?

12. Et on tenoit plusieurs discours de lui parmi le peuple. Les uns disoient : C'est un homme de bien ; et les autres disoient : Non, mais il séduit le peuple.

13. Toutefois personne ne parloit librement de lui, à cause de la crainte *qu'on avoit* des Juifs.

14. Comme on étoit déjà au milieu de la fête, Jésus monta au Temple, et il y enseignoit.

15. Et les Juifs étoient étonnés, et disoient : Comment cet homme sait-il les Ecritures, ne les ayant point apprises ?

16. Jésus leur répondit

10 But into whatsoever city ye enter, and they receive you not, go your ways out into the streets of the same, and say,

11 Even the very dust of your city, which cleaveth on us, we do wipe off against you: notwithstanding, be ye sure of this, that the kingdom of God is come nigh unto you.

12 But I say unto you, That it shall be more tolerable in that day for Sodom, than for that city.

2 Now the Jews' feast of tabernacles was at hand.

3 His brethren, therefore, said unto him, Depart hence, and go into Judea, that thy disciples also may see the works that thou doest.

4 For *there is* no man *that* doeth any thing in secret, and he himself seeketh to be known openly. If thou do these things, shew thyself to the world.

5 For neither did his brethren believe in him.

6 Then Jesus said unto them, My time is not yet come: but your time is alway ready.

7 The world cannot hate you: but me it hateth, because I testify of it, that the works thereof are evil.

8 Go ye up unto this feast: I go not up yet unto this feast; for my time is not yet full come.

9 When he had said these words unto them, he abode *still* in Galilee.

10 But when his brethren were gone up, then went he also up unto the feast, not openly, but as it were in secret.

11 Then the Jews sought him at the feast, and said, Where is he?

12 And there was much murmuring among the people concerning him: for some said, He is a good man: others said, Nay; but he deceiveth the people.

13 How beit no man spake openly of him for fear of the Jews.

14 Now, about the midst of the feast, Jesus went up into the temple, and taught.

15 And the Jews marvelled, saying, How knoweth this man letters, having never learned?

16 Jesus answered them, and said,

* 23 Εἰ περιτομὴν
ἄνθρωπος ἐν σαββάτῳ
λαμβάνει ὁ νόμος Μωσέως, μ
λᾶτε, ὅτι ὅλον ἄνθρωπ
ποίησα ἐν σαββάτῳ;
24 Μὴ κρίνετε κατ' ὄ
τὴν δικαίαν κρίσιν κρίνετ
25 Ἔλεγον οὖν τινες
Ἱεροσολυμιτῶν· Οὐχ οὗ
ὃν ζητοῦσιν ἀποκτεῖναι;
26 Καὶ ἴδε, παρρησ
καὶ οὐδὲν αὐτῷ λέγουσι·
ἀληθῶς ἔγνωσαν οἱ ἄρ
οὗτός ἐστιν ἀληθῶς ὁ Χρι

32 Ἤκουσαν οἱ φαρισ
ὄχλος γογγύζοντος περ
ταῦτα· καὶ ἀπέστειλαν οἱ
καὶ οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς ὑπηρέτας,
σωσιν αὐτόν.

43 Σχίσμα οὖν ἐν τ
δι' αὐτόν.
44 Τινὲς δὲ ἤθελον
σαι αὐτόν· ἀλλ' οὐ
βαλεν ἐπ' αὐτὸν τὰς χεῖρ
45 Ἦλθον οὖν οἱ ὑπηρ
τοὺς ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ Φαρισαί
πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐκεῖνοι· Διὰ
γάγετε αὐτόν;
46 Ἀπεκρίθησαν οἱ
Οὐδέποτε οὕτως ἐλάλησε
νθρωπος, ὡς οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπ
47 Ἀπεκρίθησαν οὖν α
φαρισαῖοι· Μὴ καὶ ὑμεῖς
νησθε;
48 Μή τις ἐκ τῶν
ἐπίστευσεν εἰς αὐτὸν, ἢ
φαρισαίων;
49 Ἀλλ' ὁ ὄχλος οὗτ
γινώσκων τὸν νόμον, ἐπ
τοί εἰσι.

19. Moyse ne vous a-t-il pas donné la Loi ? et néanmoins aucun de vous n'observe la Loi. Pourquoi cherchez-vous à me faire mourir ?

20. Le peuple lui répondit : Tu es possédé du Démon : Qui est-ce qui cherche à te faire mourir ?

21. Jésus répondit, et leur dit : J'ai fait une œuvre, et vous en êtes tous étonnés.

22. Moyse vous a ordonné la circoncision (non pas qu'elle vienne de Moyse, mais *elle vient* des Pères), et vous circoncisez un homme au jour du Sabbat.

23. Si donc un homme reçoit la circoncision au jour du Sabbat, afin que la Loi de Moyse ne soit pas violée, pourquoi vous irritez-vous contre moi, parce que j'ai guéri un homme dans tout son corps le jour du Sabbat ?

24. Ne jugez point selon l'apparence, mais jugez selon la justice.

25. Et quelques-uns de ceux de Jérusalem disoient : N'est-ce pas celui qu'ils cherchent à faire mourir ?

26. Et le voilà qui parle librement, et ils ne lui disent rien. Les Chefs auroient-ils en effet reconnu qu'il est véritablement le Christ ?

32. Les Pharisiens ayant appris ce que le peuple disoit sourdement de lui, ils envoyèrent, de concert avec les principaux Sacrificateurs, des Sergens pour se saisir de lui.

43. Le peuple étoit donc partagé sur son sujet.

44. Et quelques-uns d'entr'eux vouloient le saisir ; mais personne ne mit la main sur lui.

45. Les Sergens retournerent donc vers les principaux Sacrificateurs et les Pharisiens, qui leur dirent : Pourquoi ne l'avez-vous pas amené ?

46. Les Sergens répondirent : Jamais homme n'a parlé comme cet homme.

47. Les Pharisiens leur dirent : Avez-vous aussi été séduits ?

48. Y a-t-il quelques-uns des Chefs ou des Pharisiens qui aient cru en lui ?

49. Mais cette populace, qui n'entend point la Loi, est exécrable.

19 Did not Moses give you the law, and *yet* none of you keepeth the law? Why go ye about to kill me? J. 7.

20 The people answered, and said, Thou hast a devil: who goeth about to kill thee?

21 Jesus answered, and said unto them, I have done one work, and ye all marvel.

22 Moses, therefore, gave unto you circumcision, (not because it is of Moses, but of the fathers,) and ye on the sabbath-day circumcise a man.

23 If a man on the sabbath-day receive circumcision, that the law of Moses should not be broken; are ye angry at me, because I have made a man every whit whole on the sabbath-day?

24 Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment.

25 Then said some of them of Jerusalem, Is not this he whom they seek to kill?

26 But, lo, he speaketh boldly, and they say nothing unto him; Do the rulers know indeed that this is the very Christ?

32 The Pharisees heard that the people murmured such things concerning him; and the Pharisees, and the chief priest sent officers to take him.

43 So there was a division among the people because of him.

44 And some of them would have taken him; but no man laid hands on him.

45 Then came the officers to the chief priests and Pharisees; and they said unto them, Why have ye not brought him? M 2

46 The officers answered, Never man spake like this man.

47 Then answered them the Pharisees, Are ye also deceived?

48 Have any of the rulers or of the Pharisees believed on him?

49 But this people who knoweth not the law are cursed.

1 Ἰησοῦς δὲ ἐπορεύθη εἰς τ
τῶν Ἐλαιῶν.

2 Ὄρθρου δὲ πάλιν παρ
εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν, καὶ πᾶς ὁ λαὸς
πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ καθίσας ἐδ
αὐτούς.

3 Ἄγουσι δὲ οἱ γραμματε
φαρισαῖοι πρὸς αὐτὸν γυνα
μοιχείᾳ κατειλημμένην· κ
σαντες αὐτὴν ἐν μέσῳ,

4 Λέγουσιν αὐτῷ· Δι
λε, αὕτη ἡ γυνὴ ‡ κατειλ φ
παυτοφώρῳ μοιχευουσένη·

5 Ἐν δὲ τῷ νόμῳ ἡμετερω
ἡμῖν ἐνετελαῖο τὰς τοιαύτ
θοβολεῖσθαι· σὺ οὖν τί λεγ

6 Τοῦτο δὲ ἔλεγον πει
αὐτὸν, ἵνα ἔχωσι κατηγορε
τοῦ. Ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς κάτω
τῷ δακτύλῳ ἔγραφεν εἰς τὴν

7 Ὡς δὲ ἐπέμενον ἐρ
αὐτὸν, ἀνακύψας εἶπε π
τούς· ‡ Ὁ † ἀναμάρτη
μῶν, πρῶτος τὸν λίθον ἐπ
βαλέτω.

8 Καὶ πάλιν κάτω κύψ
γραφεν εἰς τὴν γῆν.

9 Οἱ δὲ, ἀκούσαντες, καὶ ὑ
συνειδήσεως ἐλεγχόμενοι,
χοντο εἷς καθ' εἷς, ἀρξάμε
τῶν πρεσβυτέρων ἕως τῶν
των· καὶ κατελείφθη μόνος
σοῦς, καὶ ἡ γυνὴ ἐν μέσῳ ἑστῶσ

10 Ἀνακύψας δὲ ὁ Ἰησ
μηδένα θεασάμενος πλὴ
γυναικὸς, εἶπεν αὐτῇ· Ἡ
ποῦ εἰσιν ἐκεῖνοι οἱ κατήγορ
οὐδείς σε κατεκρίνεν;

11 Ἡ δὲ ἶπε· Οὐδεὶ
ριε. Εἶπε δὲ αὐτῇ ὁ Ἰησοῦς
δὲ ἐγώ σε κατακρίνω· πορε
μηκέτι ἁμάρτα

50. Nicodème (celui qui étoit venu de nuit vers Jésus, et qui étoit l'un d'entr'eux), leur dit :

51. Notre Loi condamne-t-elle un homme sans l'avoir ouï auparavant, et sans s'être informé de ce qu'il a fait ?

52. Ils lui répondirent : Es-tu aussi Galiléen ? Informe-toi, et tu verras qu'aucun Prophète n'a été suscité de la Galilée.

53. Et chacun s'en alla dans sa maison.

Jésus s'en alla *ensuite* sur la montagne des Oliviers,

2. Et à la pointe du jour, il retourna au Temple, et tout le peuple vint à lui ; et s'étant assis, il les enseignoit.

3. Alors les Scribes et les Pharisiens lui amenèrent une femme qui avoit été surprise en adultère, et l'ayant mise au milieu,

4. Ils lui dirent : Maître, cette femme a été surprise sur le fait, commettant adultère.

5. Or, Moyse nous a ordonné dans la Loi, de lapider ces sortes de personnes ; toi donc, qu'en dis-tu ?

6. Ils disoient cela pour l'éprouver, afin de le pouvoir accuser. Mais Jésus s'étant baissé, écrivoit avec le doigt sur la terre.

7. Et comme ils continuoient à l'interroger, s'étant redressé, il leur dit : Que celui de vous qui est sans péché, jette le premier la pierre contr'elle ;

8. Et s'étant encore baissé, il écrivoit sur la terre.

9. Quand ils entendirent *cela*, se sentant repris par *leur* conscience, ils sortirent l'un après l'autre, commençant depuis les plus vieux jusqu'aux derniers ; et Jésus demeura seul avec la femme qui étoit *là* au milieu.

10. Alors Jésus s'étant redressé, et ne voyant personne que la femme, il lui dit : Femme, où sont ceux qui t'accusoient ? Personne ne t'a-t-il condamnée ?

11. Elle dit : Personne, Seigneur. Et Jésus *lui* dit : Je ne te condamne point non plus ; va-t-en, et ne pèche plus à l'avenir.

50 Nicodemus saith unto them, (he that came to Jesus by night, being one of them,) J. 7.

51 Doth our law judge *any* man, before it hear him, and know what he doeth ?

52 They answered, and said unto him, Art thou also of Galilee ? Search, and look : for out of Galilee ariseth no prophet.

53 And every man went unto his own house.

JESUS went unto the mount of Olives. J. 8.

2 And early in the morning he came again into the temple, and all the people came unto him : and he sat down, and taught them.

3 And the scribes and Pharisees brought unto him a woman taken in adultery ; and, when they had set her in the midst,

4 They say unto him, Master, this woman was taken in adultery, in the very act.

5 Now Moses in the law commanded us, That such should be stoned : but what sayest thou ?

6 This they said, tempting him, that they might have to accuse him. But Jesus stooped down, and with *his* finger wrote on the ground, *as though he heard them not.*

7 So, when they continued asking him, he lifted up himself, and said unto them, He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her.

8 And again he stooped down, and wrote on the ground.

9 And they which heard *it*, being convicted by *their own* conscience, went out one by one, beginning at the eldest, *even* unto the last ; and Jesus was left alone, and the woman standing in the midst.

10 When Jesus had lifted up himself, and saw none but the woman, he said unto her, Woman, where are those thine accusers ? hath no man condemned thee ?

11 She said, No man, Lord. And Jesus said unto her, Neither do I condemn thee : go, and sin no more.

Σίτου, ἀλλὰ ἀνεβόων † λαχάνου, ἐκπλήσσεται δὲ πλήσσεις ἐς ἢ λησις.

2 Ὁ δὲ ἐπιχείρει δὲ διὰ δύρας, ποιμὴν ἐστὶ τῶν περὶ τὰ

3 Τούτῳ ὁ θυρωρὸς ἀνοίγει τὰ πρόβατα τῆς φωνῆς αὐτοῦ κάθ· ἢ τὰ ἴδια πρόβατα κα κατ' ὄνομα, ἢ ἐξάγει αὐτά.

4 Καὶ ὅταν τὰ ἴδια πρόβ ἐκβάλῃ, ἔμπροσθεν αὐτῶν πορ ται· ἢ τὰ πρόβατα αὐτῷ ἀκ θεῖ, ὅτι οἴδασι τὴν φωνὴν αὐτοῦ.

5 Ἀλλοτρίῳ δὲ οὐ μὴ ἀκολο σωσιν, ἀλλὰ φεύξονται ἀπ' τοῦ· ὅτι οὐκ οἴδασι τῶν ἀλλοτ τὴν φωνήν.

11 Ἐγώ εἰμι ὁ ποιμὴν ὁ καλ λός· ὁ ποιμὴν ὁ καλὸς τὴν ψυ χὴν αὐτοῦ τίθησιν ὑπὲρ τῶν πρ βάτων.

12 Ὁ μισθωτὸς δὲ, καὶ οὐκ ὢν ποιμὴν, οὗ οὐκ εἰσὶ τὰ πρόβα βλέπει τὸν λύκον ἐρχόμεν καὶ ἀφίησι τὰ πρόβατα, καὶ φεύ καὶ ὁ λύκος ἁρπάζει αὐτὰ, καὶ σκ πάζει τὰ πρόβατα.

13 Ὁ δὲ μισθωτὸς φεύγει, μισθωτός ἐστι, καὶ οὐ μέλει α περὶ τῶν προβάτων.

14 Ἐγώ εἰμι ὁ ποιμὴν ὁ κα καὶ γινώσκομαι τὰ ἐμά, καὶ γι μαι ὑπὸ τῶν ἐμῶν.

16 Καὶ ἄλλα πρόβατα ἔχω οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκ τῆς αὐλῆς ταύτης· κἀκεῖνά με δεῖ ἀγαγεῖν καὶ τῆς μου ἀκούσουσι· καὶ γενήσεται ποίμνη, εἷς ποιμήν.

COMME *Jésus* passoit, il vit un homme aveugle dès sa naissance.

2. Et ses Disciples lui demandèrent : Maître, qui est-ce qui a péché ? Est-ce cet homme, ou son père, ou sa mère, qu'il soit ainsi né aveugle?

3. Jesus répondit : Ce n'est point qu'il ait peché, ni son père, ou sa mère, mais c'est afin que les œuvres de Dieu soient manifestées en lui.

EN vérité, en vérité je vous dis, *que* celui qui n'entre pas par la porte dans la bergerie des brebis, mais qui y monte par un autre endroit, est un larron et un voleur.

2. Mais celui qui entre par la porte est le Berger des brebis.

3. Le portier lui ouvre, les brebis entendent sa voix, et il appelle ses propres brebis par *leur* nom, et les mène dehors.

4. Et quand il a mis dehors ses propres brebis, il marche devant elles, et les brebis le suivent, parce qu'elles connoissent sa voix.

5. Mais elles ne suivront point un étranger; au contraire, elles le fuiront; parce qu'elles ne connoissent point la voix des étrangers.

11. Je suis le bon Berger : Le bon Berger donne sa vie pour ses brebis.

12. Mais le mercenaire, celui qui n'est point le berger, et à qui les brebis n'appartiennent pas, voit venir le loup, et il abandonne les brebis, et s'enfuit; et le loup ravit les brebis et les disperse.

13. Le mercenaire s'enfuit, parce qu'il est mercenaire, et qu'il ne se soucie point des brebis.

14. Je suis le bon Berger, et je connois mes brebis, et mes brebis me connoissent,

16. J'ai encore d'autres brebis qui ne sont pas de cette bergerie; il faut aussi que je les amène, et elles entendront ma voix, et il n'y aura qu'un seul troupeau *et* qu'un seul Berger.

AND as *Jesus* passed by, he saw a man which was blind from *his* birth. J. 9.

2 And his disciples asked him, saying, Master, who did sin, this man, or his parents, that he was born blind?

3 Jesus answered, Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents: but that the works of God should be made manifest in him.

VERILY, verily, I say unto you, He that entereth not by the door into the sheep-fold, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber. J. 10.

2 But he that entereth in by the door, is the shepherd of the sheep.

3 To him the porter openeth; and the sheep hear his voice: and he calleth his own sheep by name, and leadeth them out.

4 And when he putteth forth his own sheep, he goeth before them, and the sheep follow him: for they know his voice.

5 And a stranger will they not follow, but will flee from him: for they know not the voice of strangers.

11 I am the good shepherd: the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep.

12 But he that is an hireling, and not the shepherd, whose own the sheep are not, seeth the wolf coming, and leaveth the sheep, and fleeth: and the wolf catcheth them, and scattereth the sheep.

13 The hireling fleeth, because he is an hireling, and careth not for the sheep.

14 I am the good shepherd, and know my *sheep*, and am known of mine.

16 And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold: them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold, *and* one shepherd.

σμ· ϗ τὸν πλησίον σου ὡς σεαυτόν.
* 28 Εἶπε δὲ αὐτῷ † Ὀρθῶς ἀπεκρίθης· τοῦτο ποίει, ϗ ζήσῃ.
29 Ὁ δὲ, θέλων δικαιῶν ἑαυτόν, εἶπε πρὸς τὸν Ἰησοῦν· Καὶ τίς ἐστί μου πλησίον;
* 30 † Ὑπολαβὼν δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς, εἶπεν· Ἄνθρωπός τις καθίσαινεν ἀπὸ Ἰερουσαλὴμ εἰς Ἰεριχώ, ϗ ‡ λῃσταῖς † περιέπεσεν· οἳ ϗ ἐκδύσαντες αὐτὸν, ϗ πληγὰς ἐπιθέντες, ἀπῆλθον, ἀφέντες † ἡμιθανῆ ‡ τυγχάνοντα.
* 31 Κατὰ † συγκυρίαν δὲ ‡ ἱερεύς τις καθίσαινεν ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ ἐκείνῃ· ϗ ἰδὼν αὐτὸν, ‡ ἀντιπαρῆλθεν.
32 Ὁμοίως δὲ ϗ Λευίτης, γενόμενον κατὰ τὸν τόπον, ἐλθὼν ϗ ἰδὼν, ἀντιπαρῆλθεν.
* 33 Σαμαρείτης δέ τις † ὁδεύων, ἦλθε κατ' αὐτὸν, ϗ ἰδὼν αὐτὸν, ‡ ἐσπλαγχνίσθη.
* 34 Καὶ προσελθὼν † κατέδησε τὰ † τραύματα αὐτοῦ, † ἐπιχέων ‡ ἔλαιον ϗ οἶνον· ‡ ἐπιβιβάσας δὲ αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὸ ‡ ἴδιον † κτῆνος, ἤγαγεν αὐτὸν εἰς † πανδοχεῖον, ϗ ‡ ἐπεμελήθη αὐτοῦ.
* 35 Καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν αὔριον ἐξελθὼν, ἐκβαλὼν δύο δηνάρια ἔδωκε τῷ † πανδοχεῖ, ϗ εἶπεν αὐτῷ· Ἐπιμελήθητι αὐτοῦ· ϗ ὅ,τι ἂν † προσδαπανήσῃς, ἐγὼ ἐν τῷ ‡ ἐπανέρχεσθαί με ἀποδώσω σοι.
36 Τίς οὖν τούτων τῶν τριῶν δοκεῖ σοι πλησίον γεγονέναι τοῦ ἐμπεσόντος εἰς τοὺς λῃστάς;
37 Ὁ δὲ εἶπεν· Ὁ ποιήσας τὸ ἔλεος μετ' αὐτοῦ. Εἶπεν οὖν αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς· Πορεύου, ϗ σὺ ποίει ὁμοίως.

25. Alors un Docteur de la loi se leva, et dit à *Jésus* pour l'éprouver : Maître, que faut-il que je fasse pour hériter la vie éternelle ?

26. *Jésus* lui dit : Qu'est-ce qui est écrit dans la loi ; et qu'y lis-tu ?

27. Il répondit : Tu aimeras le Seigneur ton Dieu de tout ton cœur, de toute ton ame, de toute ta force et de toute ta pensée ; et ton prochain comme toi-même.

28. Et *Jésus* lui dit : Tu as bien répondu ; fais cela, et tu vivras.

29. Mais *cet homme* voulant paroître juste, dit à Jésus : Et qui est mon prochain ?

30. Et Jésus prenant la parole, lui dit : Un homme descendoit de Jérusalem à Jérico, et tomba entre les mains des voleurs, qui le dépouillèrent ; et après l'avoir blessé de plusieurs coups, ils s'en allèrent, le laissant à demi-mort.

31. Or, Il se rencontra qu'un Sacrificateur descendoit par ce chemin-là, et ayant vu *cet homme*, il passa outre.

32. Un Lévite étant aussi venu dans le même endroit, et le voyant, passa outre.

33. Mais un Samaritain passant son chemin, vint vers cet homme, et le voyant ; il fut touché de compassion.

34. Et s'approchant, il banda ses plaies, et il y versa de l'huile et du vin ; puis il le mit sur sa monture, et le mena à une hôtellerie, et prit soin de lui.

35. Le lendemain, en partant, il tira deux deniers *d'argent*, et les donna à l'hôte, et lui dit : Aie soin de lui ; et tout ce que tu dépenseras de plus, je te le rendrai à mon retour.

36. Lequel donc de ces trois te semble avoir été le prochain de celui qui étoit tombé entre les mains des voleurs ?

37. *Le Docteur* dit : C'est celui qui a exercé la miséricorde envers lui. Jésus lui dit : Va, et fais la même chose.

38. Comme ils étoient en che-

25 And, behold, a certain lawyer stood up, and tempted him, saying, Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?

26 He said unto him, What is written in the law? how readest thou?

27 And he answering, said, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbour as thyself.

28 And he said unto him, Thou hast answered right: this do, and thou shalt live.

29 But he, willing to justify himself, said unto Jesus, And who is my neighbour?

30 And Jesus, answering, said, A certain *man* went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, which stripped him of his raiment, and wounded *him*, and departed, leaving *him* half dead.

31 And, by chance, there came down a certain priest that way; and when he saw him, he passed by on the other side.

32 And likewise a Levite, when he was at the place, came and looked *on him*, and passed by on the other side.

33 But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was: and when he saw him, he had compassion *on him*.

34 And went to *him*, and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him.

35 And on the morrow, when he departed, he took out two pence, and gave *them* to the host, and said unto him, Take care of him: and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again, I will repay thee.

36 Which now of these three, thinkest thou was neighbour unto him that fell among the thieves?

37 And he said, He that shewed mercy on him. Then said Jesus unto him, Go, and do thou likewise.

μαν ο εν τοις ουρανοις, αγιασθ
τὸ ὄνομά σου· ἐλθέτω ἡ βασιλ
σου· γενηθήτω τὸ θέλημά σου,
ἐν οὐρανῷ, καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς·

* 3 Τὸν ἄρτον ἡμῶν τὸν ‡ ἐ
ούσιον δίδου ἡμῖν τὸ καθ' ἡμέραν·

4 Καὶ ἄφες ἡμῖν τὰς ἁμαρ
ἡμῶν· καὶ γὰρ αὐτοὶ ἀφίεμεν π
ὀφείλοντι ἡμῖν· καὶ μὴ εἰσενέγ
ἡμᾶς εἰς πειρασμὸν, ἀλλὰ ῥῦ
ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ πονηροῦ.

* 5 Καὶ εἶπε πρὸς αὐτούς·
ἐξ ὑμῶν ἕξει φίλον, καὶ πορεύσ
πρὸς αὐτὸν μεσονυκτίου, καὶ ε
αὐτῷ· φίλε, † χρῆσόν μοι ‡ ἡ
‡ ἄρτους·

6 Ἐπειδὴ φίλος μου παρε

νετο ἐξ ὁδοῦ πρός με, καὶ οὐκ ἔχ
παραθήσω αὐτῷ·

7 Κἀκεῖνος ἔσωθεν ἀποκρι
εἴπῃ· Μή μοι κόπους πάρ
ἤδη ἡ θύρα κέκλεισται, καὶ τὰ π
δία μου μετ' ἐμοῦ εἰς τὴν κο
εἰσίν· οὐ δύναμαι ἀναστὰς δ
σοι.

* 8 Λέγω ὑμῖν, εἰ καὶ οὐ
σει αὐτῷ ἀναστάς, διὰ τὸ ε
αὐτοῦ φίλον· διά ‡ γε τὴν † ἀν
δειαν αὐτοῦ ἐγερθεὶς δώσει α
ὅσων χρῄζει.

9 Κἀγὼ ὑμῖν λέγω· Αἰτεῖ
καὶ δοθήσεται ὑμῖν· ζητεῖτε, καὶ
ρήσετε· κρούετε, καὶ ἀνοιγήσεται ὑμ

10 Πᾶς γὰρ ὁ αἰτῶν λαμβά
καὶ ὁ ζητῶν εὑρίσκει· καὶ τῷ κρού
ἀνοιγήσεται.

11 Τίνα δὲ ὑμῶν τὸν πατέ
αἰτήσει ὁ υἱὸς ἄρτον, μὴ λ
ἐπιδώσει αὐτῷ; εἰ καὶ ἰχθ
μὴ ἀντὶ ἰχθύος ὄφιν ἐπιδώ
αὐτῷ:

Un jour que Jésus étoit en prière en un certain lieu, après qu'il eut achevé sa prière, un de ses Disciples lui dit : Seigneur, enseigne-nous à prier, comme Jean l'a aussi enseigné à ses Disciples.

2. Et il leur dit : Quand vous prierez, dites : Notre Père qui es aux cieux : Ton nom soit sanctifié. Ton règne vienne. Ta volonté soit faite sur la terre comme au ciel.

3. Donne-nous chaque jour notre pain quotidien.

4. Pardonne-nous nos péchés, car nous pardonnons aussi à tous ceux qui nous ont offensés. Et ne nous abandonne point à la tentation, mais délivre-nous du mal.

5. Puis il leur dit : Si quelqu'un de vous avoit un ami, qui vint le trouver à minuit, et qui lui dit : Mon ami, prête-moi trois pains.

6. Car un de mes amis est venu me voir en passant; et je n'ai rien à lui présenter.

7. Et que cet homme qui est dans sa maison lui répondit : Ne m'importune pas; ma porte est fermée, et mes enfans sont avec moi au lit; je ne saurois me lever pour t'en donner.

8. Je vous dis que quand même il ne se leveroit pas pour lui en donner, parce qu'il est son ami; il se leveroit à cause de son importunité, et lui en donneroit autant qu'il en auroit besoin.

9. Et moi je vous dis : Demandez, et il vous sera donné; cherchez, et vous trouverez; heurtez, et il vous sera ouvert.

10. Car quiconque demande, reçoit; et qui cherche, trouve; et il sera ouvert à celui qui heurte.

11. Qui est le père d'entre vous, qui donne à son fils une pierre, lorsqu'il lui demande du pain? Ou *s'il lui demande* du poisson, lui donnera-t-il un serpent au lieu d'un poisson?

12. Ou s'il lui demande un œuf, lui donnera-t-il un scorpion?

L. 11.

AND it came to pass, that, as he was praying in a certain place, when he ceased, one of his disciples said unto him, Lord, teach us to pray, as John also taught his disciples.

2 And he said unto them, When ye pray, say, Our Father, which art in heaven: Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven, so in earth.

3 Give us day by day our daily bread.

4 And forgive us our sins; for we also forgive every one that is indebted to us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil.

5 And he said unto them, Which of you shall have a friend, and shall go unto him at midnight, and say unto him, Friend, lend me three loaves;

6 For a friend of mine in his journey is come to me, and I have nothing to set before him?

7 And he from within shall answer, and say, Trouble me not: the door is now shut, and my children are with me in bed; I cannot rise and give thee.

8 I say unto you, Though he will not rise and give him, because he is his friend; yet because of his importunity he will rise and give him as many as he needeth.

9 And I say unto you, Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.

10 For every one that asketh, receiveth; and he that seeketh, findeth; and to him that knocketh, it shall be opened.

11 If a son shall ask bread of any of you that is a father, will he give him a stone? or if he ask a fish, will he for a fish give him a serpent?

12 Or, if he shall ask an egg, will he offer him a scorpion?

7 υδρωπικὸς ἐμπροσθὲν αὐ
3 Καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς ὁ Ἰη
πρὸς τοὺς νομικοὺς καὶ φ
λέγων· Εἰ ἔξεστι τῷ
θεραπεύειν;
* 4 Οἱ δὲ ‡ ἡσύχασ

Τίνος ὑμῶ
βοῦς εἰς φρέαρ ἐμπεσεῖτα
εὐθέως ‡ ἀνασπάσει αὐτ
ἡμέρᾳ τοῦ σαββάτου;
6 Καὶ οὐκ ἴσχυσαν ἀ
βῆναι αὐτῷ πρὸς τοῦτα.
7 Ἔλεγε δὲ πρὸς τοὺ
μένους παραβολὴν, ἐπέχ
τὰς πρωτοκλισίας ἐξελέγ
γων πρὸς αὐτούς.
8 Ὅταν κληθῇς ὑπό τ
γάμους, μὴ κατακλιθῇς
πρωτοκλισίαν· μήποτε ἐν
σου ᾖ κεκλημένος ὑπ' αὐτ
9 Καὶ ἐλθὼν ὁ σὲ καὶ α
λέσας, ἐρεῖ σοι· Δὸς τ
πον· καὶ τότε ἄρξῃ μετ' α
τὸν ἔσχατον τόπον κατέχει
* 10 Ἀλλ' ὅταν κλη
ρευθεὶς ἀνάπεσον εἰς τὸν
τόπον· ἵνα ὅταν ἔλθῃ ὁ κ
σε, εἴπῃ σοι· Φίλε, † π
βηθι ‡ ἀνώτερον· τότε ἔ
δόξα ἐνώπιον τῶν ‡ συνα
νων σοί.
11 Ὅτι πᾶς ὁ ὑψῶν
ταπεινωθήσεται· καὶ ὁ τ
ἑαυτὸν, ὑψωθήσεται.
* 12 Ἔλεγε δὲ καὶ τῷ κ
αὐτόν. Ὅταν ποιῇς ἄριστον
νον, μὴ ‡ φώνει τοὺς ‡ φί
μηδὲ τοὺς ἀδελφούς σου, μ
συγγενεῖς σου, μηδὲ ‡ γ
‡ πλουσίους· μήποτε καὶ α
† ἀντικαλέσωσι, καὶ γένη
‡ ἀνταπόδομα.

13. Si donc vous, qui êtes mauvais, savez donner de bonnes choses à vos enfans, combien plus votre Père céleste, donnera-t-il le St. Esprit à ceux qui le lui demandent?

UN jour de Sabbat, *Jésus* étant entré dans la maison d'un des principaux Pharisiens pour y manger, ceux qui étoient là l'observoient,

2. Et un homme hydropique se trouva devant lui.

3. Et Jésus prenant la parole, dit aux Docteurs de la loi et aux Pharisiens: Est-il permis de guérir au jour du Sabbat?

4. Et ils demeurèrent dans le silence. Alors prenant *le malade*, il le guérit et le renvoya.

5. Puis il leur dit: Qui est celui d'entre vous qui, voyant son âne ou son bœuf tombé dans un puits, ne l'en retire aussitôt le jour du Sabbat?

6. Et ils ne pouvoient rien répondre à cela.

7. Il proposoit aussi aux conviés une parabole; remarquant qu'ils choisissoient les premières places; et il leur disoit:

8. Quand quelqu'un t'invitera à des nôces, ne te mets pas à la première place, de peur qu'il ne se trouve parmi les conviés une personne plus considérable que toi.

9. Et que celui qui vous aura invité, et toi et lui, ne vienne et ne te dise: Cède la place à celui-ci; et qu'alors tu n'aies la honte d'être mis à la dernière place.

10. Mais quand tu seras invité, va te mettre à la dernière place, afin que quand celui qui t'a invité viendra, il te dise: *Mon ami*, monte plus haut. Alors cela te fera honneur devant ceux qui seront à table avec toi.

11. Car quiconque s'élève sera abaissé; et quiconque s'abaisse sera élevé.

12. Il disoit aussi à celui qui l'avoit invité: Quand tu fais un dîner ou un souper, n'invite pas tes amis, ni tes frères, ni tes parens, ni tes voisins qui sont riches, de peur qu'ils ne t'invitent à leur tour, et qu'on ne te rende la pareille.

13 If ye then, being evil know how to give good gifts unto your children; how much more shall *your* heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him? L. 11.

AND it came to pass, as he went into the house of one of the chief Pharisees to eat bread on the sabbath-day, that they watched him. L. 14.

2 And, behold, there was a certain man before him, which had the dropsy.

3 And Jesus, answering, spake unto the lawyers and Pharisees, saying, Is it lawful to heal on the sabbath-day?

4 And they held their peace. (And he saith unto them,

5 Which of you shall have an ass or an ox fallen into a pit, and will not straightway pull him out on the sabbath-day?)

6 And they could not answer him again to these things.

7 And he put forth a parable to those which were bidden, when he marked how they chose out the chief rooms; saying unto them,

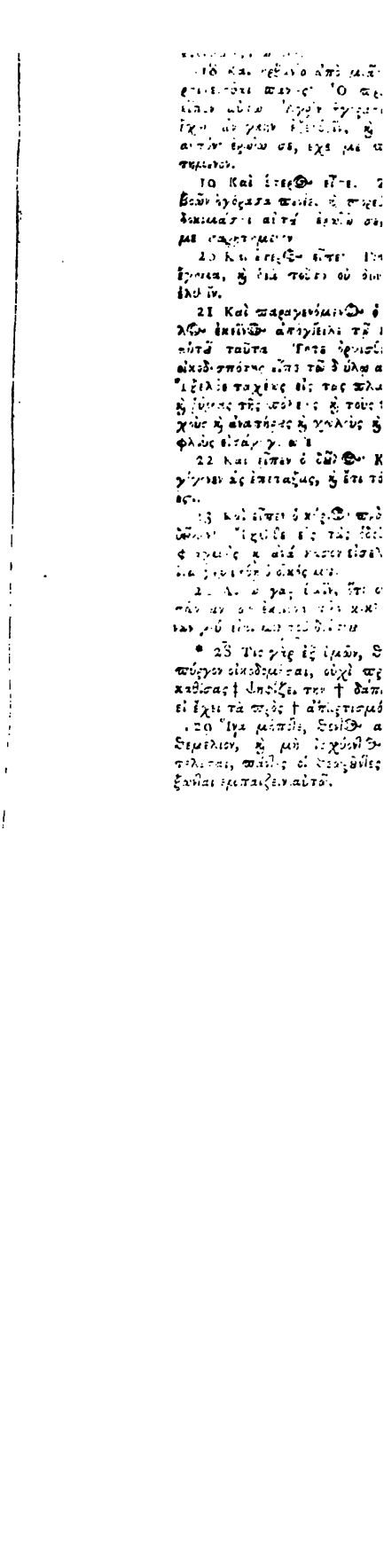
8 When thou art bidden of any *man* to a wedding, sit not down in the highest room; lest a more honourable man than thou be bidden of him;

9 And he that bade thee and him, come and say to thee, Give this man place; and thou begin with shame to take the lowest room.

10 But when thou art bidden, go and sit down in the lowest room; that when he that bade thee cometh, he may say unto thee, Friend, go up higher: then shalt thou have worship in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee.

11 For whosoever exalteth himself shall be abased; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted.

12 Then said he also to him that bade him, When thou makest a dinner or a supper, call not thy friends, nor thy brethren, neither thy kinsmen, nor thy rich neighbours; lest they also bid thee again, and a recompense be made thee.



13. Mais quand tu feras un festin, convie les pauvres, les impotens, les boiteux et les aveugles ;

14. Et tu seras heureux, de ce qu'ils ne peuvent pas te le rendre ; car tu seras récompensé à la résurrection des justes.

15. Un de ceux qui étoient à table avec lui, ayant entendu ces paroles, lui dit : Heureux celui qui mangera du pain dans le royaume de Dieu !

16. Mais Jésus lui dit : Un homme fit un grand souper, et il y convia beaucoup de gens ;

17. Et il envoya son serviteur, à l'heure du souper, dire aux conviés : Venez, car tout est prêt.

18. Mais ils se mirent tous *comme* de concert, à s'excuser. Le premier lui dit : J'ai acheté une terre, et il me faut nécessairement partir pour aller la voir ; je te prie de m'excuser.

19. Un autre dit : J'ai acheté cinq couples de bœufs, et je m'en vais les éprouver ; je te prie de m'excuser.

20. Un autre dit : J'ai épousé une femme, ainsi je n'y puis aller.

21. Le serviteur étant donc de retour, rapporta cela à son maître. Alors le père de famille, en colère, dit à son serviteur : Va-t-en promptement par les places, et par les rues de la ville, et amène ici les pauvres, les impotens, les boiteux et les aveugles.

22. Ensuite le serviteur dit : Seigneur, on a fait ce que tu as commandé, et il y a encore de la place.

23. Et le maître dit au serviteur : Va dans les chemins et le long des haies, et presse d'entrer ceux que tu trouveras, afin que ma maison soit remplie.

24. Car je vous dis, qu'aucun de ceux qui avoient été conviés, ne goûtera de mon souper

25. Car qui est celui d'entre vous, qui, voulant bâtir une tour, ne s'asseye premièrement, et ne supputе la dépense, *pour voir* s'il a de quoi l'achever ;

29. De peur qu'après qu'il en aura posé les fondemens, et qu'il n'aura pu achever, tous ceux qui le verront ne viennent à se moquer de lui ;

13 But when thou makest a feast, call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind: L. 14.

14 And thou shalt be blessed; for they cannot recompense thee: for thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just.

15 And when one of them that sat at meat with him heard these things, he said unto him, Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the kingdom of God.

16 Then said he unto him, A certain man made a great supper, and bade many:

17 And sent his servant at supper-time to say to them that were bidden, Come, for all things are now ready.

18 And they all with one *consent* began to make excuse. The first said unto him, I have bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go and see it: I pray thee have me excused.

19 And another said, I have bought five yoke of oxen, and I go to prove them: I pray thee have me excused.

20 And another said, I have married a wife; and therefore I cannot come.

21 So that servant came, and shewed his lord these things. Then the master of the house, being angry, said to his servant, Go out quickly into the streets and lanes of the city, and bring in hither the poor, and the maimed, and the halt, and the blind.

22 And the servant said, Lord, it is done as thou hast commanded, and yet there is room.

23 And the lord said unto the servant, Go out into the highways and hedges, and compel *them* to come in, that my house may be filled.

24 For I say unto you, That none of those men which were bidden, shall taste of my supper.

28 For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first, and counteth the cost, whether he have *sufficient* to finish *it*?

29 Lest haply, after he hath laid the foundation, and is not able to finish *it*, all that behold *it* begin to mock him,

[illegible]
ἐρωτᾷ τὰ πρὸς εἰ[illegible]
Κεφ. ιε
1 Ἦ[illegible]αν δὲ
πάντες οἱ
[illegible]
2 Καὶ [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
3 Ἔτι δὲ πρὸς
[illegible]
4 Τίς ἄνθρωπος
ἐκατὸν [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

πορεύεται ἐπὶ τὸ
εὕρῃ αὐτό;
5 Καὶ εὑρὼν
τοὺς ‡ ὤμους ἑαυτ[illegible]
6 Καὶ ἐλθὼν εἰς
καλεῖ τοὺς φίλους
λέγων αὐτοῖς· [illegible]
ὅτι εὗρον τὸ πρό[illegible]
πολλῶ[illegible].
7 Λέγω ὑμῖν,
ἔσται ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ
λῷ μετανοοῦντι, ἢ ἐ[illegible]
νία δικαίοις, οἵτινι[illegible]
χουσι μετανοίας.
8 Ἢ τίς [illegible]
ἔχουσα δέκα, ἐὰν ἀ[illegible]
μὴν μίαν, ‡ οὐχὶ ‡
ἢ ‡ σαροῖ τὴν οἰ[illegible]
† ἐπιμελῶς, ἕως ‡
9 Καὶ εὑροῦσα σ[illegible]
φίλας ἢ τὰς γεί[illegible]
Συγχάρητέ μοι,
δραχμὴν, ἣν ἀπώλε[illegible]
10 Οὕτω, λέγ[illegible]
γίνεται ἐνώπιον τῶ[illegible]
Θεοῦ ἐπὶ ἑνὶ ἁμαρτω[illegible]

30. Et ne disent : Cet homme a commencé à bâtir, et n'a pu achever.

31. Ou, qui est le Roi, qui, marchant pour livrer bataille à un autre Roi, ne s'asseye premièrement, et ne consulte s'il pourra, avec dix mille *hommes*, aller à la rencontre de celui qui vient contre lui avec vingt mille ?

32. Autrement, pendant que celui-ci est encore loin, il lui envoie une ambassade pour lui demander la paix.

Alors les péagers et les gens de mauvaise vie s'approchoient de *Jésus* pour l'entendre.

2. Et les Pharisiens et les Scribes en murmuroient, et disoient : Cet homme reçoit les gens de mauvaise vie, et mange avec eux.

3. Mais il leur proposa cette parabole :

4. Qui est l'homme d'entre vous qui, ayant cent brebis, s'il en perd une, ne laisse les quatre-vingt-neuf au désert, et n'aille après celle qui est perdue, jusqu'à ce qu'il l'ait trouvée ;

5. Et qui, l'ayant trouvée, ne la mette sur ses épaules avec joie ;

6. Et étant arrivé dans la maison, n'appelle ses amis et ses voisins, et ne leur dise : Réjouissez-vous avec moi, car j'ai trouvé ma brebis qui étoit perdue ?

7. Je vous dis, qu'il y aura de même plus de joie dans le ciel pour un seul pécheur qui s'amende, que pour quatre-vingt-dix-neuf justes, qui n'ont pas besoin de repentance.

8. Ou, qui est la femme qui, ayant dix drachmes, si elle en perd une, n'allume une chandelle, ne balaie la maison, et ne cherche avec soin, jusqu'à ce qu'elle ait trouvé *sa drachme* ;

9. Et qui, l'ayant trouvée, n'appelle ses amies et ses voisins, et ne leur dise : Rejouissez-vous avec moi, car j'ai trouvé la drachme que j'avois perdue ?

10. Je vous dis, qu'il y a de même de la joie devant les Anges de Dieu, pour un seul pécheur qui s'amende.

30 Saying, This man began to build, and was not able to finish. L. 14.

31 Or what king, going to make war against another king, sitteth not down first, and consulteth whether he be able with ten thousand to meet him that cometh against him with twenty thousand?

32 Or else, while the other is yet a great way off, he sendeth an ambassage, and desireth conditions of peace.

THEN drew near unto him all the publicans and sinners for to hear him. L. 15.

2 And the Pharisees and scribes murmured, saying, This man receiveth sinners, and eateth with them.

3 And he spake this parable unto them, saying,

4 What man of you, having an hundred sheep, if he lose one of them, doth not leave the ninety and nine in the wilderness, and go after that which is lost, until he find it?

5 And when he hath found *it*, he layeth *it* on his shoulders, rejoicing.

6 And when he cometh home, he calleth together *his* friends and neighbours, saying unto them, Rejoice with me; for I have found my sheep which was lost.

7 I say unto you, That likewise joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons, which need no repentance.

8 Either what woman, having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one piece, doth not light a candle, and sweep the house, and seek diligently till she find *it*?

9 And when she hath found *it*, she calleth *her* friends and *her* neighbours together, saying, Rejoice with me; for I have found the piece which I had lost.

10 Likewise, I say unto you, there is joy in the presence of the angels of God, over one sinner that repenteth.

14 Δαπανήσαντος δὲ αὐτοῦ
πάντα, ἰσχυρὰ λιμὸς ἰσχυρὸς κα
τὴν τὴν χώραν ἐκείνην· καὶ αὐτὸ
ἤρξατο ὑστερεῖσθαι.

15 Καὶ πορευθεὶς ἐκολλήθη ἑ
τῶν πολιτῶν τῆς χώρας ἐκείνης·
ἔπεμψεν αὐτὸν εἰς τοὺς ἀγροὺς αὐ
τοῦ βόσκειν χοίρους.

16 Καὶ ἐπεθύμει † γεμίσα
τὴν κοιλίαν αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν † κε
ρατίων, ὧν ἤσθιον οἱ † χοῖροι· κ
οὐδεὶς ἐδίδου αὐτῷ.

17 Εἰς ἑαυτὸν δὲ ἐλθὼν, εἶπε
Πόσοι μίσθιοι τοῦ πατρός μου
περισσεύονται ἄρτων, ἐγὼ δὲ λιμῷ
ἀπόλλυμαι;

18 Ἀναστὰς πορεύσομαι πρὸς
τὸν πατέρα μου, καὶ ἐρῶ αὐτῷ·
Πάτερ, ἥμαρτον εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν, κ
ἐνώπιόν σου.

19 Καὶ οὐκέτι εἰμὶ † ἄξι
κληθῆναι υἱός σου· ποίησόν με ὡ
ἕνα τῶν † μισθίων σου.

20 Καὶ ἀναστὰς ἦλθε πρὸς τὸ
πατέρα ἑαυτοῦ. Ἔτι δὲ αὐτοῦ
μακρὰν ἀπέχοντος, εἶδεν αὐτὸν
πατὴρ αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐσπλαγχνίσθη
καὶ δραμὼν ἐπέπεσεν ἐπὶ τὸν τρά
χηλον αὐτοῦ καὶ κατεφίλησεν αὐτόν.

21 Εἶπε δὲ αὐτῷ ὁ υἱὸς· Πά
τερ, ἥμαρτον εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ ἐ
νώπιόν σου, καὶ οὐκέτι εἰμὶ ἄξι
κληθῆναι υἱός σου.

22 Εἶπε δὲ ὁ πατὴρ πρὸς
τοὺς δούλους αὐτοῦ· † Ἐξενέγκατε
τὴν † στολὴν τὴν πρώτην, καὶ ἐνδύ
σατε αὐτὸν, καὶ δότε † δακτύλιον εἰς
τὴν χεῖρα αὐτοῦ, καὶ ὑποδήματα εἰς
τοὺς πόδας·

23 Καὶ ἐνέγκαντες τὸν † μό

11. Il leur dit encore : Un homme avoit deux fils ;

12. Dont le plus jeune dit à *son* père : Mon père, donne-moi la part du bien qui me doit écheoir. Ainsi *le père* leur partagea son bien.

13. Et peu de jours après, ce plus jeune fils ayant amassé, s'en alla dehors dans un pays éloigné, et il y dissipa son bien en vivant dans la débauche.

14. Après qu'il eut tout dépensé, il survint une grande famine en ce pays-là ; et il commença à être dans l'indigence.

15. Alors il s'en alla, et se mit au service d'un des habitans de ce pays-là, qui l'envoya dans ses possessions, pour paître les pourceaux.

16. Et il eût bien voulu se rassasier des carrouges que les pourceaux mangeoient ; mais personne ne lui en donnoit.

17. Etant donc rentré en lui-même, il dit : Combien y a-t-il de gens aux gages de mon père, qui ont du pain en abondance, et moi je meurs de faim ?

18. Je me leverai, et m'en irai vers mon père, et je lui dirai : *Mon* père, j'ai péché contre le ciel, et contre toi ;

19. Et je ne suis plus digne d'être appelé ton fils : Traite-moi comme l'un de tes domestiques.

20. Il partit donc, et vint vers son père. Et comme il étoit encore loin, son père le vit, et fut touché de compassion ; et courant à lui, il se jeta à son cou et le baisa.

21. Et son fils lui dit : *Mon* père, j'ai péché contre le ciel et contre toi ; et je ne suis plus digne d'être appelé ton fils.

22. Mais le père dit à ses serviteurs : Apportez la plus belle robe, et l'en revêtez, et mettez-lui un anneau au doigt, et des souliers aux pieds ;

23. Et amenez un veau gras, et le tuez ; mangeons, et réjouissons-nous ;

11 And he said, A certain man had two sons:

12 And the younger of them said to *his* father, Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth *to me*. And he divided unto them *his* living.

13 And not many days after the younger son gathered all together, and took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his substance with riotous living.

14 And when he had spent all, there arose a mighty famine in that land; and he began to be in want.

15 And he went and joined himself to a citizen of that country; and he sent him into his fields to feed swine.

16 And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks that the swine did eat: and no man gave unto him.

17 And when he came to himself, he said, How many hired servants of my father's have bread enough, and to spare, and I perish with hunger!

18 I will arise, and go to my father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven, and before thee,

19 And am no more worthy to be called thy son: make me as one of thy hired servants.

20 And he arose, and came to his father. But, when he was yet a great way off, his father saw him, and had compassion, and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him.

21 And the son said unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven, and in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son.

22 But the father said to his servants, Bring forth the best robe, and put *it* on him; and put a ring on his hand, and shoes on *his* feet:

23 And bring hither the fatted calf, and kill *it*; and let us eat, and be merry:

24 Ὅτι οὗτος ὁ υἱός μου νεκρὸς ἦν, καὶ ἀνέζησε· καὶ ἀπολωλὼς ἦν, καὶ εὑρέθη. Καὶ ἤρξαντο εὐφραίνεσθαι.

25 Ἦν δὲ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ὁ πρεσβύτερος ἐν ἀγρῷ· καὶ ὡς ἐρχόμενος ἤγγισε τῇ οἰκίᾳ, ἤκουσε συμφωνίας καὶ χορῶν·

26 Καὶ προσκαλεσάμενος ἕνα τῶν παιδῶν ἐπυνθάνετο τί εἴη ταῦτα.

27 Ὁ δὲ εἶπεν αὐτῷ Ὅτι ὁ ἀδελφός σου ἥκει· καὶ ἔθυσεν ὁ πατήρ σου τὸν μόσχον τὸν σιτευτόν, ὅτι ὑγιαίνοντα αὐτὸν ἀπέλαβεν.

28 Ὠργίσθη δὲ, καὶ οὐκ ἤθελε εἰσελθεῖν. Ὁ οὖν πατὴρ αὐτοῦ ἐξελθὼν παρεκάλει αὐτόν.

29 Ὁ δὲ ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπε τῷ πατρί· Ἰδοὺ, τοσαῦτα ἔτη δουλεύω σοι, καὶ ἐντολήν σου οὐποτε παρῆλθον· καὶ ἐμοὶ οὐδέποτε ἔδωκας ἔριφον, ἵνα μετὰ τῶν φίλων μου εὐφρανθῶ·

30 Ὅτε δὲ ὁ υἱός σου οὗτος, ὁ καταφαγών σου τὸν βίον μετὰ πορνῶν, ἦλθεν, ἔθυσας αὐτῷ τὸν μόσχον τὸν σιτευτόν.

31 Ὁ δὲ εἶπεν αὐτῷ· Τέκνον, σὺ πάντοτε μετ' ἐμοῦ εἶ, καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐμὰ σά ἐστιν.

32 Εὐφρανθῆναι δὲ καὶ χαρῆναι ἔδει, ὅτι ὁ ἀδελφός σου οὗτος νεκρὸς ἦν, καὶ ἀνέζησε· καὶ ἀπολωλὼς

24 Quia hic filius meus mortuus erat, & revixit: & perditus fuerat, & inventus est. & cœperunt oblectari.

25 Erat autem filius ejus senior in agro: & ut veniens appropinquavit domui, audivit symphoniam & choro.

26 Et advocans unum puerorum, interrogavit quid essent hæc.

27 Is autem dixit illi: Quia frater tuus venit: & occidit pater tuus vitulum saginatum: quia valentem illum recepit.

28 Indignatus est autem. & non volebat introire, ergo pater illius egressus advocabat illum.

29 Is autem respondens dixit patri: Ecce tot annos servio tibi, & nunquam mandatum tuum præterivi, & mihi nunquam dedisti hœdum, ut cum amicis meis oblectarer.

30 Quum autem filius tuus hic, devorans tuam vitam cum meretricibus, venit, occidisti illi vitulum saginatum.

31 Is autem dixit illi: Fili, tu semper cum me es, & omnia mea tua sunt.

32 Oblectari autem & gaudere oportebat, quia frater tuus hic mortuus erat, & revixit: & perditus erat, & inventus est.

24. Parce que mon fils, que voici étoit mort, et il est revenu à la vie; il étoit perdu, mais il est retrouvé. Et ils commencèrent à se rejouir.

25. Cependant son fils aîné, qui étoit à la campagne, revint; et comme il approchoit de la maison, il entendit les chants et les danses.

26. Et il appela un des serviteurs, à qui il demanda ce que c'etoit.

27. Et *le serviteur* lui dit: Ton frère est de retour, et ton père a tué un veau gras, parce qu'il l'a recouvré en *bonne* santé.

28. Mais il se mit en colère, et ne voulut point entrer. Son père donc sortit, et le pria *d'entrer*.

29. Mais il répondit à son père: Voici, il y a tant d'années que je te sers, sans avoir jamais contrevenu à ton commandement, et tu ne m'as jamais donné un chevreau pour me réjouir avec mes amis.

30. Mais quand ton fils que voilà, qui a mangé tout son bien avec des femmes débauchées, est revenu, tu as fait tuer un veau gras pour lui.

31. Et *son père* lui dit: *Mon* fils, tu es toujours avec moi, et tout ce que j'ai est à toi.

32. Mais il falloit bien faire un festin et se rejouir, parce que ton frère que voilà est mort, et il est revenu à la vie; il étoit perdu, et il est retrouvé.

CHAPITRE XVI.

Les paraboles de l'Econome injuste, du Riche et de Lazare.

JÉSUS disoit aussi à ses Disciples: Un homme riche avoit un économe qui fut accusé devant lui de dissiper son bien.

2. Et l'ayant fait venir, il lui dit: Qu'est-ce que j'entends dire de toi? Rends compte de ton administration; car tu ne pourras plus désormais administrer *mon bien*.

3. Alors cet économe dit en lui-même: Que ferai-je, puisque mon maître m'ôte l'administration *de son bien*? Je ne saurois travailler à la terre, et j'aurois honte de mendier.

24 For this my son was dead, and is alive again; he was lost, and is found. And they began to be merry. L. 15.

25 Now, his elder son was in the field: and as he came and drew nigh to the house, he heard musick and dancing.

26 And he called one of the servants, and asked what these things meant.

27 And he said unto him, Thy brother is come; and thy father hath killed the fatted calf, because he hath received him safe and sound.

28 And he was angry, and would not go in: therefore came his father out, and entreated him.

29 And he, answering, said to *his* father, Lo, these many years do I serve thee, neither transgressed I at any time thy commandment; and yet thou never gavest me a kid, that I might make merry with my friends:

30 But as soon as this thy son was come, which hath devoured thy living with harlots, thou hast killed for him the fatted calf.

31 And he said unto him, Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine.

32 It was meet that we should make merry, and be glad: for this thy brother was dead, and is alive again; and was lost, and is found.

CHAP. XVI. L.

Of the unjust steward.

AND he said also unto his disciples, There was a certain rich man, which had a steward; and the same was accused unto him that he had wasted his goods.

2 And he called him, and said unto him, How is it that I hear this of thee? give an account of thy stewardship; for thou mayest be no longer steward.

3 Then the steward said within himself, What shall I do, for my lord taketh away from me the stewardship? I cannot dig; to beg I am ashamed.

45.

4 Οἶδα τί ποιήσω, ἵνα ὅταν μετασταθῶ τῆς οἰκονομίας, δέξωνταί με εἰς τοὺς οἴκους αὐτῶν.

5 Καὶ προσκαλεσάμενος ἕνα ἕκαστον τῶν χρεοφειλετῶν τοῦ κυρίου ἑαυτοῦ, ἔλεγε τῷ πρώτῳ· Πόσον ὀφείλεις τῷ κυρίῳ μου;

6 Ὁ δὲ εἶπεν· Ἑκατὸν † βάτους ἐλαίου. Καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ· Δέξαι σου τὸ γράμμα, καὶ καθίσας ταχέως γράψον πεντήκοντα.

7 Ἔπειτα ἑτέρῳ εἶπε· Σὺ δὲ πόσον ὀφείλεις; Ὁ δὲ εἶπεν· Ἑκατὸν † κόρους σίτου. Καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ· Δέξαι σου τὸ γράμμα, καὶ γράψον ‡ ὀγδοήκοντα.

8 Καὶ † ἐπῄνεσεν ὁ κύριος τὸν οἰκονόμον τῆς † ἀδικίας, ὅτι † φρονίμως ἐποίησεν, ὅτι οἱ υἱοὶ τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου φρονιμώτεροι ὑπὲρ τοὺς υἱοὺς τοῦ φωτὸς εἰς τὴν γενεὰν τὴν ἑαυτῶν εἰσι.

9 Κἀγὼ ὑμῖν λέγω· Ποιήσατε ἑαυτοῖς φίλους ἐκ τοῦ μαμωνᾶ τῆς ἀδικίας· ἵνα ὅταν ἐκλίπητε, δέξωνται ὑμᾶς εἰς τὰς αἰωνίους σκηνάς.

10 Ὁ πιστὸς ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ, καὶ ἐν πολλῷ πιστός ἐστι· καὶ ὁ ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ ἄδικος, καὶ ἐν πολλῷ ἄδικός ἐστιν.

11 Εἰ οὖν ἐν τῷ ἀδίκῳ μαμωνᾷ πιστοὶ οὐκ ἐγένεσθε, τὸ ἀληθινὸν τίς

4 I know what I will do, that when I am removed from the stewardship, they may receive me into their houses.

5 And calling together every one of his master's debtors, he said to the first: How much owest thou my master?

6 But he said: An hundred barrels of oil. And he said to him: Take thy bill, and sitting down quickly write fifty.

7 Then he said to another: And how much owest thou? But he said: An hundred measures of wheat. He said to him: Take thy bill, and write eighty.

8 And the lord commended the unjust steward, forasmuch as he had done wisely: because the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light.

9 And I say to you: Make unto yourselves friends of the mammon of iniquity: that when you shall fail, they may receive you into everlasting dwellings.

10 He that is faithful in little, is faithful also in much: and he that is unjust in little, is unjust also in much.

11 If then you have not been faithful in the unjust mammon, who will

4 Scio quid faciam, ut quum amotus fuero dispensatione, recipiant me in domos suas.

5 Et convocans unumquemque debitorum Domini sui, dicebat primo: Quantum debes domino meo?

6 Is autem dixit: Centum lagenas olei. & dixit illi: Accipe tuum scriptum, & sedens citò scribe quinquaginta.

7 Deinde alii dixit: Tu verò quantum debes? is autem ait: Centum coros tritici, & ait illi: Accipe tuas literas, & scribe octoginta.

8 Et laudavit dominus dispensatorem injustitiæ, quia prudenter fecisset: quia filii seculi hujus prudentiores super filios lucis in generationem suam sunt.

9 Et ego vobis dico: Facite vobis ipsis amicos de mamona injustitiæ, ut quum defeceritis, recipiant vos in æterna tabernacula.

10 Fidelis in minimo, & in multo fidelis est: & in modico injustus, etiam in muito injustus est.

11 Si ergo in injusto mamona fideles non fuistis, verum quis

4. Je sais ce que je ferai, afin que quand on m'aura ôté mon administration, il y ait des gens qui me reçoivent dans leurs maisons.

5. Alors il fit venir séparément chacun des débiteurs de son maître; et il dit au premier : Combien dois-tu à mon maître ?

6. Il répondit : Cent mesures d'huile. Et l'*économe* lui dit : Reprends ton billet; assieds-toi là, et écris-en promptement *un autre* de cinquante.

7. Il dit ensuite à un autre : Et toi, Combien dois-tu ? Il dit : Cent mesures de froment. Et l'*économe* lui dit : Reprends ton billet, et écris-en un *autre* de quatre-vingts.

8. Et le maître loua cet économe infidèle de ce qu'il avoit agi avec habileté; car les enfans de ce siècle sont plus prudens dans leur génération, que les enfans de lumière.

9. Et moi, je vous dis aussi : Faites-vous des amis avec les richesses injustes, afin que quand vous viendrez à manquer, ils vous reçoivent dans les tabernacles éternels.

10. Celui qui est fidèle dans les petites choses, sera aussi fidèle dans les grandes; et celui qui est injuste dans les petites choses, sera aussi injuste dans les grandes.

11. Si donc vous n'avez pas été fidèle dans les richesses injustes, qui vous confiera les véritables *richesses ?*

12. Et si vous n'avez pas été fidèles dans ce qui est à autrui : qui vous donnera ce qui est à vous ?

13. Nul serviteur ne peut servir deux maîtres; car ou il haïra l'un, et aimera l'autre; ou il s'attachera à l'un, et méprisera l'autre. Vous ne pouvez servir Dieu et Mammon.

14. Les Pharisiens, qui étoient avares, écoutoient tout cela, et se moquoient de lui.

15. Et il leur dit : Pour vous, vous voulez passer pour justes devant les hommes, mais Dieu connoît vos cœurs; car ce qui est élevé devant les hommes est une abomination devant Dieu.

4 I am resolved what to do, that when I am put out of the stewardship, they may receive me into their houses. L. 16.

5 So he called every one of his lord's debtors *unto him*, and said unto the first, How much owest thou unto my lord?

6 And he said, An hundred measures of oil. And he said unto him, Take thy bill, and sit down quickly, and write fifty.

7 Then said he to another, And how much owest thou? And he said, An hundred measures of wheat. And he said unto him, Take thy bill, and write fourscore.

8 And the lord commended the unjust steward, because he had done wisely: for the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light.

9 And I say unto you, Make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness; that, when ye fail, they may receive you into everlasting habitations.

10 He that is faithful in that which is least, is faithful also in much; and he that is unjust in the least, is unjust also in much.

11 If, therefore, ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous mammon, who will commit to your trust the true *riches?*

12 And if ye have not been faithful in that which is another man's, who shall give you that which is your own?

13 No servant can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon.

14 And the Pharisees also, who were covetous, heard all these things: and they derided him.

15 And he said unto them, Ye are they which justify yourselves before men; but God knoweth your hearts: for that which is highly esteemed among men is abomination in the sight of God.

46.

18 Πᾶς ὁ ἀπολύων τὴν γυναῖκα αὐτοῦ, καὶ γαμῶν ἑτέραν, μοιχᾶται· καὶ ὁ ἀπολελυμένην ἀπὸ ἀνδρὸς γαμῶν, μοιχᾶται.

19 Ἄνθρωπος δέ τις ἦν πλούσιος, καὶ ἐνεδύσκετο πορφύραν καὶ βύσσινον, εὐφραινόμενος καθ' ἡμέραν λαμπρῶς.

20 Πτωχὸς δέ τις ὀνόματι Λάζαρος, ἐβέβλητο πρὸς τὸν πυλῶνα αὐτοῦ ἡλκωμένος.

21 Καὶ ἐπιθυμῶν χορτασθῆναι ἀπὸ τῶν ψιχίων τῶν πιπτόντων ἀπὸ τῆς τραπέζης τοῦ πλουσίου· ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ κύνες ἐρχόμενοι ἀπέλιχον τὰ ἕλκη αὐτοῦ.

22 Ἐγένετο δὲ ἀποθανεῖν τὸν πτωχὸν, καὶ ἀπενεχθῆναι αὐτὸν ὑπὸ τῶν ἀγγέλων εἰς τὸν κόλπον τοῦ Ἀβραάμ· ἀπέθανε δὲ καὶ ὁ πλούσιος, καὶ ἐτάφη.

23 Καὶ ἐν τῷ ᾅδῃ ἐπάρας τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτοῦ, ὑπάρχων ἐν βασάνοις, ὁρᾷ τὸν Ἀβραὰμ ἀπὸ μακρόθεν, καὶ Λάζαρον ἐν τοῖς κόλποις αὐτοῦ.

24 Καὶ αὐτὸς φωνήσας εἶπε· Πάτερ Ἀβραὰμ ἐλέησόν με, καὶ πέμψον Λάζαρον, ἵνα βάψῃ τὸ ἄκρον τοῦ δακτύλου αὐτοῦ ὕδατος, καὶ καταψύξῃ τὴν γλῶσ-

18 Omnis repudians uxorem suam, & ducens alteram, mœchatur: & omnis repudiatam à viro ducens, mœchatur.

19 Homo autem quidam erat dives, & induebatur purpuram & byssum, oblectatus quotidie splendide.

20 Pauper autem quidam erat nomine Lazarus, qui ejectus erat ad januam ejus ulcerosus.

21 Et cupiens saturari de micis cadentibus de mensa divitis: sed & canes venientes lingebant ulcera ejus.

22 Factum est autem mori pauperem, & asportari eum ab angelis in sinum Abrahæ: Mortuus est autem & dives, & sepultus est.

23 Et in inferno elevans oculos suos, existens in tormentis, vidit Abraham à longè, & Lazarum in gremiis ejus.

24 Et ipse clamans dixit: Pater Abraham miserere mei, & mitte Lazarum, ut intingat extremum digiti sui aqua, & refrigeret linguam meam: quia

18. Quiconque répudie sa femme et en épouse une autre, commet adultère; et quiconque épouse celle que son mari a répudiée, commet adultère.

19. Il y avoit un homme riche qui se vêtoit de pourpre et de fin lin, et qui se traitoit bien et magnifiquement tous les jours.

20. Il y avoit aussi un pauvre, nommé Lazare, qui étoit couché à la porte *de ce riche*, et qui étoit couvert d'ulcères.

21. Il désiroit de se rassasier des miettes qui tomboient de la table du riche; et même les chiens venoient lécher ses ulcères.

22. Or, il arriva que le pauvre mourut, et il fut porté par les Anges dans le sein d'Abraham; le riche mourut aussi, et fut enseveli.

23. Et étant en enfer et dans les tourmens, il leva les yeux, et vit de loin Abraham, et Lazare dans son sein.

24. Et s'écriant, il dit: Père Abraham, aie pitié de moi, et envoie Lazare, afin qu'il trempe dans l'eau le bout de son doigt, pour me rafraîchir la langue; car je suis extrêmement tourmenté dans cette flamme.

25. Mais Abraham lui répondit: Mon fils, souviens-toi que tu as eu tes biens pendant ta vie, et Lazare y a eu des maux; et maintenant il est consolé, et tu es dans les tourmens.

26. Outre cela, il y a un grand abyme entre vous et nous; de sorte que ceux qui voudront passer d'ici vers vous ne le peuvent; non plus que ceux qui *voudroient* passer de là ici.

27. Et *le riche* dit: Je te prie donc, Père *Abraham*, d'envoyer *Lazare* dans la maison de mon Père;

28. Car j'ai cinq frères, afin qu'il les avertisse, de peur qu'ils ne viennent aussi eux-mêmes dans ce lieu de tourmens.

29. Abraham lui répondit: Ils ont Moyse et les Prophètes; qu'ils les écoutent.

18 Whosoever putteth away his wife, and marrieth another, committeth adultery: and whosoever marrieth her that is put away from *her* husband, committeth adultery.

19 There was a certain rich man, which was clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day:

20 And there was a certain beggar, named Lazarus, which was laid at his gate full of sores,

21 And desiring to be fed with the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table: moreover, the dogs came and licked his sores.

22 And it came to pass, that the beggar died, and was carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom: the rich man also died, and was buried;

23 And in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torments, and seeth Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom.

24 And he cried, and said, Father Abraham, have mercy on me; and send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and cool my tongue; for I am tormented in this flame.

25 But Abraham said, Son, remember that thou in thy life time receivedst thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things: but now he is comforted, and thou art tormented.

26 And, besides all this, between us and you there is a great gulf fixed: so that they which would pass from hence to you cannot; neither can they pass to us, that *would come* from thence.

27 Then he said, I pray thee, therefore, father, that thou wouldest send him to my father's house:

28 For I have five brethren; that he may testify unto them, lest they also come into this place of torment.

29 Abraham saith unto him, They have Moses and the prophets; let them hear them.

47.

30 Ὁ δὲ εἶπεν· Οὐχὶ, πάτερ Ἀβραάμ· ἀλλ' ἐάν τις ἀπὸ νεκρῶν πορευθῇ πρὸς αὐτοὺς, μετανοήσουσιν.

31 Εἶπε δὲ αὐτῷ. Εἰ Μωσέως καὶ τῶν προφητῶν οὐκ ἀκούουσιν, οὐδὲ ἐάν τι ἐκ νεκρῶν ἀναστῇ, πεισθήσονται. 39. † 11.

Κεφ. ιζ'. 17.

• 1 Εἶπε δὲ πρὸς τοὺς μαθητάς † Ἀνένδεκτόν ἐστι μὴ ἐλθεῖν τὰ σκάνδαλα· οὐαὶ δὲ δι' οὗ ἐρχεται.

• 2 Λυσιτελεῖ αὐτῷ, εἰ † μύλος ὀνικὸς περίκειται περὶ τὸν τράχηλον αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἔρριπται εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, ἢ ἵνα σκανδαλίσῃ ἕνα τῶν μικρῶν τούτων.

3 Προσέχετε ἑαυτοῖς. Ἐὰν δὲ ἁμάρτῃ εἰς σὲ ὁ ἀδελφός σου, ἐπιτίμησον αὐτῷ· καὶ ἐὰν μετανοήσῃ, ἄφες αὐτῷ.

4 Καὶ ἐὰν ἑπτάκις τῆς ἡμέρας ἁμάρτῃ εἰς σε, καὶ ἑπτάκις τῆς ἡμέρας ἐπιστρέψῃ ἐπί σε, λέγων· Μετανοῶ· ἀφήσεις αὐτῷ.

7 Τίς δὲ ἐξ ὑμῶν δοῦλον ἔχων ἀροτριῶντα, ἢ ποιμαίνοντα, ὃς εἰσελθόντι ἐκ τοῦ ἀγροῦ ἐρεῖ εὐθέως· Παρελθὼν ἀνάπεσαι;

8 Ἀλλ' οὐχὶ ἐρεῖ αὐτῷ. Ἑτοίμασόν τι δειπνήσω, καὶ περιζωσάμενος διακόνει μοι, ἕως φάγω καὶ πίω· καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα φαγε

30 Is autem dixit: Non pater Abraham: sed si quis ex mortuis ierit ad eos, pœnitebunt.

31 Ait autem illi: Si Mosen & Prophetas non audiunt, neque si quis ex mortuis resurrexerit, credent.

CAPUT XVII.

1 AIT autem ad discipulos: Impossibile est non venire scandala: væ autem per quem veniunt.

2 Expedit illi, si mola asinaria circumponatur circa collum ejus, & projiciatur in mare, quam ut scandalizet unum parvorum istorum.

3 Attendite vobis ipsis: si verò peccaverit in te frater tuus, increpa illum. Et si pœnituerit, dimitte illi:

4 Et si septies die peccaverit in te, & septies die conversus fuerit ad te, dicens: Pœniteo, dimittes illi.

7 Quis autem ex vobis servum habens arantem aut pascentem, qui regresso de agro dicat statim: Adveniens recumbe.

8 Imo nonne dicet ei: Para quod cœnem, & circumcinctus ministra mihi, donec manducem & bibam, & post hæc manduca-

30. *Le riche* dit : Non, Père Abraham ; mais si quelqu'un des morts va vers eux, ils s'amenderont.

31. Et *Abraham* lui dit : S'ils n'écoutent pas Moyse et les Prophètes, ils ne seroient pas non plus persuadés, quand même quelqu'un des morts ressusciteroit.

CHAPITRE XVII.

Jésus-Christ entretient du scandale, du pardon, des serviteurs inutiles ; guérit dix lépreux, et parle du jour du fils de l'homme.

JÉsus dit *aussi* à ses Disciples : Il ne se peut faire qu'il n'arrive des scandales ; toutefois malheur à celui par qui ils arrivent !

2. Il vaudroit mieux pour lui qu'on lui mît au cou une meule de moulin, et qu'on le jetât dans la mer, que de scandaliser un de ces petits.

3. Prenez *donc* garde à vous. Si ton frère t'a offensé, reprends-le ; et s'il se répent, pardonne-lui.

4. Et s'il t'a offensé sept fois le jour, et que sept fois le jour il revienne vers toi, et te dise : Je me repens ; pardonne-lui.

7. Qui de vous ayant un serviteur qui laboure ou qui paisse *les troupeaux*, et le *voyant* revenir des champs, lui dise aussitôt : Avance-toi, et te mets à table ?

8. Ne lui dira-t-il pas plutôt : Prépare-moi à souper, et ceins-toi et me sers, jusqu'à ce que j'aie mangé et bu ; et après cela tu mangeras et tu boiras.

9. Sera-t-il redevable à ce serviteur, parce qu'il aura fait ce qui lui avoit été commandé ? Je ne le pense pas.

10. Vous aussi de même, quand vous aurez fait tout ce qui vous est commandé, dites : Nous sommes des serviteurs inutiles ; parce que nous n'avons fait que ce que nous étions obligés de faire.

20. Les Pharisiens lui ayant demandé quand le Règne de Dieu viendroit ; il leur répondit : Le Règne de Dieu ne viendra point avec éclat.

..., et ...
...on justice de...

30 And he said, Nay, father Abraham: but if one went unto them from the dead, they will repent. L. 16.

31 And he said unto him, If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead.

CHAP. XVII. L.

To avoid giving offence.

THEN said he unto the disciples, It is impossible but that offences will come: but woe *unto him* through whom they come?

2 It were better for him that a mill-stone were hanged about his neck, and he cast into the sea, than that he should offend one of these little ones.

3 Take heed to yourselves: If thy brother trespass against thee, rebuke him; and if he repent, forgive him.

4 And if he trespass against thee seven times in a day, and seven times in a day turn again to thee, saying, I repent; thou shalt forgive him.

7 But which of you having a servant plowing, or feeding cattle, will say unto him by and by, when he is come from the field, Go and sit down to meat?

8 And will not rather say unto him, Make ready wherewith I may sup, and gird thyself, and serve me, till I have eaten and drunken; and afterward thou shalt eat and drink?

9 Doth he thank that servant because he did the things that were commanded him? I trow not.

10 So likewise ye, when ye shall have done all those things which are commanded you, say, We are unprofitable servants: we have done that which was our duty to do.

20 And when he was demanded of the Pharisees, when the kingdom of God should come, he answered them, and said, The kingdom of God cometh not with observation:

26 Καὶ καθὼς ἐγένετο ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις τοῦ Νῶε, οὕτως ἔσται καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.

27 Ἤσθιον, ἔπινον, ἐγάμουν, ἐγαμίζοντο, ἄχρι ἧς ἡμέρας εἰσῆλθε Νῶε εἰς τὴν κιβωτόν· καὶ ἦλθεν ὁ κατακλυσμός, καὶ ἀπώλεσεν ἅπαντας.

28 Ὁμοίως καὶ ὡς ἐγένετο ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις Λώτ· ἤσθιον, ἔπινον, ἠγόραζον, ἐπώλουν, ἐφύτευον, ᾠκοδόμουν·

29 Ἧι δὲ ἡμέρᾳ ἐξῆλθε Λὼτ ἀπὸ Σοδόμων, ἔβρεξε πῦρ καὶ θεῖον ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ, καὶ ἀπώλεσεν ἁπαντας.

30 Κατὰ ταῦτα ἔσται ἡ ἡμέρα ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἀποκαλύπτεται.

31 Ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, ὃς ἔσται ἐπὶ τοῦ δώματος, καὶ τὰ σκεύη αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ, μὴ καταβάτω ἆραι αὐτά· καὶ ὁ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ, ὁμοίως μὴ ἐπιστρεψάτω εἰς τὰ ὀπίσω.

32 Μνημονεύετε τῆς γυναικὸς Λώτ.

33 Ὃς ἐὰν ζητήσῃ τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ σῶσαι, ἀπολέσει αὐτήν· καὶ ὃς ἂν ἀπολέσῃ αὐτήν, ζωογονήσει αὐτήν.

34 Λέγω ὑμῖν, ταύτῃ τῇ νυκ

26 Et sicut factum est in diebus Noë, ita & erit in diebus filii hominis.

27 Edebant, bibebant, uxores ducebant, nubebant, usque quâ die intravit Noë in arcam, & venit diluvium, & perdidit omnes.

28 Similiter & sicut factum est in diebus Lot: edebant, bibebant, emebant, vendebant, plantabant, ædificabant.

29 Quâ autem die exiit Lot à Sodomis, pluit ignem & sulphur de cælo, & perdidit omnes.

30 Secundum hæc erit quâ die filius hominis revelatur.

31 In illa die, qui fuerit super domum, & vasa ejus in domo, ne descendat tollere illa: & qui in agrò, similiter non redeat in quæ retrò.

32 Memores estote uxoris Lot.

33 Quicumque quæsierit animam suam servare, perdet illam: & quicumque perdiderit illam, vivificabit eam.

34 Dico vobis, illâ nocte e-

26. Et ce qui arriva du tems de Noé, arrivera de même au tems du Fils de l'homme :

27. On mangeoit, on buvoit, on prenoit et on donnoit en mariage, jusqu'au jour que Noé entra dans l'arche ; et le Déluge vint qui les fit tous perir.

28. De même aussi, comme du tems de Lot, on mangeoit, on buvoit, on achetoit, on vendoit, on plantoit et on bâtissoit ;

29. Mais le jour que Lot sortit de Sodome, il plut du ciel du feu et du soufre, qui les fit tous périr.

30. Il en sera de même au jour que le Fils de l'homme paroîtra.

31. En ce jour-là, que celui qui sera au haut de la maison, et qui aura ses meubles dans la maison, ne descende pas pour les emporter ; et que celui qui sera aux champs ne revienne pas sur ses pas.

32. Souvenez-vous de la femme de Lot.

33. Quiconque cherchera à sauver sa vie la perdra ; et quiconque l'aura perdue la retrouvera.

34. Je vous dis qu'en cette nuit-là, de deux *hommes* qui seront dans un même lit, l'un sera pris, et l'autre laissé.

35. De deux *femmes* qui moudront ensemble, l'une sera prise, et l'autre laissée.

36. De deux *hommes* qui seront aux champs, l'un sera pris, et l'autre laissé.

CHAPITRE XVIII.

Notre Seigneur propose la parabole du Juge inique ; celle du Pharisien et du Péager ; et il impose les mains à de petits enfans qu'on lui présente.

Jésus leur dit aussi cette parabole, *pour montrer* qu'il faut toujours prier, et ne se relâcher point :

2. Il y avoit dans une ville un Juge qui ne craignoit point Dieu, et qui n'avoit aucun égard pour personne.

3. Il y avoit aussi dans cette ville-là une veuve qui venoit *souvent* à lui, et qui lui disoit : Faites-moi justice de ma partie adverse.

26 And as it was in the days of Noe, so shall it be also in the days of the Son of Man:

27 They did eat, they drank, they married wives, they were given in marriage, until the day that Noe entered into the ark; and the flood came, and destroyed them all.

28 Likewise also, as it was in the days of Lot, they did eat, they drank, they bought, they sold, they planted, they builded:

29 But the same day that Lot went out of Sodom, it rained fire and brimstone from heaven, and destroyed *them* all.

30 Even thus shall it be in the day when the Son of Man is revealed.

31 In that day, he which shall be upon the house-top, and his stuff in the house, let him not come down to take it away: and he that is in the field, let him likewise not return back.

32 Remember Lot's wife.

33 Whosoever shall seek to save his life shall lose it; and whosoever shall lose his life shall preserve it.

34 I tell you, in that night there shall be two *men* in one bed; the one shall be taken, and the other shall be left.

35 Two *women* shall be grinding together; the one shall be taken, and the other left.

36 Two *men* shall be in the field: the one shall be taken, and the other left.

CHAP. XVIII.

The importunate widow.

AND he spake a parable unto them, *to this end*, that men ought *always to* pray, and not to faint;

2 Saying, There was in a city a judge, which feared not God, neither regarded man:

3 And there was a widow in that city; and she came unto him, saying, Avenge me of mine adversary.

49.

4 Καὶ οὐκ ἠθέλησεν ἐπὶ χρόνον· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα εἶπεν ἐν ἑαυτῷ· Εἰ καὶ τὸν Θεὸν οὐ φοβοῦμαι, καὶ ἐντρέπομαι,

5 διὰ γε τὸ παρέχειν μοι κόπον τὴν χήραν ταύτην, ἐκδικήσω αὐτήν· ἵνα μὴ εἰς τέλος ἐρχομένη ὑπωπιάζῃ με.

6 Εἶπε δὲ ὁ Κύριος· Ἀκούσατε τί ὁ κριτὴς τῆς ἀδικίας λέγει·

7 Ὁ δὲ Θεὸς οὐ μὴ ποιήσει τὴν ἐκδίκησιν τῶν ἐκλεκτῶν αὐτοῦ τῶν βοώντων πρὸς αὐτὸν ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτὸς, καὶ μακροθυμεῖ ἐπ' αὐτοῖς;

8 Λέγω ὑμῖν, ὅτι ποιήσει τὴν ἐκδίκησιν αὐτῶν ἐν τάχει· πλὴν ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐλθὼν ἆρα εὑρήσει τὴν πίστιν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς;

9 Εἶπε δὲ καὶ πρός τινας τοὺς πεποιθότας ἐφ' ἑαυτοῖς ὅτι εἰσὶ δίκαιοι, καὶ ἐξουθενοῦντας τοὺς λοιποὺς, τὴν παραβολὴν ταύτην.

10 Ἄνθρωποι δύο ἀνέβησαν εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν προσεύξασθαι· ὁ εἷς Φαρισαῖος, καὶ ὁ ἕτερος τελώνης·

11 Ὁ Φαρισαῖος σταθεὶς πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ταῦτα προσηύχετο. Ὁ Θεὸς, εὐχαριστῶ σοι, ὅτι οὐκ εἰμὶ ὥσπερ οἱ λοιποὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ἅρπαγες, ἄδικοι, μοιχοὶ, ἢ καὶ ὡς οὗτος ὁ τελώνης·

12 Νηστεύω δὶς τοῦ Σαββάτου,

4 Et non volebat ad tempus: poſt autem hæc dixit in ſeipſo: Si & Deum non timeo, & hominem non reverebor:

5 Propter præbere mihi moleſtiam viduam hanc, vindicabo iſtam, ne in finem veniens fugillet me.

6 Ait autem Dominus: Audite quid judex iniquus dicit:

7 At Deus non faciet vindictam electorum ſuorum clamantium ad ſe die & nocte, & longanimis ſuper illos?

8 Etiam dico vobis, quia faciet vindictam illorum in celeritate, veruntamen filius hominis veniens num inveniet fidem in terra?

9 Dixit autem ad quoſdam perſuaſos in ſeipſis, quod eſſent juſti, & nihilifacientes cæteros, parabolam iſtam:

10 Homines duo aſcendebant in templum orare, unus Phariſæus, & alter publicanus.

11 Phariſæus ſtans apud ſe hæc orabat: Deus gratias ago tibi: quia non ſum ſicut cæteri hominum, raptores, injuſti, adulteri, aut & ut hic publicanus.

4. Pendant long-tems il n'en voulut rien faire. Cependant il dit enfin en lui-même : Quoique je ne craigne point Dieu, et que je n'aie nul égard pour aucun homme,

5. Néanmoins, parce que cette veuve m'importune, je lui ferai justice, afin qu'elle ne vienne pas toujours me rompre la tête.

6. Et le Seigneur dit : Ecoutez ce que dit ce Juge injuste.

7. Et Dieu ne vengera-t-il point ses élus, qui crient à lui jour et nuit, quoiqu'il diffère sa vengeance ?

8. Je vous dis qu'il les vengera bientôt. Mais quand le Fils de l'homme viendra, pensez-vous qu'il trouve de la foi sur la terre?

9. Il dit aussi cette parabole, au sujet de quelques-uns, qui présumoient d'eux-mêmes, comme s'ils étoient justes, et méprisoient les autres.

10. Deux hommes montèrent au Temple pour prier ; l'un étoit Pharisien, et l'autre Péager.

11. Le Pharisien se tenant debout, prioit ainsi en lui-même : O Dieu ! je te rends graces de ce que je ne suis pas comme le reste des hommes, *qui sont* ravisseurs, injustes, adultères ; ni même aussi comme ce péager.

12. Je jeûne deux fois la semaine, je donne la dime de tout ce que je possède.

13. Mais le péager se tenant éloigné, n'osoit pas même lever les yeux au ciel ; mais il se frappoit la poitrine, en disant : O Dieu ! sois appaisé envers moi qui suis pécheur.

14. Je vous déclare que celui-ci s'en retournera justifié dans sa maison, préférablement à l'autre; car quiconque s'élève sera abaissé; et quiconque s'abaisse sera élevé.

min, il entra dans un bourg, et une femme nommée Marthe le reçut dans sa maison.

39. Elle avoit une sœur nommée Marie, qui se tenant assise aux pieds de Jésus, écoutoit sa parole.

40. Mais comme Marthe étoit

4 And he would not for a while: but afterward he said within himself, Though I fear not God, nor regard man;

5 Yet, because this widow troubleth me, I will avenge her, lest by her continual coming she weary me.

6 And the Lord said, Hear what the unjust judge saith.

7 And shall not God avenge his own elect, which cry day and night unto him, though he bear long with them?

8 I tell you, that he will avenge them speedily. Nevertheless, when the Son of Man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth?

9 And he spake this parable unto certain which trusted in themselves, that they were righteous, and despised others:

10 Two men went up into the temple to pray; the one a Pharisee, and the other a publican.

11 The Pharisee stood and prayed thus with himself, God, I thank thee, that I am not as other men *are*, extortioners, unjust, adulterers, or even as this publican.

12 I fast twice in the week, I give tithes of all that I possess.

13 And the publican, standing afar off, would not lift up so much as *his* eyes unto heaven, but smote upon his breast, saying, God be merciful to me a sinner.

14 I tell you, this man went down to his house justified *rather* than the other: for every one that exalteth himself shall be abased; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted.

38 Now it came to pass, as they went, that he entered into a certain village: and a certain woman, named Martha, received him into her house.

39 And she had a sister called Mary, which also sat at Jesus' feet, and heard his word.

40 But Martha was cumbered

L. 18.

L. 10

τι περὶ πολλὴν † διακονίαν· † εἰπὲ οὖν αὐτῇ ἵνα μοι † συναντιλάβηται.

41 Ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ εἶπεν αὐτῇ ὁ Ἰησοῦς· Μάρθα, Μάρθα, † μεριμνᾷς καὶ † τυρβάζῃ περὶ πολλά.

42 Ἑνὸς δέ ἐστι χρεία. Μαριὰμ δὲ τὴν ἀγαθὴν μερίδα ἐξελέξατο, ἥτις οὐκ ἀφαιρεθήσεται ἀπ' αὐτῆς.

45. † 14.

Κεφ. ιθ'. 19.

1 Καὶ ἐγένετο, ὅτε ἐτέλεσεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς τοὺς λόγους τούτους, † μετῆρεν ἀπὸ τῆς Γαλιλαίας, καὶ ἦλθεν εἰς τὰ ὅρια τῆς Ἰουδαίας, πέραν τοῦ Ἰορδάνου.

2 Καὶ ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῷ ὄχλοι πολλοί, καὶ

3 Καὶ προσῆλθον αὐτῷ οἱ Φαρισαῖοι, πειράζοντες αὐτὸν, καὶ λέγοντες αὐτῷ· Εἰ ἔξεστιν ἀνθρώπῳ ἀπολῦσαι τὴν γυναῖκα αὐτοῦ κατὰ πᾶσαν αἰτίαν;

4 Ὁ δὲ ἀποκριθεὶς, εἶπεν αὐτοῖς· Οὐκ ἀνέγνωτε, ὅτι ὁ ποιήσας ἀπ' ἀρχῆς, † ἄρσεν καὶ † θῆλυ ἐποίησεν αὐτούς;

5 Καὶ εἶπεν· Ἕνεκεν τούτου καταλείψει ἄνθρωπος τὸν πατέρα καὶ τὴν μητέρα, καὶ προσκολληθήσεται

circa multum ministerium: stans autem ait: Domine, non curæ est tibi quod soror mea sola me reliquit ministrare? dic ergo illi mihi ut simul suscipiat.

41 Respondens autem dixit illi Jesus: Martha, Martha, sollicita es, & turbaris circa multa.

42 Unius vero est usus. Maria autem bonam partem elegit, quæ non auferetur ab ea.

CAPUT XIX.

1 ET factum est quum consummasset Jesus sermones istos, transtulit se à Galilæâ, & venit in fines Judææ trans Jordanem.

2 Et secutæ sunt eum turbæ multæ:

3 Et accesserunt ad eum Pharisæi tentantes eum, & dicentes ei: Si licet homini absolvere uxorem suam juxta omnem causam?

4 Qui verò respondens ait eis: Non legistis, quia faciens ab initio, masculum & fœminam fecit eos?

5 Et dixit: Propter hoc dimittet homo patrem, & matrem, & adhærebit uxori suæ:

distraite par divers soins, elle vint et dit à *Jésus* : Seigneur, ne considères-tu point que ma sœur me laisse servir toute seule? Dis-lui donc qu'elle m'aide aussi.

41. Et Jésus lui répondit : Marthe, Marthe, tu te mets en peine et tu t'embarrasses de plusieurs choses;

42. **Mais une seule chose est nécessaire ; or, Marie a choisi la bonne part qui ne lui sera point ôtée.**

about much serving, and came to him, and said, Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone? bid her, therefore, that she help me. L. 10.

41 And Jesus, answered, and said unto her, Martha, Martha, thou art careful, and troubled about many things:

42 But one thing is needful: and Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her.

CHAPITRE XIX.

Doctrine de Jésus-Christ. Du Divorce et des Richesses.

QUAND Jésus eut achevé ces discours, il partit de Galilée, et s'en alla dans les quartiers de la Judée au-delà du Jourdain.

2. Et beaucoup de peuple l'y suivit,

3. Des Pharisiens y vinrent aussi pour le tenter, et ils lui dirent : Est-il permis à un homme de répudier sa femme, pour quelque sujet que ce soit?

4. Et il leur répondit : N'avez-vous pas lu que celui qui créa *l'homme*, au commencement, fit un homme et une femme;

5. Et qu'il est dit : C'est à cause de cela que l'homme quittera *son* père et *sa* mère, et qu'il s'attachera à sa femme, et les deux ne seront qu'une seule chair?

6. Ainsi ils ne sont plus deux, mais *ils sont* une seule chair. Que l'homme ne sépare donc point ce que Dieu a uni.

7. Ils lui dirent : Pourquoi donc Moyse a-t-il commandé de donner la lettre de divorce, quand on veut répudier sa femme?

8. Il leur dit : C'est à cause de la dureté de votre cœur, que Moyse vous a permis de répudier vos femmes; mais il n'en étoit pas ainsi au commencement.

9. Mais moi je vous dis, que quiconque répudiera sa femme, si ce n'est pour cause d'adultère, et en épousera une autre, commet un adultère ; et celui qui épousera celle qui a été répudiée, commet aussi un adultère.

10. Ses Disciples lui dirent : Si telle est la condition de l'homme avec la femme, il ne convient pas de se marier.

AND it came to pass, *that*, when Jesus had finished these sayings, he departed from Galilee, and came into the coasts of Judea beyond Jordan: M. 19.

2 And great multitudes followed him;

3 The Pharisees also came unto him, tempting him, and saying unto him, Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for every cause?

4 And he answered and said unto them, Have ye not read, that he which made *them* at the beginning made them male and female?

5 And said, For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife; and they twain shall be one flesh.

6 Wherefore they are no more twain, but one flesh. What, therefore, God hath joined together, let no man put asunder.

7 They say unto him, Why did Moses then command to give a writing of divorcement, and to put her away?

8 He saith unto them, Moses, because of the hardness of your hearts, suffered you to put away your wives: but from the beginning it was not so.

9 And I say unto you, Whosoever shall put away his wife, except *it be* for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery: and whoso marrieth her which is put away doth commit adultery.

10 His disciples say unto him, If the case of the man be so with his wife, it is not good to marry.

51.

11 Ὁ δὲ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς· Οὐ πάν-

τες χωροῦσι τὸν λόγον τοῦτον, ἀλλ' οἷς δέδοται.

12 Εἰσὶ γὰρ εὐνοῦχοι, οἵτινες ἐκ κοιλίας μητρὸς ἐγεννήθησαν οὕτω· καὶ εἰσὶν εὐνοῦχοι, οἵτινες † εὐνουχίσθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων· καὶ εἰσὶν εὐνοῦχοι, οἵτινες εὐνούχισαν ἑαυτοὺς διὰ τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν. Ὁ δυνάμενος χωρεῖν, χωρείτω.

13 Τότε προσηνέχθη αὐτῷ παιδία, ἵνα τὰς χεῖρας ἐπιθῇ αὐτοῖς, καὶ προσεύξηται· οἱ δὲ μαθηταὶ ἐπετίμησαν αὐτοῖς.

14 Ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν· Ἄφετε τὰ παιδία, καὶ μὴ κωλύετε αὐτὰ ἐλθεῖν πρός με· τῶν γὰρ τοιούτων ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν.

15 Καὶ ἐπιθεὶς αὐτοῖς τὰς χεῖρας, ἐπορεύθη ἐκεῖθεν.

16 Καὶ ἰδοὺ, εἷς προσελθὼν, εἶπεν αὐτῷ· Διδάσκαλε ἀγαθὲ, τί ἀγαθὸν ποιήσω, ἵνα ἔχω ζωὴν αἰώνιον;

17 Ὁ δὲ εἶπεν αὐτῷ· Τί με λέγεις ἀγαθόν; οὐδεὶς ἀγαθὸς, εἰ μὴ εἷς, ὁ Θεός· † εἰ δὲ θέλεις εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὴν ζωὴν, τήρησον τὰς ἐντολάς.

18 Λέγει αὐτῷ· Ποίας; Ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς εἶπε· Τό· Οὐ φονεύσεις· Οὐ μοιχεύσεις· Οὐ κλέψεις· Οὐ

11 Ille verò dixit illis: Non omnes capiunt verbum istud, sed quibus datum est.

12 Sunt enim eunuchi, qui de utero matris nati sunt sic: & sunt eunuchi, qui castrati sunt ab hominibus: & sunt eunuchi, qui castraverunt seipsos propter regnum cælorum. potens capere, capiat.

13 Tunc oblati sunt ei pueruli, ut manus imponeret eis, & oraret: At Discipuli increpabant eos.

14 At Jesus ait: Sinite pueruios, & ne prohibete eos venire ad me: nam talium est regnum cælorum.

15 Et imponens eis manus, abiit inde.

16 Et ecce unus accedens, ait illi: Magister bone, quid boni faciam, ut habeam vitam æternam?

17 Ipse verò dixit ei: Quid me dicis bonum? nemo bonus si non unus, Deus. Si autem vis ingredi ad vitam, serva mandata.

18 Dicit illi: Quæ? At Jesus dixit: hoc, Non occides: Non adulterabis: Non furabe-

11. Mais il leur dit : Tous ne sont pas capables de cela, mais ceux-là seulement à qui il a été donné.

12. Car il y a des eunuques, qui sont nés tels dès le ventre de leur mère ; il y en a qui ont été faits eunuques par les hommes ; et il y en a qui se sont faits eunuques eux-mêmes pour le Royaume des cieux. Que celui qui peut comprendre *ceci*, le comprenne.

13. Alors on lui présenta de petits enfans, afin qu'il leur imposât les mains, et qu'il priât *pour eux* ; mais les Disciples reprenoient *ceux qui les présentoient*.

14. Mais Jésus *leur* dit : Laissez ces petits enfans, et ne les empêchez point de venir à moi ; car le Royaume des cieux est pour ceux qui leur ressemblent.

15. Et leur ayant imposé les mains, il partit de là.

16. Et voici, quelqu'un s'approchant, lui dit : Mon bon Maître, que dois-je faire pour avoir la Vie éternelle ?

17. Il lui *répondit* : Pourquoi m'appelles-tu bon ? Il n'y a qu'un seul bon ; *c'est* Dieu. Que si tu veux entrer dans la vie, garde les commandemens.

18. Il leur dit : Quels *commandemens* ? Et Jésus lui *répondit* : Tu ne tueras point ; Tu ne commettras point adultère ; Tu ne déroberas point ; Tu ne diras point de faux témoignage ;

19. Honore ton père et ta mère ; Et tu aimeras ton prochain comme toi-même.

20. Le jeune homme lui dit : J'ai observé toutes ces choses-là dès ma jeunesse ; que me manque-t-il encore ?

21. Jésus lui dit : Si tu veux être parfait, vends ce que tu as, et le donne aux pauvres ; et tu auras un trésor dans le ciel ; après cela, viens, et suis-moi.

22. Mais quand le jeune homme eut entendu cette parole, il s'en alla tout triste, car il possédoit de grands biens.

23. Alors Jésus dit à ses Disciples : Je vous dis en vérité, qu'un riche entrera difficilement dans le Royaume des cieux.

24. Et je vous dis encore : Il y a plus aisé qu'un chameau passe par le trou d'une aiguille, qu'un riche ne fait qu'un riche entre dans le Royaume de Dieu.

25. Ses Disciples ayant entendu

11 But he said unto them, All *men* cannot receive this saying, save *they* to whom it is given. Mt. 19.

12 For there are some eunuchs, which were so born from *their* mother's womb: and there are some eunuchs, which were made eunuchs of men: and there be eunuchs, which have made themselves eunuchs for the kingdom of heaven's sake. He that is able to receive *it*, let him receive *it*.

13 Then were there brought unto him little children, that he should put *his* hands on them and pray: and the disciples rebuked them.

14 But Jesus said, Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me: for of such is the kingdom of heaven.

15 And he laid *his* hands on them, and departed thence.

16 And, behold, one came and said unto him, Good Master, what good thing shall I do, that I may have eternal life?

17 And he said unto him, Why callest thou me good? *there is* none good but one, *that is*, God: but if thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments.

18 He saith unto him, Which? Jesus said, Thou shalt do no murder, Thou shalt not commit adultery, Thou shalt not steal, Thou shalt not bear false witness,

19 Honour thy father and *thy* mother: and, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.

20 The young man saith unto him, All these things have I kept from my youth up: what lack I yet?

21 Jesus said unto him, If thou wilt be perfect, go *and* sell that thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven: and come *and* follow me.

22 But when the young man heard that saying, he went away sorrowful: for he had great possessions.

23 Then said Jesus unto his disciples, Verily I say unto you, That a rich man shall hardly enter into the kingdom of heaven.

24 And again I say unto you, It is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God.

25 When his disciples heard *it*,

αὐτῷ, ἐξεπλήσσοντο σφόδρα, λέγοντες· Τίς ἄρα δύναται σωθῆναι;

26 Ἐμβλέψας δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν αὐτοῖς· Παρὰ ἀνθρώποις τοῦτο, ἀδύνατόν ἐστι· παρὰ δὲ θεῷ πάντα δυνατά ἐστι.

Κεφ. κ'. 20.

1 ΟΜοία γάρ ἐστιν ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν ἀνθρώπῳ οἰκοδεσπότῃ, ὅστις ‡ ἐξῆλθεν ἅμα πρωΐ † μισθώσασθαι ‡ ἐργάτας εἰς τὸν ἀμπελῶνα αὐτοῦ.

2 Συμφωνήσας δὲ μετὰ τῶν ἐργατῶν ἐκ δηναρίου τὴν ἡμέραν, ἀπέστειλεν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸν ἀμπελῶνα αὐτοῦ.

3 Καὶ ἐξελθὼν περὶ τὴν τρίτην ὥραν, εἶδεν ἄλλους ἑστῶτας ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ἀργούς·

4 Κἀκείνοις εἶπεν· Ὑπάγετε καὶ ὑμεῖς εἰς τὸν ἀμπελῶνα· καὶ ὃ ἐὰν ᾖ δίκαιον, δώσω ὑμῖν.

5 Οἱ δὲ ἀπῆλθον. Πάλιν ἐξελθὼν περὶ ἕκτην καὶ ἐνάτην ὥραν, ἐποίησεν ὡσαύτως.

6 Περὶ δὲ τὴν ἑνδεκάτην ὥραν ἐξελθών, εὗρεν ἄλλους ἑστῶτας ἀργούς, καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς· Τί ὧδε ἑστήκατε ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν ἀργοί;

7 Λέγουσιν αὐτῷ· Ὅτι οὐδείς ἡμᾶς ἐμισθώσατο. Λέγει αὐτοῖς· Ὑπάγετε καὶ ὑμεῖς εἰς τὸν ἀμπελῶνα, καὶ ὃ ἐὰν ᾖ δίκαιον, λήψεσθε.

8 Ὀψίας δὲ γενομένης, λέγει ὁ

ejus, mirabantur valde, dicentes: Quis ergo potest salvari?

26 Aspiciens autem Jesus, dixit illis: Apud homines hoc impossibile est, apud autem Deum omnia possibilia sunt.

CAPUT. XX.

1 Simile enim est regnum cælorum homini patrifamilias, qui exiit cum diluculo conducere operarios in vineam suam.

2 Conveniens autem cum operariis ex denario diem, misit eos in vineam suam.

3 Et egressus circa tertiam horam, vidit alios stantes in foro otiosos:

4 Et illis dixit: Abite & vos in vineam: & quod fuerit justum dabo vobis.

5 Illi autem abierunt. Iterum exiens circa sextam & nonam horam, fecit similiter.

6 Circa verò undecimam horam exiens, invenit alios stantes otiosos, & dicit illis: Quid hîc statis totam diem otiosi?

7 Dicunt ei: Quia nemo nos mercede conduxit. Dicit eis: Ite & vos in vineam, & quod fuerit justum, sumetis.

8 Vespere autem facto, dicit

cela, furent fort étonnés, et ils disoient : Qui peut donc être sauvé ?

26. Et Jésus les regardant, leur dit : Quant aux hommes, cela est impossible ; mais quant à Dieu, toutes choses sont possibles.

CAR le Royaume des cieux est semblable à un père de famille, qui sortit dès la pointe du jour, afin de louer des ouvriers pour *travailler à* sa vigne.

2. Et ayant accordé avec les ouvriers à un denier par jour, il les envoya à sa vigne.

3. Il sortit encore environ la troisième heure *du jour*, et il en vit d'autres qui étoient dans la place sans rien faire ;

4. Auxquels il dit : Allez-vous *en* aussi à ma vigne, et je vous donnerai ce qui sera raisonnable.

5. Et ils y allèrent. Il sortit encore environ la sixième et la neuvième heure, et il fit la même chose.

6. Et vers l'onzième heure, il sortit, et il en trouva d'autres qui étoient sans rien faire, auxquels il dit : Pourquoi vous tenez-vous ici tout le jour sans rien faire ?

7. Et ils lui répondirent : Parce que personne ne nous a loués. Et il leur dit : Allez-vous-en aussi à ma vigne, vous recevrez ce qui sera raisonnable.

8. Quand le soir fut venu, le Maître de la vigne dit à celui qui avoit le soin de ses affaires : Appelle les ouvriers, et leur paie *leur* salaire, en commençant depuis les derniers jusqu'aux premiers.

9. Et ceux *qui avoient été loués* sur l'onzième heure, étant venus, ils reçurent chacun un denier.

10. Or, quand les premiers furent venus, ils s'attendoient à recevoir davantage ; mais ils reçurent aussi chacun un denier.

11. Et l'ayant reçu, ils murmuroient contre le père de famille,

12. Disant : Ces derniers n'ont travaillé qu'une heure, et tu les égales à nous, qui avons supporté la fatigue de *tout le* jour et la chaleur.

they were exceedingly amazed, saying, Who then can be saved? M. 19

26 But Jesus beheld *them*, and said unto them, With men this is impossible; but with God all things are possible.

CHAP. XX. M.

The labourers in the vineyard.

FOR the kingdom of heaven is like unto a man *that is* an householder, which went out early in the morning to hire labourers into his vineyard.

2 And when he had agreed with the labourers for a penny a day, he sent them into his vineyard.

3 And he went out about the third hour, and saw others standing idle in the market-place,

4 And said unto them, Go ye also into the vineyard; and whatsoever is right I will give you. And they went their way.

5 Again he went out about the sixth and ninth hour, and did likewise.

6 And about the eleventh hour he went out, and found others standing idle, and saith unto them, Why stand ye here all the day idle?

7 They say unto him, Because no man hath hired us. He saith unto them, Go ye also into the vineyard; and whatsoever is right, *that* shall ye receive.

8 So when even was come, the lord of the vineyard saith unto his steward, Call the labourers, and give them *their* hire, beginning from the last unto the first.

9 And when they came that *were hired* about the eleventh hour, they received every man a penny.

10 But when the first came, they supposed that they should have received more; and they likewise received every man a penny.

11 And when they had received *it*, they murmured against the good man of the house,

12 Saying, These last have wrought *but* one hour, and thou hast made them equal unto us, which have borne the burden and heat of the day.

53.

13 [illegible] δὲ ἀποκριθεὶς, εἶπεν [illegible] Ἑταῖρε, [illegible] [illegible]

14 [illegible] [illegible] χαί [illegible]

15 [illegible] μοι [illegible] ὀφθαλμός [illegible] ὅτι ἐγὼ [illegible]

16 Οὕτως ἔσονται οἱ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Κεφ. ιθ΄. [illegible]

1 Κ[illegible] εἰσελθὼν διηρχετο τὴν [illegible]

2 [illegible] χ [illegible]

3 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] χ [illegible] τῇ ἡλικίᾳ μικρὸς ἦν.

4 Καὶ [illegible] [illegible] ὅτι δι' [illegible] [illegible]

5 [illegible] ἐπὶ τὸν τόπον, ἀναβλέψας ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶδεν αὐτὸν, καὶ εἶπε πρὸς αὐτόν· Ζακχαῖε, σπεύσας κατάβηθι· σήμερον γὰρ ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ σου δεῖ με μεῖναι.

13 Ille vero respondens dixit uni eorum: Amice, non facio injuriam tibi: nonne denario convenisti mecum?

14 Tolle quod tuum [illegible], & abi, volo autem huic novissimo dare sicut & tibi.

15 Aut non licet mihi facere quod volo in meis? an oculus tuus malus est, quia ego bonus sum?

16 Sic erunt novissimi, primi: & primi, novissimi. Multi enim sunt vocati, pauci vero electi.

CAPUT XIX.

1 Et ingressus perambulabat Jericho.

2 Et ecce vir nomine vocatus Zachæus: & hic erat princeps publicanorum: & ipse erat dives.

3 Et quærebat videre Jesum quis esset: & non poterat præ turba, quia statura pusillus erat.

4 Et præcurrens, ascendit in sycomorum, ut videret eum: quia illic erat transiturus.

5 Et cum venisset ad locum, suspiciens Jesus vidit illum, & dixit ad eum: Zachæe, festinans descende: hodie enim in domo tua oportet me manere.

13. Mais il répondit à l'un d'eux, et lui dit : Mon ami, je ne te fais point de tort ; n'as-tu pas accordé avec moi à un denier *par jour* ?

14. Prends ce qui est à toi, et t'en va ; mais je veux donner à ce dernier autant qu'à toi.

15. Ne m'est-il pas permis de faire ce que je veux de ce qui est à moi ? Ton œil est-il malin de ce que je suis bon ?

16. Ainsi les derniers seront les premiers, et les premiers seront les derniers ; car il y en a beaucoup d'appelés, mais peu d'élus.

CHAPITRE XIX.

La conversion de Zachée ; la parabole des dix mares. Jésus fait son entrée à Jérusalem ; il répand des larmes sur elle, et purge le Temple.

JÉSUS étant entré dans Jérico, passoit par la ville.

2. Et un homme appelé Zachée, chef des péagers, qui étoit riche,

3. Cherchoit à voir qui étoit Jésus ; mais il ne le pouvoit pas à cause de la foule, parce qu'il étoit de petite taille.

4. C'est pourquoi il courut devant, et monta sur un sycomore, pour le voir ; parce qu'il devoit passer par-là.

5. Jésus étant venu en cet endroit, et regardant en haut, le vit, et lui dit : Zachée, hâte-toi de descendre ; car il faut que je loge aujourd'hui dans ta maison.

6. Et il descendit promptement, et le reçut avec joie.

7. Et tous ceux qui virent cela, murmuroient, disant qu'il étoit entré chez un homme de mauvaise vie pour y loger.

8. Et Zachée se présentant devant le Seigneur, lui dit : Seigneur, je donne la moitié de mes biens aux pauvres, et si j'ai fait tort à quelqu'un en quelque chose, je lui en rends quatre fois autant.

9. Sur quoi Jésus lui dit : Le salut est entré aujourd'hui dans cette maison, parce que celui-ci est aussi enfant d'Abraham.

10. Car le Fils de l'homme est venu chercher et sauver ce qui étoit perdu.

11. Comme ils écoutoient ce discours, Jésus continuant, proposa une parabole, sur ce qu'il étoit près de Jérusalem, et qu'ils

13 But he answered one of them, and said, Friend, I do thee no wrong: didst not thou agree with me for a penny?

14 Take *that* thine *is*, and go thy way: I will give unto this last, even as unto thee.

15 Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own? is thine eye evil because I am good?

16 So the last shall be first, and the first last: for many be called, but few chosen.

M. 20

CHAP. XIX.

L.

The publican Zaccheus.

AND *Jesus* entered and passed through Jericho.

2 And, behold, *there was* a man named Zaccheus, which was the chief among the publicans, and he was rich.

3 And he sought to see Jesus who he was; and could not for the press, because he was little of stature.

4 And he ran before, and climbed up into a sycamore-tree to see him; for he was to pass that *way*.

5 And, when Jesus came to the place, he looked up, and saw him, and said unto him, Zaccheus, make haste, and come down; for to-day I must abide at thy house.

6 And he made haste, and came down, and received him joyfully.

7 And when they saw *it*, they all murmured, saying, That he was gone to be guest with a man that is a sinner.

8 And Zaccheus stood, and said unto the Lord, Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor; and if I have taken any thing from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold.

9 And Jesus said unto him, This day is salvation come to this house, forasmuch as he also is a son of Abraham.

10 For the Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.

11 And, as they heard these things, he added, and spake a parable, because he was nigh to Je-

δημεῖν αὐτοὺς ὅτι παραχρῆμα μέλλει ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀναφαίνεσθαι.

12 Εἶπεν οὖν· Ἄνθρωπός τις εὐγενὴς ἐπορεύθη εἰς χώραν μακρὰν, λαβεῖν ἑαυτῷ βασιλείαν, καὶ ὑποστρέψαι.

13 Καλέσας δὲ δέκα δούλους ἑαυτοῦ, ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς δέκα μνᾶς, καὶ εἶπε πρὸς αὐτούς· † Πραγματεύσασθε ἐν ᾧ ἔρχομαι.

14 Οἱ δὲ πολῖται αὐτοῦ ‖ ἐμίσουν αὐτὸν, καὶ ἀπέστειλαν ‖ πρεσβείαν ‖ ὀπίσω αὐτοῦ, λέγοντες· Οὐ θέλομεν τοῦτον βασιλεῦσαι ἐφ' ἡμᾶς.

15 Καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ ἐπανελθεῖν αὐτὸν λαβόντα τὴν βασιλείαν, καὶ εἶπε φωνηθῆναι αὐτῷ τοὺς δούλους τούτους, οἷς ἔδωκε τὸ ἀργύριον, ἵνα γνῷ τίς τι † διεπραγματεύσατο.

16 Παρεγένετο δὲ ὁ πρῶτος, λέγων· Κύριε, ἡ † μνᾶ σου † προσειργάσατο δέκα μνᾶς.

17 Καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ· Εὖ ἀγαθὲ δοῦλε· ὅτι ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ πιστὸς ἐγένου, ἴσθι ἐξουσίαν ἔχων ἐπάνω δέκα πόλεων.

18 Καὶ ἦλθεν ὁ δεύτερος, λέγων· Κύριε, ἡ μνᾶ σου ἐποίησε πέντε μνᾶς.

19 Εἶπε δὲ καὶ τούτῳ· Καὶ σὺ

salem, & videri eis quod confestim esset regnum Dei apparitorum.

12 Dixit ergo: Homo quidam nobilis abiit in regionem longinquam accipere sibi ipsi regnum, & reverti.

13 Vocans autem decem servos suos, dedit eis decem minas, & ait ad illos: Negotiamini dum venio.

14 At cives ejus oderant eum, & miserunt legationem post illum, dicentes: Non volumus hunc regnare super nos.

15 Et factum est in redire ipsum accipientem regnum, ait vocari sibi servos hos, quibus dedit argentum, ut scirct quisquid negotiatus esset,

16 Adfuit autem primus, dicens: Domine, mina tua acquisivit decem minas.

17 Et ait illi: Euge bone serve: quia in modico fidelis fuisti, esto potestatem habens super decem civitates.

18 Et venit secundus, dicens: Domine, mina tua fecit quinque minas.

19 Ait autem & huic: Et tu

croyoient que le règne de Dieu allait paroître bientôt

12. Il dit donc : Un homme de grande naissance s'en alla dans un pays éloigné, pour prendre possession d'un royaume, et s'en revenir ensuite.

13. Et ayant appelé dix de ses serviteurs, il leur donna dix marcs d'argent, et leur dit : Faites-les valoir jusqu'à-ce que je revienne.

14. Mais les gens de son pays le haïssoient ; et ils envoyèrent une ambassade après lui, pour dire : Nous ne voulons point que celui-ci règne sur nous.

15. Il arriva donc, lorsqu'il fut de retour après avoir pris possession du royaume, qu'il commanda qu'on fit venir ces serviteurs auxquels il avoit donné l'argent, pour savoir combien chacun l'avoit fait valoir.

16. Et le premier se présenta, et dit : Seigneur, ton marc a produit dix autres marcs.

17. Et il lui dit : Cela est bien, bon serviteur ; parce que tu as été fidèle dans peu de chose, tu auras le gouvernement de dix villes.

18. Et le second vint, et dit : Seigneur, ton marc a produit cinq autres marcs.

19. Et il dit aussi à celui-ci : Et toi, commande à cinq villes.

20. Et un autre vint, et dit : Seigneur, voici ton marc que j'ai gardé enveloppé dans un linge ;

21. Car je te craignois, parce que tu es un homme sévère ; tu prends où tu n'as rien mis, et tu moissonnes où tu n'as point semé.

22. Et *son maître* lui dit : Méchant serviteur, je te jugerai par tes propres paroles : Tu savois que je suis un homme sévère, qui prends où je n'ai rien mis, et qui moissonne où je n'ai point semé ;

23. Et pourquoi n'as-tu pas mis mon argent à la banque ; et à mon retour je l'eusse retiré avec les intérêts ?

rusalem, and because they thought that the kingdom of God should immediately appear. L. 19

12 He said, therefore, A certain nobleman went into a far country to receive for himself a kingdom, and to return.

13 And he called his ten servants, and delivered them ten pounds, and said unto them, Occupy till I come.

14 But his citizens hated him, and sent a message after him, saying, We will not have this *man* to reign over us.

15 And it came to pass, that when he was returned, having received the kingdom, then he commanded these servants to be called unto him, to whom he had given the money, that he might know how much every man had gained by trading.

16 Then came the first, saying, Lord, thy pound hath gained ten pounds.

17 And he said unto him, Well, thou good servant; because thou hast been faithful in a very little, have thou authority over ten cities.

18 And the second came, saying, Lord, thy pound hath gained five pounds.

19 And he said likewise to him, Be thou also over five cities.

20 And another came, saying, Lord, behold, *here is* thy pound, which I have kept laid up in a napkin:

21 For I feared thee, because thou art an austere man; thou takest up that thou layedst not down, and reapest that thou didst not sow.

22 And he saith unto him, Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee, *thou* wicked servant. Thou knewest that I was an austere man, taking up that I laid not down, and reaping that I did not sow: K2

23 Wherefore then gavest not thou my money into the bank, that at my coming I might have required mine own with usury?

24 Καὶ τοῖς παρεστῶσιν εἶπεν· Ἄρατε ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τὴν μνᾶν, καὶ δότε τῷ τὰς δέκα μνᾶς ἔχοντι.

25 Καὶ εἶπον αὐτῷ· Κύριε, ἔχει δέκα μνᾶς·

26 Λέγω γὰρ ὑμῖν, ὅτι παντὶ τῷ ἔχοντι δοθήσεται· ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ μὴ ἔχοντος, καὶ ὃ ἔχει, ἀρθήσεται ἀπ' αὐτοῦ.

* 27 Πλὴν τοὺς ἐχθρούς μου ἐκείνους, τοὺς μὴ θελήσαντάς με βασιλεῦσαι ἐπ' αὐτούς, ἀγάγετε ὧδε, καὶ † κατασφάξατε ἔμπροσθέν μου.

28 Καὶ εἰπὼν ταῦτα, ἐπορεύετο ἔμπροσθεν, ἀναβαίνων εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα.

21 Et aliis dixit: Auferte ab illo minam: & date decem minas habenti.

25 Et dixerunt ei: Domine, habet decem minas.

26 Dico enim vobis, quia omni habenti dabitur: ab eo autem non habente, & quod habet, auferetur ab eo.

27 verumtamen inimicos meos illos, non volentes me regnare super se adducite huc, & jugulate ante me.

28 Et dicens hæc, ibat ante ascendens in Hierosolyma.

Κεφ. κα' 21.

1 Καὶ ὅτε ἤγγισαν εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα, καὶ ἦλθον εἰς Βηθφαγὴ πρὸς τὸ ὄρος τῶν ἐλαιῶν, τότε ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἀπέστειλε δύο μαθητὰς, λέγων αὐτοῖς·

2 Πορεύθητε εἰς τὴν κώμην, τὴν ἀπέναντι ὑμῶν· καὶ εὐθέως εὑρήσετε ὄνον δεδεμένην, καὶ πῶλον μετ' αὐτῆς· λύσαντες ἀγάγετέ μοι.

3 Καὶ ἐάν τις ὑμῖν εἴπῃ τι, ἐρεῖτε ὅτι ὁ Κύριος αὐτῶν χρείαν ἔχει· εὐθὺς δὲ ἀποστελεῖ αὐτούς.

4 Τοῦτο δὲ ὅλον γέγονεν, ἵνα

1 ET quum appropinquassent in Hierosolyma, & venissent in Bethphage ad montem Olivarum, tunc Jesus misit duos discipulos, dicens eis:

2 Ite in vicum qui adversum vos: & statim invenietis asinam alligatam, & pullum cum ea: solventes adducite mihi.

3 Et si quis vobis dixerit aliquid, dicite, quia Dominus eorum usum habet: statim autem dimittet eos.

4 Euntes autem discipuli &

24 And he said unto them that stood by, Take from him the pound, and give *it* to him that hath ten pounds. L. 19.

25 (And they said unto him, Lord, he hath ten pounds.)

26 For I say unto you, That unto every one which hath, shall be given; and from him that hath not, even that he hath, shall be taken away from him.

27 But those mine enemies, which would not that I should reign over them, bring hither, and slay *them* before me.

28 And when he had thus spoken, he went before, ascending up to Jerusalem.

24. Et il dit à ceux qui étoient présens : Otez-lui le marc, et le donnez à celui qui a les dix marcs.

25. Et ils lui dirent : Seigneur, il a déjà dix marcs.

26. Aussi vous dis-je, qu'on donne à quiconque a déjà ; et que pour ce qui n'a pas, cela même qu'il a lui sera ôté.

27. Quant à mes ennemis, qui n'ont pas voulu que je regnasse sur eux, amenez-les ici, et faites-les mourir en ma présence.

28. Et après avoir dit cela, il marchoit devant eux, montant à Jérusalem.

CHAPITRE XXI.

Jésus-Christ entre dans Jérusalem, chasse les marchands du Temple, et répond aux Pharisiens.

COMME ils approchoient de Jérusalem, et qu'ils étoient déjà à Bethphagé, près du mont des Oliviers, Jésus envoya deux Disciples ;

2. Leur disant : Allez à la bourgade qui est devant vous ; vous y trouverez d'abord une ânesse attachée, et *son* ânon avec elle ; détachez-les et amenez-les-moi.

3. Et si quelqu'un vous dit quelque chose, vous direz que le Seigneur en a besoin ; et aussitôt il les enverra.

6. Les Disciples s'en allèrent donc, et firent comme Jésus leur avoit ordonné.

7. Et ils amenèrent l'ânesse et l'ânon, et ayant mis leurs vêtemens dessus, ils l'y firent asseoir.

8. Alors des gens en grand nombre étendoient leurs vêtemens par le chemin ; et d'autres coupoient des branches d'arbres, et les étendoient par le chemin.

10. Et quand il fut entré dans Jérusalem, toute la ville fut émue, et on disoit : Qui est celui-ci ?

19. De sorte que les Pharisiens disoient entr'eux : Vous voyez que vous ne gagnez rien ; voilà que tout le monde va après lui.

20. Or quelques Grecs, de ceux qui étoient montés pour adorer pendant la fête,

AND when they drew nigh unto Jerusalem, and were come to Bethpage, unto the mount of Olives, then sent Jesus two disciples, M. 21

2 Saying unto them, Go into the village over against you, and straightway ye shall find an ass tied, and a colt with her: loose *them*, and bring *them* unto me.

3 And if any man say aught unto you, ye shall say, The Lord hath need of them; and straightway he will send them.

6 And the disciples went, and did as Jesus commanded them,

7 And brought the ass, and the colt, and put on them their clothes, and they set *him* thereon.

8 And a very great multitude spread their garments in the way; others cut down branches from the trees, and strawed them in the way.

10 And when he was come into Jerusalem, all the city was moved, saying, Who is this?

19 The Pharisees therefore said among themselves, Perceive ye how ye prevail nothing? behold, the world is gone after him. J. 12

20 And there were certain Greeks among them, that came up to worship at the feast:

56.

[illegible]

21 Ἦσαν δὲ τινες Ἕλληνες ἐκ τῶν ἐλθόντων ἵνα προσκυνήσωσιν τῇ ἑορτῇ· οὗτοι οὖν προσῆλθον Φιλίππῳ τῷ ἀπὸ Βηθσαϊδὰ τῆς Γαλιλαίας, καὶ ἠρώτων αὐτὸν λέγοντες· Κύριε, θέλομεν τὸν Ἰησοῦν ἰδεῖν.

22 Ἔρχεται Φίλιππος καὶ λέγει τῷ Ἀνδρέᾳ· καὶ πάλιν Ἀνδρέας καὶ Φίλιππος λέγουσιν τῷ Ἰησοῦ.

23 Ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς ἀπεκρίνατο αὐτοῖς, λέγων· Ἐλήλυθεν ἡ ὥρα ἵνα δοξασθῇ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.

24 Ἀμὴν ἀμὴν, λέγω ὑμῖν, ἐὰν μὴ ὁ κόκκος τοῦ σίτου πεσὼν εἰς τὴν γῆν ἀποθάνῃ, αὐτὸς μόνος μένει· ἐὰν δὲ ἀποθάνῃ, πολὺν καρπὸν φέρει.

[illegible]

17 Καὶ καταλιπὼν αὐτοὺς, ἐξῆλθεν ἔξω τῆς πόλεως εἰς Βηθανίαν, καὶ ηὐλίσθη ἐκεῖ.

12 Καὶ τῇ ἐπαύριον ἐξελθόντων αὐτῶν ἀπὸ Βηθανίας,

ἐπείνασεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς· εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν, ἤρξατο ἐκβάλλειν τοὺς πωλοῦντας καὶ ἀγοράζοντας ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ· καὶ τὰς τραπέζας τῶν κολλυβιστῶν, καὶ τὰς καθέδρας τῶν πωλούντων τὰς περιστερὰς κατέστρεψε.

16 Καὶ οὐκ ἤφιεν ἵνα τις διενέγκῃ σκεῦος διὰ τοῦ ἱεροῦ.

17 Καὶ ἐδίδασκε, λέγων αὐτοῖς· Οὐ γέγραπται· Ὅτι ὁ οἶκός μου, οἶκος προσευχῆς κληθήσεται πᾶσι τοῖς ἔθνεσιν; ὑμεῖς δὲ ἐποιήσατε αὐτὸν σπήλαιον λῃστῶν.

21 Erant autem quidam Gentiles ex his qui ascenderant ut adorarent in die festo: hi ergo accesserunt ad Philippum qui erat a Bethsaida Galilææ: & rogabant eum, dicentes: Domine, volumus Jesum videre.

22 Venit Philippus, & dicit Andreæ: & rursum Andreas & Philippus dicunt Jesu.

23 At Jesus respondit eis, dicens: Venit hora ut glorificetur filius hominis.

24 Amen, amen, dico vobis, si non granum frumenti cadens in terram mortuum fuerit, ipsum solum manet: si autem mortuum fuerit, multum fructum affert.

17 Et relinquens ipsos, abiit extra civitatem in Bethaniam, & diversatus est ibi.

12 Et postera die exeuntibus illis de Bethania,

ingressus Jesus in templum, cœpit ejicere vendentes & ementes in templo: & mensas nummulariorum, & cathedras vendentium columbas evertit.

16 Et non sinebat ut quisquam transferret vas per templum.

17 Et docebat, dicens eis: Nonne scriptum est, Quia domus mea, domus orationis vocatur omnibus gentibus? vos autem fecistis eam speluncam latronum.

18 Et audierunt Scribæ, &

[redacted]

21. Vinrent vers Philippe, qui étoit de Bethsaïde en Galilée, et ils lui dirent en le priant : Seigneur, nous voudrions bien voir Jésus.

22. Philippe vint et le dit à André, et André et Philippe le dirent à Jésus.

23. Et Jésus leur répondit : L'heure est venue que le Fils de l'homme doit être glorifié.

24. En vérité, en vérité je vous le dis : Si le grain de froment ne meurt après qu'on l'a jeté dans la terre, il demeure seul ; mais s'il meurt, il porte beaucoup de fruit.

17. Et les ayant laissés, il sortit de la ville, et s'en alla à Béthanie, où il passa la nuit.

12. Le lendemain, comme ils sortoient de Béthanie,

Jésus étant entré dans le Temple, se mit à chasser ceux qui vendoient et qui achetoient dans le Temple, et il renversa les tables des changeurs, et les sièges de ceux qui vendoient des pigeons.

16. Et il ne permettoit pas que personne portât *aucun* vaisseau par le Temple.

17. Et il les instruisoit, en leur disant : N'est-il pas écrit : Ma maison sera appelée, par toutes les nations, une maison de prière ; mais vous en avez fait une caverne de voleurs ?

18. Ce que les Scribes et les principaux Sacrificateurs ayant entendu, ils cherchoient les moyens de le faire périr ; car ils le craignoient, parce que tout le peuple étoit ravi de sa doctrine.

19. Le soir étant venu, Jésus sortit de la ville.

27. Puis ils revinrent à Jérusalem ; et comme il alloit par le Temple, les principaux Sacrificateurs, les Scribes, et les Sénateurs, s'approchèrent de lui :

Et il leur dit

28. Mais que vous semble-t-il de ceci ? Un homme avoit deux fils ; et s'adressant au premier, il *lui* dit : *Mon* fils, va, et travaille aujourd'hui dans ma vigne.

29. Mais il répondit : Je n'y veux point *aller* ; cependant s'étant repenti ensuite, il y alla.

30. Puis il vint à l'autre, et lui dit la même chose. Celui-ci répondit : J'y *vais*, Seigneur : mais il n'y alla pas.

31. Lequel des deux fit la volonté de *son* père ? Ils lui dirent : C'est le premier. Jésus leur dit : Je vous dis en vérité, que les pagers et les femmes de mauvaise vie vous dévancent au Royaume de Dieu.

21 The same came, therefore, to Philip, which was of Bethsaida of Galilee, and desired him, saying, Sir, we would see Jesus. J. 12.

22 Philip cometh and telleth Andrew; and again, Andrew and Philip tell Jesus.

23 And Jesus answered them, saying,

24 Verily, verily, I say unto you, Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone: but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit.

17 And he left them, and went out of the city into Bethany; and he lodged there. Mt. 21.

12 And on the morrow, when they were come from Bethany, Mt. 11

15. Jesus went into the temple, and began to cast out them that sold and bought in the temple, and overthrew the tables of the money-changers, and the seats of them that sold doves;

16 And would not suffer that any man should carry *any* ve[illegible] through the temple.

17 And he taught, saying [illegible] them, Is it not written, My h[illegible] shall be called of all nations [illegible] house of prayer? but ye [illegible] made it a den of thieves.

18 And the scribes and [illegible] priests heard *it*, and sought [illegible] they might destroy him: for [illegible] feared him, because all the pe[illegible] was astonished at his doctrin[illegible]

19 And when even was co[illegible] he went out of the city. +27.

28 But what think ye? A *certain* man had two sons; and he came to the first, and said, Son, go work to-day in my vineyard. Mt. 21.

29 He answered and said, I will not: but afterward he repented, and went.

30 And he came to the second, and said likewise. And he answered and said, I go, sir: and went not.

31 Whether of them twain did the will of *his* father? They say unto him, The first. Jesus saith unto them, Verily I say unto you, That the publicans and the harlots go into the kingdom of God before you.

him, Which is the first command-[illegible] Mark [illegible] is answ[illegible] 29 [illegible] And he said unto them,

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4 Πάλιν ἀπέστειλεν ἄλλους δούλους, λέγων· Εἴπατε τοῖς κεκλημένοις· Ἰδοὺ, τὸ ἄριστόν μου ἡτοίμασα, οἱ ταῦροί μου καὶ τὰ σιτιστὰ τεθυμένα, καὶ πάντα ἕτοιμα· δεῦτε εἰς τοὺς γάμους.

4 Iterum misit alios servos, dicens: Dicite vocatis: Ecce prandium meum paravi, tauri mei & altilia occisa, & omnia expedita: venite ad nuptias.

5 Οἱ δὲ ἀμελήσαντες, ἀπῆλθον ὁ μὲν εἰς τὸν ἴδιον ἀγρόν, ὁ δὲ εἰς τὴν ἐμπορίαν αὐτοῦ.

5 Illi autem negligentes abierunt: ille quidem in proprium agrum, ille vero ad negotiationem suam.

6 Οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ, κρατήσαντες τοὺς δούλους αὐτοῦ, ὕβρισαν καὶ ἀπέκτειναν.

6 At reliqui prehensos servos ejus, contumeliis affecerunt, & occiderunt.

7 Ἀκούσας δὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς ὠργίσθη· καὶ πέμψας τὰ στρατεύματα αὐτοῦ, ἀπώλεσε τοὺς φονεῖς ἐκείνους, καὶ τὴν πόλιν αὐτῶν ἐνέπρησε.

7 Audiens autem rex ille, iratus est: & mittens exercitus suos, perdidit homicidas illos, & civitatem illorum incendit.

8 Τότε λέγει τοῖς δούλοις αὐτοῦ· Ὁ μὲν γάμος ἕτοιμός ἐστι, οἱ δὲ κεκλημένοι οὐκ ἦσαν ἄξιοι.

8 Tunc ait servis suis: Quidem nuptiæ expeditæ sunt: qui autem vocati non fuerunt digni.

9 Πορεύεσθε οὖν ἐπὶ τὰς ἐξόδους τῶν ὁδῶν, καὶ ὅσους ἂν εὕρητε, καλέσατε εἰς τοὺς γάμους.

9 Ite ergo ad compita viarum, & quoscunque inveneritis, vocate ad nuptias.

10 Καὶ ἐξελθόντες οἱ δοῦλοι ἐκεῖνοι εἰς τὰς ὁδοὺς, συνήγαγον πάντας ὅσους εὗρον, πονηρούς τε καὶ ἀγαθούς· καὶ ἐπλήσθη ὁ γαμῶν ἀνακείμενων.

10 Et egressi servi illi in vias congregaverunt omnes quos invenerunt, malos & bonos: & impletæ sunt nuptiæ discumbentium.

11 Εἰσελθὼν δὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς θεάσασθαι τοὺς ἀνακειμένους, εἶδεν ἐκεῖ ἄνθρωπον οὐκ ἐνδεδυμένον ἔνδυμα γάμου.

11 Ingressus autem rex spectare discumbentes, vidit ibi hominem non vestitum indumento nuptiarum.

12 Καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ· Ἑταῖρε, πῶς εἰσῆλθες ὧδε μὴ ἔχων ἔνδυμα

12 Et ait illi; Amice, quomodo intrasti huc, non habens

33. Écoutez une autre similitude: Un homme, dit-il, planta une vigne, il l'environna d'une haie, il y fit un creux pour un pressoir, il y bâtit une tour, et il la loua à des vignerons, et s'en alla.

2. Et dans la saison, il envoya un de ses serviteurs vers les vignerons, afin de recevoir d'eux du fruit de la vigne.

3. Mais l'ayant pris, ils le battirent, et le renvoyèrent à vuide.

4. Il leur envoya encore un autre serviteur; mais ils lui jetèrent des pierres, et lui meurtrirent toute la tête, et le renvoyèrent, après l'avoir traité outrageusement.

5. Et il en envoya encore un autre qu'ils tuèrent; et plusieurs autres, dont ils battirent les uns, et tuèrent les autres.

6. Enfin, ayant un fils qu'il chérissoit, il le leur envoya encore le dernier, disant, ils auront du respect pour mon fils.

7. Mais ces vignerons dirent entr'eux: C'est ici l'héritier; venez, tuons-le, et l'héritage sera à nous.

8. Et *le* prenant, ils le tuèrent, et le jetèrent hors de la vigne.

9. Que fera donc le maître de la vigne? Il viendra, et fera périr ces vignerons, et il donnera la vigne à d'autres.

10. Et quand les principaux Sacrificateurs et les Pharisiens eurent entendu ces similitudes, ils reconnurent qu'il parloit d'eux.

46. Et ils cherchoient à se saisir de lui; mais ils craignirent le peuple, parce qu'il regardoit *Jesus* comme un Prophète.

Jésus, prenant la parole, continua à leur parler en paraboles, et leur dit:

2. Le Royaume des cieux est semblable à un Roi, qui fit les noces de son Fils.

3. Et il envoya ses serviteurs pour appeler ceux qui avoient été invités aux noces; mais ils n'y voulurent point venir.

33 Hear another parable: A *certain* man planted a vineyard, and set an hedge about *it*, and digged *a place for* the wine-fat, and built a tower, and let it out to husbandmen, and went into a far country. Mt. 21 Mk. 12

2 And at the season he sent to the husbandmen a servant, that he might receive from the husbandmen of the fruit of the vineyard.

3 And they caught *him*, and beat him, and sent *him* away empty.

4 And again he sent unto them another servant; and at him they cast stones, and wounded *him* in the head, and sent *him* away shamefully handled.

5 And again he sent another; and him they killed, and many others; beating some, and killing some.

6 Having yet, therefore, one son, his well-beloved, he sent him also last unto them, saying, They will reverence my son.

7 But those husbandmen said among themselves, This is the heir; come, let us kill him, and the inheritance shall be ours.

8 And they took him, and killed *him*, and cast *him* out of the vineyard.

9 What shall, therefore, the lord of the vineyard do? he will come and destroy the husbandmen, and will give the vineyard unto others.

45 And when the chief priests and Pharisees had heard his parables, they perceived that he spake of them. Mt. 21

46 But when they sought to lay hands on him, they feared the multitude, because they took him for a prophet.

AND Jesus answered, and spake unto them again by parables, and said. Mt. 22

2 The kingdom of heaven is like unto a certain king, which made a marriage for his son,

3 And sent forth his servants to call them that were bidden to the wedding; and they would not

for the Gr. & Lat. text see next page. col. a. b.

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33 Ἄλλην παραβολὴν ἀκούσατε.
Ἄνθρωπος ἦν οἰκοδεσπότης, ὃς ἐφύτευσεν ἀμπελῶνα, καὶ φραγμὸν αὐτῷ περιέθηκε, καὶ ὤρυξεν ἐν αὐτῷ ληνόν, καὶ ᾠκοδόμησε πύργον, καὶ ἐξέδετο αὐτὸν γεωργοῖς, καὶ ἀπεδήμησε.

2 Καὶ ἀπέστειλε πρὸς τοὺς γεωργοὺς τῷ καιρῷ δοῦλον, ἵνα παρὰ τῶν γεωργῶν λάβῃ ἀπὸ τῶν καρπῶν τοῦ ἀμπελῶνος.

3 Οἱ δὲ λαβόντες αὐτὸν, ἔδειραν, καὶ ἀπέστειλαν κενόν.

4 Καὶ πάλιν ἀπέστειλε πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἄλλον δοῦλον· κἀκεῖνον λιθοβολήσαντες ἐκεφαλαίωσαν, καὶ ἀπέστειλαν ἠτιμωμένον.

5 Καὶ πάλιν ἄλλον ἀπέστειλε πλείονα τῶν πρώτων· καὶ ἐποίησαν αὐτοῖς ὡσαύτως.

6 Ἔτι οὖν ἕνα υἱὸν ἔχων ἀγαπητὸν αὐτοῦ, ἀπέστειλε καὶ αὐτὸν πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἔσχατον, λέγων· Ὅτι ἐντραπήσονται τὸν υἱόν μου.

7 Ἐκεῖνοι δὲ οἱ γεωργοὶ εἶπον πρὸς ἑαυτούς· Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ κληρονόμος· δεῦτε, ἀποκτείνωμεν αὐτὸν, καὶ ἡμῶν ἔσται ἡ κληρονομία.

8 Καὶ λαβόντες αὐτὸν, ἀπέκτειναν, καὶ ἐξέβαλον ἔξω τοῦ ἀμπελῶνος.

9 Τί οὖν ποιήσει ὁ κύριος τοῦ

33 Aliam parabolam audite. Vinéam plantavit homo, & circumposuit sepem, & fodit lacum, & ædificavit turrim, & elocavit eam agricolis, & peregre profectus est.

2 Et misit ad agricolas tempore servum, ut ab agricolis acciperet de fructu vineæ.

3 Illi autem sumentes eum cecidérunt, & dimisérunt vacuum.

4 Et iterum misit ad illos alium servum: & illum lapidantes in capite vulneraverunt, & ablegaverunt inhonoratum.

5 Et rursum alium misit: & illum occidérunt, & plures alios, hos quidem cædentes, hos verò occidentes.

6 Adhuc ergo unum filium habens dilectum sum, misit & illum ad eos novissimum, dicens: Quia reverebuntur filium meum.

7 Illi verò agricolæ dixerunt apud seipsos: Quod hic est hæres: venite occidamus eum, & nostra erit hæreditas.

8 Et apprehendentes eum, occidérunt, & ejecerunt extra vineam.

9 Quid ergo faciet dominus

iteurs, avec cet ordre : Dites à ceux qui ont été invités : J'ai fait préparer mon dîner ; mes taureaux et mes bêtes grasses sont tuées, et tout est prêt ; venez aux noces.

5. Mais eux n'en tenant compte, s'en allèrent, l'un à sa métairie, et l'autre à son trafic.

6. Et les autres prirent ses serviteurs, et les outragèrent, et les tuèrent.

7. Le Roi l'ayant appris, se mit en colère, et y ayant envoyé ses troupes, il fit périr ces meurtriers et brûla leur ville.

8. Alors il dit à ses serviteurs : Le festin des noces est prêt, mais ceux qui étoient invités n'en étoient pas dignes.

9. Allez donc dans les carrefours des chemins, et invitez aux noces tous ceux que vous trouverez.

10. Et ses serviteurs étant allés dans les chemins, assemblèrent tous ceux qu'ils trouvèrent, tant mauvais que bons, en sorte que la salle des noces fut remplie de gens qui étoient à table.

11. Et le Roi étant entré pour voir ceux qui étoient à table, aperçut un homme qui n'avoit pas un habit de noces.

12. Et il lui dit : Mon ami, comment es-tu entré ici sans avoir un habit de noces ? Et il eut la bouche fermée.

13. Alors le Roi dit aux serviteurs : Liez-le pieds et mains, emportez-le, et le jetez dans les ténèbres de dehors ; c'est là qu'il y aura des pleurs et des grincemens de dents.

14. Car il y en a beaucoup d'appelés, mais peu d'élus.

15. Alors les Pharisiens s'étant retirés, consultèrent pour le surprendre dans ses discours.

16. Et ils lui envoyèrent de leurs disciples, avec des Hérodiens, qui lui dirent : Maître, nous savons que tu es sincère, et que tu enseignes la voie de Dieu selon la vérité, sans avoir égard à qui que ce soit ; car tu ne regardes point l'apparence des hommes.

17. Dis-nous donc ce qui te semble *de ceci* : Est-il permis de payer le tribut à Cesar, ou non ?

18. Mais Jésus connoissant leur

vants, saying, Tell them which are bidden, Behold, I have prepared my dinner: my oxen and *my* fatlings *are* killed, and all things *are* ready: come unto the marriage.

5 But they made light of *it*, and went their ways, one to his farm, another to his merchandise:

6 And the remnant took his servants, and intreated *them* spitefully, and slew *them*.

7 But when the king heard *thereof*, he was wroth: and he sent forth his armies, and destroyed those murderers, and burnt up their city.

8 Then saith he to his servants, The wedding is ready, but they which were bidden were not worthy.

9 Go ye therefore into the highways, and, as many as ye shall find, bid to the marriage.

10 So those servants went out into the highways, and gathered together all as many as they found, both bad and good: and the wedding was furnished with guests.

11 And when the king came in to see the guests, he saw there a man which had not on a wedding garment:

12 And he saith unto him, Friend, how camest thou in hither, not having a wedding garment? And he was speechless.

13 Then saith the king to the servants, Bind him hand and foot, and take him away, and cast *him* into outer darkness: there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

14 For many are called, but few *are* chosen.

15 Then went the Pharisees, and took counsel how they might entangle him in *his* talk.

16 And they sent out unto him their disciples with the Herodians, saying, Master, we know that thou art true, and teachest the way of God in truth, neither carest thou for any *man*: for thou regardest not the person of men.

17 Tell us, therefore, What thinkest thou? Is it lawful to give tribute unto Cesar, or not?

18 But Jesus perceived their

for the Gr. & Lat. text, see pa. 57. col. a. b.

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ρίνου τοῦ, καὶ τὸ μὴ πειράζειν ἐπ' ἐμοί;

10 † Δηνάριον δεῖξόν μοι τὸ † νόμισμα τοῦ κήνσου. Οἱ δὲ προσήνεγκαν αὐτῷ δηνάριον.

20 Καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς· Τίνος ἡ εἰκὼν αὕτη καὶ ἡ ἐπιγραφή;

21 Λέγουσιν αὐτῷ· Καίσαρος. Τότε λέγει αὐτοῖς· Ἀπόδοτε οὖν τὰ Καίσαρος Καίσαρι, καὶ τὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ τῷ Θεῷ.

22 Καὶ ἀκούσαντες ἐθαύμασαν, καὶ ἀφέντες αὐτὸν ἀπῆλθον.

23 Ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ προσῆλθον αὐτῷ Σαδδουκαῖοι, οἱ λέγοντες μὴ εἶναι ἀνάστασιν, καὶ ἐπηρώτησαν αὐτὸν,

24 Λέγοντες· Διδάσκαλε, Μωσῆς εἶπεν· Ἐάν τις ἀποθάνῃ μὴ ἔχων τέκνα, ἐπιγαμβρεύσει ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἀναστήσει σπέρμα τῷ ἀδελφῷ αὐτοῦ.

25 Ἦσαν δὲ παρ' ἡμῖν ἑπτὰ ἀδελφοί· καὶ ὁ πρῶτος, γαμήσας, ἐτελεύτησε· καὶ μὴ ἔχων σπέρμα, ἀφῆκε τὴν γυναῖκα αὐτοῦ τῷ ἀδελφῷ αὐτοῦ.

26 Ὁμοίως καὶ ὁ δεύτερος καὶ ὁ τρίτος, ἕως τῶν ἑπτά.

27 Ὕστερον δὲ πάντων ἀπέθανε καὶ ἡ γυνή.

28 Ἐν τῇ οὖν ἀναστάσει, τίνος τῶν ἑπτὰ ἔσται γυνή; πάντες γὰρ ἔσχον αὐτήν.

29 Ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν αὐτοῖς· Πλανᾶσθε, μὴ εἰδότες τὰς γραφὰς, μηδὲ τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ Θεοῦ;

neque viam Dei?

30 Ἐν γὰρ τῇ ἀναστάσει οὔτε γαμοῦσιν, οὔτε γαμίσκονται, ἀλλ' εἰσὶν ὡς ἄγγελοι τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐν οὐρανῷ.

31 Περὶ δὲ τῆς ἀναστάσεως τῶν νεκρῶν, οὐκ ἀνέγνωτε τὸ ῥηθὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ λέγοντος·

32 Ἐγὼ ὁ Θεὸς Ἀβραὰμ, καὶ Θεὸς Ἰσαὰκ, καὶ Θεὸς Ἰακώβ; οὐκ ἔστι Θεὸς νεκρῶν, ἀλλὰ ζώντων.

33 Καὶ ἀκούσαντες οἱ ὄχλοι ἐξεπλήσσοντο ἐπὶ τῇ διδαχῇ αὐτοῦ.

34 Οἱ δὲ Φαρισαῖοι ἀκούσαντες ὅτι ἐφίμωσε τοὺς Σαδδουκαίους, συνήχθησαν ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό.

35 Καὶ ἐπηρώτησεν εἷς ἐξ αὐτῶν νομικὸς, πειράζων αὐτὸν καὶ λέγων·

36 Διδάσκαλε, ποία ἐντολὴ μεγάλη ἐν τῷ νόμῳ;

37 Ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν αὐτῷ· Ἀγαπήσεις Κύριον τὸν Θεόν σου ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ καρδίᾳ σου, καὶ ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ ψυχῇ σου, καὶ ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ διανοίᾳ σου.

38 Αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ μεγάλη καὶ πρώτη ἐντολή.

39 Δευτέρα δὲ ὁμοία αὐτῇ· Ἀγαπήσεις τὸν πλησίον σου ὡς σεαυτόν.

40 Ἐν ταύταις ταῖς δυσὶν ἐντολαῖς ὅλος ὁ νόμος κρέμαται καὶ οἱ προφῆται.

41 Συνηγμένων δὲ τῶν Φαρισαίων, ἐπηρώτησεν αὐτοὺς ὁ Ἰησοῦς,

42 Λέγων· Τί ὑμῖν δοκεῖ περὶ τοῦ Χριστοῦ; τίνος υἱός ἐστι; Λέγουσιν αὐτῷ· Δαβίδ.

43 Λέγει αὐτοῖς· Πῶς οὖν Δαβὶδ ἐν πνεύματι καλεῖ αὐτὸν Κύριον, λέγων·

44 Εἶπε Κύριος τῷ Κυρίῳ μου· Κάθου ἐκ δεξιῶν μου, ἕως ἂν θῶ τοὺς ἐχθρούς σου ὑποκάτω τῶν ποδῶν σου;

45 Εἰ οὖν Δαβὶδ καλεῖ αὐτὸν Κύριον, πῶς υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ἐστιν;

46 Καὶ οὐδεὶς ἐδύνατο ἀποκριθῆναι αὐτῷ λόγον, οὐδὲ ἐτόλμησέ τις ἀπ' ἐκείνης τῆς ἡμέρας ἐπερωτῆσαι αὐτὸν οὐκέτι.

neque audebat quisquam ex illa die interrogare eum amplius.

9 Ostendite mihi numisma census. Illi verò obtulerunt ei denarium.

20 Et ait illis: Cujus imago hæc, & superscriptio?

21 Dicunt ei: Cæsaris. Tunc ait illis: Reddite ergò quæ Cæsaris Cæsari: & quæ Dei, Deo.

22 Et audientes mirati sunt: & relinquentes eum abierunt.

23 In illo die accesserunt ad eum Sadducæi, dicentes non esse resurrectionem: & interrogaverunt eum,

24 Dicentes: Magister, Moses dixit: Si quis mortuus fuerit non habens filios, ut accipiat frater ejus uxorem illius, & suscitabit semen fratri suo.

25 Erant autem apud nos septem fratres: & primus uxore ducta, obiit: & non habens semen, reliquit uxorem suam fratri suo.

26 Similiter & secundus, & tertius usque ad septem.

27 Postremum autem omnium defuncta est & mulier.

28 In ergò resurrectione, cujus septem erit uxor? omnes enim habuerunt eam.

29 Respondens autem Jesus, ait illis: Erratis, nescientes Scripturas, neque efficaciam

malice, leur dit : Hypocrites, pourquoi me tentez-vous ?

19. Montrez-moi la monnoie *dont on paie* le tribut. Et ils lui présentèrent un denier.

20. Et il leur dit : De qui est cette image et cette inscription ?

21. Ils lui dirent : De César. Alors il leur dit : Rendez donc à César ce qui appartient à César, et à Dieu ce qui appartient à Dieu.

22. Et ayant entendu *cette réponse*, ils l'admirèrent ; et le laissant, ils s'en allèrent.

23. Ce jour-là, les Sadducéens, qui disent qu'il n'y a point de résurrection, vinrent à *Jésus*, et lui firent cette question :

24. Maître, Moyse a dit : Si quelqu'un meurt sans enfans, son frère épousera sa veuve, et suscitera lignée à son frère.

25. Or, il y avoit parmi nous sept frères, dont le premier s'étant marié mourut ; et n'ayant point eu d'enfans, il laissa sa femme à son frère.

26. De même aussi le second, puis le troisième, jusqu'au septième.

27. Or, après eux tous, la femme mourut aussi.

28. Duquel donc des sept sera-t-elle femme dans la résurrection ; car tous *les sept* l'ont eue ?

29. Mais Jésus répondant, leur dit : Vous êtes dans l'erreur, parce que vous n'entendez pas les Ecritures, ni quelle est la puissance de Dieu.

30. Car après la résurrection, les hommes ne prendront point de femmes, ni les femmes de maris ; mais ils seront comme les Anges de Dieu, qui sont dans le ciel.

31. Et quant à la résurrection des morts, n'avez-vous point lu ce que Dieu vous a dit :

32. Je suis le Dieu d'Abraham, le Dieu d'Isaac, et le Dieu de Jacob. Dieu n'est pas le Dieu des morts, mais *il est le Dieu* des vivans.

33. Et le peuple entendant *cela*, admiroit sa doctrine.

wickedness, and said, Why tempt ye me, *ye* hypocrites?

19 Shew me the tribute-money. And they brought unto him a penny.

20 And he saith unto them, Whose *is* this image and superscription?

21 They say unto him, Cesar's. Then saith he unto them, Render therefore, unto Cesar the things which are Cesar's; and unto God the things that are God's.

22 When they had heard *these words*, they marvelled, and left him, and went their way.

23 The same day came to him the Sadducees, which say that there is no resurrection, and asked him,

24 Saying, Master, Moses said, If a man die, having no children, his brother shall marry his wife, and raise up seed unto his brother.

25 Now, there were with us seven brethren: and the first, when he had married a wife, deceased; and having no issue, left his wife unto his brother:

26 Likewise the second also, and the third, unto the seventh.

27 And last of all the woman died also.

28 Therefore, in the resurrection, whose wife shall she be of the seven? for they all had her.

29 Jesus answered, and said unto them, Ye do err, not knowing the scriptures, nor the power of God.

30 For in the resurrection they neither marry, nor are given in marriage: but are as the angels of God in heaven.

31 But as touching the resurrection of the dead, have ye not read that which was spoken unto you by God, saying,

32 I am the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob? God is not the God of the dead, but of the living.

33 And when the multitude heard *this*, they were astonished at his doctrine.

28 Καὶ προσελθὼν εἷς τῶν γραμματέων, ἀκούσας αὐτῶν συζητούντων, εἰδὼς ὅτι καλῶς αὐτοῖς ἀπεκρίθη, ἐπηρώτησεν αὐτὸν Ποία ἐστὶ πρώτη πασῶν ἐντολή;

29 Ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς ἀπεκρίθη αὐτῷ· Ὅτι πρώτη πασῶν τῶν ἐντολῶν· Ἄκουε Ἰσραήλ, Κύριος, ὁ Θεὸς ἡμῶν, Κύριος εἷς ἐστι.

30 Καὶ ἀγαπήσεις Κύριον τὸν Θεόν σου ἐξ ὅλης τῆς καρδίας σου, καὶ ἐξ ὅλης τῆς ψυχῆς σου, καὶ ἐξ ὅλης τῆς διανοίας σου, καὶ ἐξ ὅλης τῆς ἰσχύος σου· αὕτη πρώτη ἐντολή.

31 Καὶ δευτέρα ὁμοία αὐτῇ· Ἀγαπήσεις τὸν πλησίον σου ὡς σεαυτόν· μείζων τούτων ἄλλη ἐντολὴ οὐκ ἔστι.

32 Καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ ὁ γραμματεύς· Καλῶς, διδάσκαλε, ἐπ' ἀληθείας εἶπας, ὅτι εἷς ἐστι Θεὸς, καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλος πλὴν αὐτοῦ·

33 Καὶ τὸ ἀγαπᾶν αὐτὸν ἐξ ὅλης τῆς καρδίας, καὶ ἐξ ὅλης τῆς συνέσεως, καὶ ἐξ ὅλης τῆς ψυχῆς, καὶ ἐξ ὅλης τῆς ἰσχύος, καὶ τὸ ἀγαπᾶν τὸν πλησίον ὡς ἑαυτὸν, περισσότερόν ἐστι πάντων τῶν ὁλοκαυτωμάτων καὶ τῶν θυσιῶν.

Κεφ. κγ'. 23.

1 Τότε ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐλάλησε πρὸς τοὺς ὄχλους καὶ τοὺς μαθητὰς

28 Et accedens unus Scribarum, audiens illos conquirentes, videns quod pulchre illis respondérit, interrogavit eum: quod esset primum omnium mandatum?

29 At Jesus respondit ei, quia primum omnium mandatorum: Audi Israël, Dominus Deus noster, Dominus unus est.

30 Et diliges Dominum Deum tuum ex toto corde tuo, & ex tota anima tua, & ex tota cogitatione tua, & ex tota virtute tua. Hoc primum mandatum.

31 Et secundum simile huic: Diliges proximum tuum ut teipsum. Majus horum aliud mandatum non est.

32 Et ait illi Scriba: Pulchre Magister in veritate dixisti, quia unus est Deus, & non est alius præter eum.

33 Et diligere eum ex toto corde, & ex toto intellectu, & ex tota anima, & ex tota fortitudine: & diligere proximum ut seipsum, plus est omnibus holocaustomatibus, & sacrificiis.

CAPUT XXIII.

1 Tunc Jesus locutus est turbis, & discipulis

28. Alors un des Scribes, qui les avoit ouï disputer ensemble, voyant qu'il leur avoit bien répondu, s'approcha, et lui demanda: Quel est le premier de tous les commandemens?

29. Jésus lui répondit: Le premier de tous les commandemens *est celui-ci*: Ecoute Israël, le Seigneur notre Dieu est le seul Seigneur.

30. Tu aimeras le Seigneur ton Dieu, de tout ton cœur, de toute ton ame, de toute ta pensée, et de toute ta force. C'est là le premier commandement.

31 Et voici le second, *qui lui est* semblable: Tu aimeras ton prochain comme toi-même. Il n'y a point d'autre commandement, plus grand que ceux-ci.

40. Toute la loi et les Prophètes se rapportent à ces deux commandemens.

32. Et le Scribe lui repondit: Maître, tu as bien dit, et selon la vérité, qu'il n'y a qu'un seul Dieu, et qu'il n'y en a point d'autre que lui;

33. Et que l'aimer de tout son cœur, de toute *son* intelligence, de toute *son* ame, et de toute sa force, et aimer *son* prochain comme soi-même, c'est plus que tous les holocaustes et que tous les sacrifices.

ALORS Jésus parla au peuple, et à ses Disciples,

2. Et leur dit: Les Scribes et les Pharisiens sont assis sur la chaire de Moyse.

3. Observez donc, et faites tout ce qu'ils vous diront d'observer; mais ne faites pas comme ils font; parce qu'ils disent et ne font pas.

4. Car ils lient des fardeaux pesans et insupportables, et les mettent sur les épaules des hommes; mais ils ne voudroient pas les remuer du doigt.

5. Et ils font toutes leurs actions, afin que les hommes les voient; car ils portent de larges phylactères, et ils ont de plus longues franges à leurs habits;

6. Ils aiment à avoir les premières places dans les festins, et les premiers sièges dans les Synagogues;

28 And one of the scribes came, and having heard them reasoning together, and perceiving that he had answered them well, asked him, Which is the first commandment of all? Mk. 12.

29 And Jesus answered him, The first of all the commandments *is*, Hear, O Israel; The Lord our God is one Lord:

30 And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength: This *is* the first commandment.

31 And the second *is* like, *namely* this, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these:

40 On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets. Mt. 22.

32 And the scribe said unto him, Well, Master, thou hast said the truth: for there is one God; and there is none other but he: Mk. 12.

33 And to love him with all the heart, and with all the understanding, and with all the soul, and with all the strength, and to love *his* neighbour as himself, is more than all whole burnt-offerings and sacrifices.

CHAP. XXIII. Mt.

The Pharisees exposed, &c.

THEN spake Jesus to the multitude, and to his disciples,

2 Saying, The scribes and the Pharisees sit in Moses' seat:

3 All therefore whatsoever they bid you observe, *that* observe and do; but do not ye after their works: for they say and do not.

4 For they bind heavy burdens and grievous to be borne, and lay *them* on mens' shoulders; but they *themselves* will not move them with one of their fingers.

5 But all their works they do for to be seen of men: they make broad their phylacteries, and enlarge the borders of their garments.

6 And love the uppermost rooms at feasts, and the chief seats in the synagogues,

61.

7 Et ſalutationes in foris, & vocari ab hominibus, Rabbi, Rabbi.

8 Vos autem ne vocemini Rabbi: unus enim eſt veſter doctor Chriſtus: omnes autem vos fratres eſtis.

9 Et patrem ne vocetis veſtrûm ſuper terram: unus enim eſt Pater veſter q[illegible] in cælis.

10 Nec vocemini doctores: unus enim veſter eſt doctor, Chriſtus.

11 Qui verò major veſtrûm, erit veſter miniſter.

12 Qui autem exaltaverit ſeipſum, humiliabitur: & qui humiliaverit ſeipſum, exaltabitur.

13 Væ autem vobis Scribæ & Phariſæi hypocritæ, quia claudítis regnum cælorum ante homines: vos enim non intratis, nec introëuntes ſinitis intrare.

14 Væ vobis Scribæ & Phariſæi hypocritæ quia comeditis domos viduarum, & prætextu prolixa orantes: propter hoc accipietis abundantius judicium.

15 Væ vobis Scribæ & Phariſæi hypocritæ, quia circuitis [illegible]

7. Et à être salués dans les places publiques, et à être appelés par les hommes, Maître, Maître.

8. Mais vous, ne vous faites point appeler Maître; car vous n'avez qu'un Maître, qui est le Christ; et pour vous, vous êtes tous frères.

9. Et n'appelez personne sur la terre *votre* Père; car vous n'avez qu'un seul Père, *savoir*, celui qui *est* dans les cieux.

10. Et ne vous faites point appeler Docteur; car vous n'avez qu'un seul Docteur, qui est le Christ.

11. Mais que le plus grand d'entre vous soit votre serviteur.

12. Car quiconque s'élevera sera abaissé, et quiconque s'abaissera sera élevé.

13. Mais malheur à vous, Scribes et Pharisiens hypocrites; parce que vous fermez aux hommes le royaume des cieux; vous n'y entrez point, et vous n'y laissez pas entrer ceux qui voudroient y entrer.

14. Malheur à vous, Scribes et Pharisiens hypocrites; car vous dévorez les maisons des veuves, en affectant de faire de longues prières; à cause de cela vous serez punis d'autant plus sévèrement.

15. Malheur à vous, Scribes et Pharisiens hypocrites; car vous courez la mer et la terre, pour faire un prosélyte; et quand il l'est devenu, vous le rendez digne de la géhenne deux fois plus que vous!

16. Malheur à vous, Conducteurs aveugles, qui dites: Si quelqu'un jure par le temple, cela n'est rien; mais celui qui aura juré par l'or du temple, est obligé *de tenir son serment!*

17. Insensés et aveugles! Car lequel est le plus considérable, ou l'or, ou le temple qui rend cet or sacré?

18. Et si quelqu'un, *dites-vous*, jure par l'autel, cela n'est rien; mais celui qui aura juré par le don qui est sur *l'autel*, est obligé *de tenir son serment.*

19. Insensés et aveugles! Car lequel est le plus grand, le don, ou l'autel qui rend ce don sacré?

7 And greetings in the markets, and to be called of men, Rabbi, Rabbi. M. 23.

8 But be not ye called Rabbi; for one is your Master, *even* Christ; and all ye are brethren.

9 And call no *man* your Father upon the earth: for one is your Father, which is in heaven.

10 Neither be ye called masters: for one is your master, *even* Christ.

11 But he that is greatest among you shall be your servant.

12 And whosoever shall exalt himself shall be abased; and he that shall humble himself shall be exalted.

13 But woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye shut up the kingdom of heaven against men: for ye neither go in *your selves*, neither suffer ye them that are entering, to go in.

14 Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayer: therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation.

15 Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte; and when he is made, ye make him two-fold more the child of hell than yourselves.

16 Woe unto you, *ye* blind guides! which say, Whosoever shall swear by the temple, it is nothing; but whosoever shall swear by the gold of the temple, he is a debtor.

17 *Ye* fools and blind! for whether *is* greater, the gold, or the temple that sanctifieth the gold?

18 And, whosoever shall swear by the altar, it is nothing; but whosoever sweareth by the gift that is upon it, he is guilty.

19 *Ye* fools, and blind! for whether *is* greater, the gift, or the altar that sanctifieth the gift?

αφιγναι.

* 24 † Ὀδηγοὶ τ
† διϋλίζοντες τὸν † κώ
δὲ κάμηλον † καταπίνοντες

* 25 Οὐαὶ ὑμῖν Γρ
ϗ Φαρισαῖοι ὑποκριταὶ,
ρίζετε τὸ. † ἔξωθεν τῶ

τῆς † παροψίδος, ἔ
† γέμουσιν ἐξ † ἁρπαγ
κρασίας.

26 Φαρισαῖε τυφλὲ,
σον πρῶτον τὸ ἐντὸς τ
ϗ τῆς παροψίδος, ἵνα
τὸ ἔκτος αὐτῶν καθαρὸν.

* 27 Οὐαὶ ὑμῖν Γραμ
Φαρισαῖοι ὑποκριταὶ, ὅτι
μκάζετε † τάφοις † κεκ
ίτινες ἔξωθεν μὲν φαίνο
ραῖοι, † ἔξωθεν δὲ γέμ
στέων νεκρῶν ϗ πάσης ἀκ

28 Οὕτω ϗ ὑμεῖς ἔξ
φαίνεσθε τοῖς ἀνθρώποις
ἔσωθεν δὲ μεστοί ἐστε ὑ
ϗ ἀνομίας.

29 Οὐαὶ ὑμῖν Γραμ
Φαρισαῖοι ὑποκριταὶ, ὅτ
μεῖτε τοὺς τάφους τῶν πρ
κοσμεῖτε τὰ μνημεῖα
καίων

30 Καὶ λέγετε· Εἰ ἦμ
ἡμέραις τῶν πατέρων
ἂν ἦμεν κοινωνοὶ αὐτῶν
ματι τῶν προφητῶν.

31 Ὥστε μαρτυρεῖτε
ὅτι υἱοί ἐστε τῶν φονευσ
προφήτας.

32 Καὶ ὑμεῖς πλη
μέτρον τῶν πατέρων ὑμῶν

20. Celui donc qui jure par l'autel, jure par l'autel, et par ce qui est dessus.

21. Et celui qui jure par le temple, jure par le temple et par celui qui y habite.

22. Et celui qui jure par le ciel, jure par le trône de Dieu et par celui qui est assis dessus.

23. Malheur à vous, Scribes et Pharisiens hypocrites; car vous payez la dîme de la menthe, de l'anet, et du cumin, et vous négligez les choses les plus importantes de la loi, la justice, la miséricorde, et la fidélité. Ce sont là les choses qu'il falloit faire, sans néanmoins omettre les autres.

24. Conducteurs aveugles, qui coulez un moucheron, et qui avalez un chameau.

25. Malheur à vous, Scribes et Pharisiens hypocrites; car vous nettoyez le dehors de la coupe et du plat, pendant qu'au-dedans vous êtes pleins de rapines et d'intempérance.

26. Pharisien aveugle, nettoie premièrement le dedans de la coupe et du plat, afin que ce qui est dehors devienne aussi net.

27. Malheur à vous, Scribes et Pharisiens hypocrites; car vous ressemblez à des sépulcres blanchis, qui paroissent beaux par dehors; mais qui, au-dedans, sont pleins d'ossemens de morts, et de toute sorte de pourriture.

28. De même aussi au-dehors, vous paroissez justes aux hommes, mais au-dedans, vous êtes remplis d'hypocrisie et d'injustice.

29. Malheur à vous, Scribes et Pharisiens hypocrites; car vous bâtissez les tombeaux des Prophètes, et vous ornez les sépulcres des justes;

30. Et vous dites: Si nous eussions été du temps de nos pères, nous ne nous serions pas joints à eux pour répandre le sang des Prophètes.

31. Ainsi vous êtes témoins contre vous-mêmes, que vous êtes les enfans de ceux qui ont tué les Prophètes.

32. Vous *donc* aussi, vous achevez de combler la mésure de vos pères.

33. Serpens, race de vipères, comment éviterez-vous le jugement de la géhenne?

20 Whoso, therefore, shall swear by the altar, sweareth by it, and by all things thereon.

21 And whoso shall swear by the temple, sweareth by it, and by him that dwelleth therein.

22 And he that shall swear by heaven, sweareth by the throne of God, and by him that sitteth thereon.

23 Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithe of mint, and anise, and cummin, and have omitted the weightier *matters* of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone.

24 *Ye* blind guides! which strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel.

25 Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye make clean the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess.

26 *Thou* blind Pharisee, cleanse first that *which* is within the cup and platter, that the outside of them may be clean also.

27 Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead *men's* bones, and of all uncleanness.

28 Even so ye also outwardly appear righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity.

29 Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! because ye build the tombs of the prophets, and garnish the sepulchres of the righteous,

30 And say, If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been partakers with them in the blood of the prophets.

31 Wherefore ye be witnesses unto yourselves, that ye are the children of them which killed the prophets.

32 Fill ye up then the measure of your fathers.

33 *Ye* serpents, *ye* generation of vipers! how can ye escape the damnation of hell?

44 Πᾶσις γὰρ ἐκ τῦ
σεἰσι[illegible] αὐτοῖς ἔβαλον· αὗ
ἐκ τῆς ὑστερήσεως αὐτῆς
ὅσα εἶχεν ἔβαλεν, ὅλον τὸ
αὐτῆς, 25. † 6.

Κεφ. κδ' 24.

1 Καὶ ἐξελθὼν ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐπ
τὸ ἀπὸ τῦ ἱερῦ· καὶ
ἦλθον οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτῦ ἐπι
αὐτῷ τὰς οἰκοδομὰς τῦ ἱερῦ.
2 Ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν αὐτοῖ
βλέπετε πάντα ταῦτα; ἀμὴ
γὼ λέγω ὑμῖν, ὃ μὴ ἀφεθῇ ὧδε
ἐπὶ λίθον, ὃς οὐ μὴ καταλυθήσε

10 Τότε οἱ ἐν τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ
γέτωσαν ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη.

17 Ὁ ἐπὶ τῦ δώματος,
καταβαινέτω ἆραί τι ἐκ τῆς οἰ
αὐτῦ·

18 Καὶ ὁ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ, μὴ
σχεμάτω ὀπίσω ἆραι τὰ ἱμ
αὐτῦ·

19 Οὐαὶ δὲ ταῖς ἐν γαστρὶ
σαις καὶ ταῖς θηλαζούσαις ἐν
ταῖς ἡμέραις.

20 Προσεύχεσθε δὲ ἵνα μὴ
γένηται ἡ φυγὴ ὑμῶν χειμῶ
μηδὲ ἐν σαββάτῳ.

21 Ἔσται γὰρ τότε θλῖψις
γάλη, οἵα οὐ γέγονεν ἀπ' ἀρ
κόσμου ἕως τῦ νῦν, οὐδ' οὐ μὴ γ
ται.

29 Εὐθέως δὲ μετὰ τὴν θλῖ
τῶν ἡμερῶν ἐκείνων ὁ ἥλιος σ
σκοτισθήσεται, καὶ ἡ σελήνη οὐ δώσει
φέγγος αὐτῆς, καὶ οἱ ἀστέρες
πεσοῦνται ἀπὸ τῦ οὐρανῦ, καὶ αἱ
νάμεις τῶν οὐρανῶν σαλευθήσονται

41. Et Jésus étant assis vis-à-vis du tronc, regardoit comment le peuple mettoit de l'argent dans le tronc.

42. Et plusieurs *personnes* riches y mettoient beaucoup; et une pauvre veuve vint, qui y mit deux petites pièces, qui font un quadrin.

43. Alors ayant appelé ses Disciples, il leur dit: Je vous dis en vérité, que cette pauvre veuve a plus mis au tronc, que tous ceux qui y ont mis.

44. Car tous *les autres* y ont mis de leur superflu; mais celle-ci y a mis de son indigence, tout ce qu'elle avoit, tout ce qui lui restoit pour vivre.

41 And Jesus sat over against the treasury, and beheld how the people cast money into the treasury: and many that were rich cast in much.

42 And there came a certain poor widow, and she threw in two mites, which make a farthing.

43 And he called *unto him* his disciples, and saith unto them, Verily I say unto you, That this poor widow hath cast more in, than all they which have cast into the treasury:

44 For all *they* did cast in of their abundance; but she of her want did cast in all that she had, *even* all her living.

Mk. 12.

CHAP. XXIV.

Jerusalem's destruction foretold.

Mt.

COMME Jésus sortoit du Temple et qu'il s'en alloit, ses Disciples vinrent pour lui en faire considérer les édifices.

2. Et Jésus leur dit: Voyez-vous tous ces bâtimens? Je vous dis en vérité, qu'il ne restera ici pierre sur pierre qui ne soit renversée.

16. Alors, que ceux qui seront dans la Judée, s'enfuient aux montagnes;

17. Que celui qui sera au haut de la maison, ne descende point pour s'arrêter à emporter quoi que ce soit de sa maison;

18. Et que celui qui est aux champs, ne retourne point en arrière, pour emporter ses habits.

19. Malheur aux femmes qui seront enceintes, et à celles qui allaiteront en ces jours-là.

20. Priez que votre fuite n'arrive pas en hiver, ni en un jour de Sabbat.

21. Car il y aura une grande affliction, telle que, depuis le commencement du monde jusqu'à présent, il n'y en a point eu, et qu'il n'y en aura jamais de semblable.

29. Et aussitôt après l'affliction de ces jours-là, le soleil s'obscurcira, la lune ne donnera point sa lumière, les étoiles tomberont du ciel, et les puissances des cieux seront ébranlées.

AND Jesus went out, and departed from the temple; and his disciples came *to him*, for to shew him the buildings of the temple.

2 And Jesus said unto them, See ye not all these things? Verily I say unto you, There shall not be left here one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down.

16 Then let them which be in Judea flee into the mountains:

17 Let him which is on the house-top not come down to take any thing out of his house:

18 Neither let him which is in the field return back to take his clothes.

19 And woe unto them that are with child, and to them that give suck in those days!

20 But pray ye that your flight be not in the winter, neither on the sabbath-day:

21 For then shall be great tribulation, such as was not since the beginning of the world to this time, no, nor ever shall be.

29 Immediately after the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light, and the stars shall fall from heaven, and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken:

υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.

38 Ὥσπερ γὰρ ἦσαν ἐν τ
μέραις ταῖς πρὸ τοῦ κατακλ
τρώγοντες καὶ πίνοντες, γαμοῦ
ἐκγαμίζοντες, ἄχρι ἧς ἡμέρα
ἦλθε Νῶε εἰς τὴν κιβωτόν

39 Καὶ οὐκ ἔγνωσαν, ἕως
ὁ κατακλυσμὸς, καὶ ἦρεν ἅπ
οὕτως ἔσται καὶ ἡ παρουσία
τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.

40 Τότε δύο ἔσονται ἐν
γρῇ· ὁ εἷς παραλαμβάνεται
εἷς ἀφίεται.

41 Δύο ἡ ἀλήθουσαι ἐν
μύλωνι· μία παραλαμβάνετ
μία ἀφίεται.

42 Γρηγορεῖτε οὖν, ὅτι ο
δατε ποίᾳ ὥρᾳ ὁ κύριος ὑμ
χεται.

43 Ἐκεῖνο δὲ γινώσκετε,
ᾔδει ὁ οἰκοδεσπότης ποίᾳ φ
ὁ κλέπτης ἔρχεται, ἐγρηγόρησ
καὶ οὐκ ἂν εἴασε διορυγῆναι τὴν
αὐτοῦ.

44 Διὰ τοῦτο καὶ ὑμεῖς γ
ἕτοιμοι·

45 Τίς ἄρα ἐστὶν ὁ πιστὸς δ
καὶ φρόνιμος, ὃν κατέστησεν ὁ κ
αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τῆς θεραπείας
τοῦ διδόναι αὐτοῖς τὴν τροφ
καιρῷ;

46 Μακάριος ὁ δοῦλος ἐκε
ὃν ἐλθὼν ὁ κύριος αὐτοῦ ε
ποιοῦντα οὕτως.

47 Ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, ὅτ
πᾶσι τοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν αὐτοῦ
ταξήσει αὐτόν.

48 Ἐὰν δὲ εἴπῃ ὁ κακὸς δο

32. Apprenez ceci par la similitude du figuier : Quand ses branches commencent à être tendres, et qu'il pousse des feuilles, vous connoissez que l'été est proche.

33. Vous aussi de même, quand vous verrez toutes ces choses, sachez que *le Fils de l'homme* est proche, et à la porte.

35. Pour ce qui est du jour et de l'heure, personne ne le sait, non pas même les Anges du ciel, mais mon Père seul.

37. Mais comme il en étoit dans les jours de Noé, il en sera de même à l'avénement du Fils de l'homme ;

38. Car comme, dans les jours avant le Déluge, *les hommes* mangeoient et buvoient, se marioient et donnoient en mariage, jusqu'au jour que Noé entra dans l'arche ;

39. Et qu'ils ne pensèrent au Deluge, que lorsqu'il vint et qu'il les emporta tous ; il en sera aussi de même à l'avénement du Fils de l'homme.

40. Alors de deux *hommes* qui seront dans un champ, l'un sera pris, et l'autre laissé.

41. De deux femmes qui moudront au moulin, l'une sera prise, et l'autre laissée.

42. Veillez donc ; car vous ne savez pas à quelle heure votre Seigneur doit venir.

43. Vous savez que si un père de famille étoit averti à quelle veille *de la nuit* un larron doit venir, il veilleroit, et ne laisseroit pas percer sa maison.

44. C'est pourquoi, vous aussi tenez-vous prêts ;

45. Qui est donc le serviteur fidèle et prudent que son Maître a établi sur ses domestiques, pour leur donner la nourriture dans le tems *qu'il faut ?*

46. Heureux ce serviteur que son Maître trouvera faisant ainsi quand il arrivera !

47. Je vous dis en vérité, qu'il l'établira sur tous ses biens.

48. Mais si c'est un méchant serviteur, qui dise en lui-même, Mon Maître tarde à venir ;

49. Et qu'il se mette à battre ses compagnons de service, et à manger et à boire avec des ivrognes ;

32 Now learn a parable of the fig-tree; When his branch is yet tender, and putteth forth leaves, ye know that summer *is* nigh:

33 So likewise ye, when ye shall see all these things, know that it is near, *even* at the doors.

36 But of that day and hour knoweth no *man;* no, not the angels of heaven, but my Father only.

37 But as the days of Noe *were*, so shall also the coming of the Son of Man be.

38 For in the days that were before the flood they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noe entered into the ark,

39 And knew not until the flood came, and took them all away;

40 Then shall two be in the field; the one shall be taken, and the other left.

41 Two *women shall be* grinding at the mill; the one shall be taken, and the other left.

42 Watch, therefore; for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come.

43 But know this, that if the good man of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up.

44 Therefore be ye also ready:

45 Who then is a faithful and wise servant, whom his lord hath made ruler over his household, to give them meat in due season?

46 Blessed *is* that servant, whom his lord, when he cometh, shall find so doing.

47 Verily I say unto you, That he shall make him ruler over all his goods.

48 But and if that evil servant shall say in his heart, My lord delayeth his coming;

49 And shall begin to smite *his* fellow-servants, and to eat and drink with the drunken;

Mt. 24.

2 Πέντε δὲ ἦσαν ἐξ αὐ
μοι, καὶ πέντε μωραί.
3 Αἵτινες μωραὶ, λα
τὰς λαμπάδας ἑαυτῶν, ο
σον μεθ' ἑαυτῶν ἔλαιον.
4 Αἱ δὲ φρόνιμοι ἔλ
λαιον ἐν τοῖς ἀγγείοις αὐτ
τῶν λαμπάδων αὐτῶν.
5 Χρονίζοντος δὲ τοῦ ν
νύσαν πᾶσαι, καὶ ἐκάθευδ
6 Μέσης δὲ νυκτὸς κρα
γονεν· Ἰδοὺ, ὁ νυμφίος
ἐξέρχεσθε εἰς ἀπάντησιν αὐ
7 Τότε ἠγέρθησαν πᾶ
παρθένοι ἐκεῖναι, καὶ ἐκό
τὰς λαμπάδας αὐτῶν.
8 Αἱ δὲ μωραὶ ταῖς φ
εἶπον· Δότε ἡμῖν ἐκ τοῦ
ὑμῶν· ὅτι αἱ λαμπάδες
σβέννυνται.
9 Ἀπεκρίθησαν δὲ αἱ
μεν, λέγουσαι· Μήποτε οὐ
κέσῃ ἡμῖν καὶ ὑμῖν· πορεύ
μᾶλλον πρὸς τοὺς πωλοῦν
ἀγοράσατε ἑαυταῖς.
10 Ἀπερχομένων δὲ αὐτῶ
φάσαι, ἦλθεν ὁ νυμφίος·
ἕτοιμοι εἰσῆλθον μετ' αὐτοῦ ε
γάμους, καὶ ἐκλείσθη ἡ θύρα.
11 Ὕστερον δὲ ἔρχονται
λειπαὶ παρθένοι, λέγουσαι·
κύριε, ἄνοιξον ἡμῖν.
12 Ὁ δὲ ἀποκριθεὶς,
Ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, οὐκ οἶδα ὑ
13 Γρηγορεῖτε οὖν,
14 Ὥσπερ γὰρ ἄνθρωπο
δημῶν ἐκάλεσε τοὺς ἰδίους
λους, καὶ παρέδωκεν αὐτοῖ

50. Le Maître de ce serviteur-là viendra le jour qu'il ne l'attend pas, et à l'heure qu'il ne sait pas;
51. Et il le séparera, et il lui donnera sa portion avec les hypocrites; c'est là qu'il y aura des pleurs et des grincemens de dents.

CHAPITRE XXV.

La Parabole des Vierges et des Talens. La description du Jugement dernier.

ALORS le Royaume des cieux sera semblable à dix vierges, qui ayant pris leurs lampes, allèrent au-devant de l'Epoux.
2. Or, il y en avoit cinq d'entre elles *qui étoient* sages, et cinq *qui étoient* folles.
3. Celles qui *étoient* folles, en prenant leurs lampes, n'avoient point pris d'huile avec elles.
4. Mais les sages avoient pris de l'huile dans leurs vaisseaux avec leurs lampes.
5. Et comme l'époux tardoit à venir, elles s'assoupirent toutes et s'endormirent.
6. Et sur le minuit, on entendit crier: Voici l'époux qui vient, sortez au-devant de lui.
7. Alors ces vierges se levèrent toutes, et préparèrent leurs lampes.
8. Et les folles dirent aux sages: Donnez-nous de votre huile; car nos lampes s'éteignent.
9. Mais les sages répondirent: *Nous ne le pouvons*, de peur que nous n'en ayons pas assez pour nous et pour vous; allez plutôt vers ceux qui en vendent, et en achetez pour vous.
10. Mais pendant qu'elles en alloient acheter, l'Epoux vint; et celles qui étoient prêtes entrèrent avec lui aux noces, et la porte fut fermée.
11. Après cela les autres vierges vinrent aussi, et dirent: Seigneur, Seigneur, ouvre-nous.
12. Mais il leur répondit: Je vous dis en vérité, que je ne vous connois point.
13. Veillez donc;
14 Car il en *est* comme d'un homme, qui, s'en allant en voyage, appela ses serviteurs et leur remit ses biens.
15. Et il donna cinq talens à l'un, à l'autre deux, et à l'autre

50 The lord of that servant shall come in a day when he looketh not for *him*, and in an hour that he is not aware of. Mt. 24.
51 And shall cut him asunder, and appoint *him* his portion with the hypocrites: there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

CHAP. XXV.

Parable of the ten virgins.

THEN shall the kingdom of heaven be likened unto ten virgins, which took their lamps, and went forth to meet the bridegroom.
2 And five of them were wise, and five *were* foolish.
3 They that *were* foolish took their lamps, and took no oil with them:
4 But the wise took oil in their vessels with their lamps.
5 While the bridegroom tarried, they all slumbered and slept.
6 And at midnight there was a cry made, Behold, the bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him.
7 Then all those virgins arose, and trimmed their lamps.
8 And the foolish said unto the wise, Give us of your oil; for our lamps are gone out.
9 But the wise answered, saying, *Not so*: lest there be not enough for us and you: but go ye rather to them that sell, and buy for yourselves.
10 And while they went to buy, the bridegroom came; and they that were ready went in with him to the marriage: and the door was shut.
11 Afterward came also the other virgins, saying, Lord, Lord, open to us.
12 But he answered and said, Verily I say unto you, I know you not.
13 Watch therefore,
14 For *the kingdom of heaven is* as a man travelling into a far country, *who* called his own servants, and delivered unto them his goods.
15 And unto one he gave five talents, to another two, and to

66.

κατὰ τὴν ἰδίαν δύναμιν· καὶ ἀπεδήμησεν εὐθέως.

16 Πορευθεὶς δὲ ὁ τὰ πέντε τάλαντα λαβὼν, εἰργάσατο ἐν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἐποίησεν ἄλλα πέντε τάλαντα.

17 Ὡσαύτως καὶ ὁ τὰ δύο, ἐκέρδησε καὶ αὐτὸς ἄλλα δύο.

18 Ὁ δὲ τὸ ἓν λαβὼν, ἀπελθὼν ὤρυξεν ἐν τῇ γῇ, καὶ ἀπέκρυψε τὸ ἀργύριον τοῦ κυρίου αὐτοῦ.

19 Μετὰ δὲ χρόνον πολὺν ἔρχεται ὁ κύριος τῶν δούλων ἐκείνων, καὶ συναίρει μετ' αὐτῶν λόγον.

20 Καὶ προσελθὼν ὁ τὰ πέντε τάλαντα λαβὼν, προσήνεγκεν ἄλλα πέντε τάλαντα, λέγων· Κύριε, πέντε τάλαντά μοι παρέδωκας· ἴδε, ἄλλα πέντε τάλαντα ἐκέρδησα ἐπ' αὐτοῖς.

21 Ἔφη δὲ αὐτῷ ὁ κύριος αὐτοῦ· Εὖ, δοῦλε ἀγαθὲ καὶ πιστέ· ἐπὶ ὀλίγα ἦς πιστὸς, ἐπὶ πολλῶν σε καταστήσω· εἴσελθε εἰς τὴν χαρὰν τοῦ κυρίου σου.

22 Προσελθὼν δὲ καὶ ὁ τὰ δύο τάλαντα λαβὼν, εἶπε· Κύριε, δύο τάλαντά μοι παρέδωκας· ἴδε, ἄλλα δύο τάλαντα ἐκέρδησα ἐπ' αὐ-

verò unum: unicuique secundùm propriam facultatem: & peregrè profectus est statim.

16 Profectus autem quinque talenta accipens, operatus est in eis, & fecit alia quinque talenta.

17 Similiter & qui duo, lucratus est & ipse alia duo.

18 Verùm unum accipiens, abiens fodit in terra, & abscondit pecuniam domini sui.

19 Post verò tempus multum venit dominus servorum illorum, & confert rationem cum eis.

20 Et accedens quinque talenta accipiens, attulit alia quinque talenta, dicens: Domine, quinque talenta mihi tradidisti: ecce alia quinque talenta lucratus sum super illis.

21 Ait verò illi dominus ejus: Benè, serve bone & fidelis, super pauca fuisti fidelis: super multa te constituam: ingredere in gaudium domini tui.

22 Accedens autem & qui duo talenta accipiens, dixit: Domine, duo talenta mihi tradidisti: ecce alia duo talenta lucratus sum super illis.

23 Ἔφη αὐτῷ ὁ κύριος αὐτοῦ· Εὖ, δοῦλε ἀγαθὲ καὶ πιστέ· ἐπὶ

23 Ait illi dominus ejus: Benè, serve bone & fidelis: su-

un ; à chacun selon ses forces ; et il partit aussitôt.

16. Or celui qui avoit reçu cinq talens s'en alla et en trafiqua ; et il gagna cinq autres talens.

17. De même celui qui en *avoit reçu* deux, en gagna aussi deux autres.

18. Mais celui qui n'en avoit reçu qu'un, s'en alla et creusa dans la terre, et y cacha l'argent de son Maître.

19. Long-tems après, le Maître de ces serviteurs revint, et il leur fit rendre compte.

20. Alors celui qui avoit reçu cinq talens vint, et présenta cinq autres talens, et dit: Seigneur, tu m'avois remis cinq talens; en voici cinq autres que j'ai gagnés de plus.

21. Et son Maître lui dit: Cela va bien, bon et fidèle serviteur; tu as été fidèle en peu de chose; je t'établirai sur beaucoup; entre dans la joie de ton Seigneur.

22. Et celui qui avoit reçu deux talens, vint et dit: Seigneur, tu m'avois remis deux talens; en voici deux autres que j'ai gagnés de plus.

23. Et son Maître lui dit: Cela va bien, bon et fidèle serviteur; tu as été fidèle en peu de chose; je t'établirai sur beaucoup; entre dans la joie de ton Seigneur.

24. Mais celui qui n'avoit reçu qu'un talent, vint et dit: Seigneur, je savois que tu étois un homme dur qui moissonnes où tu n'as pas semé, et qui recueilles où tu n'as pas répandu;

25. C'est pourquoi *te* craignant, je suis allé, et j'ai caché ton talent dans la terre; voici, tu as ce qui est à toi.

26. Et son Maître lui répondit: Méchant et paresseux serviteur, tu savois que je moissonnois où je n'ai pas semé, et que je recueillois où je n'ai pas répandu;

another one; to every man according to his several ability; and straightway took his journey.

16 Then he that had received the five talents went and traded with the same, and made *them* other five talents.

17 And likewise he that *had received* two, he also gained other two.

18 But he that had received one went and digged in the earth, and hid his lord's money.

19 After a long time the lord of those servants cometh, and reckoneth with them.

20 And so he that had received five talents came, and brought other five talents, saying, Lord, thou deliveredst unto me five talents: behold, I have gained beside them five talents more.

21 His lord said unto him, Well done, *thou* good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy lord.

22 He also that had received two talents came, and said, Lord, thou deliveredst unto me two talents: behold, I have gained two other talents beside them.

23 His lord said unto him, Well done, good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy lord.

24 Then he which had received the one talent came, and said, Lord, I knew thee, that thou art an hard man, reaping where thou hast not sown, and gathering where thou hast not strawed:

25 And I was afraid, and went and hid thy talent in the earth: lo, *there* thou hast *that is* thine.

26 His lord answered, and said unto him, *Thou* wicked and slothful servant, thou knewest that I reap where I sowed not, and gather where I have not strawed:

67.

[illegible] ‡ σε βαλεῖν τὸ [illegible] † τραπεζί- [illegible] ἐκ [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τὸ τάλαντον [illegible] δοῦτε τῷ ἔχοντι τὰ δέκα τάλαντα.

29 (Τῷ γὰρ ἔχοντι παντὶ δοθήσεται, καὶ περισσευθήσεται· ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ μὴ ἐχοντοῦ, καὶ ὃ ἔχει, ἀρθήσεται ἀπ' αὐτοῦ.)

* 30 Καὶ τὸν ἀχρεῖον δοῦλον ἐκβάλλετε εἰς τὸ ‡ σκότος τὸ ‡ ἐξώτερον· ἐκεῖ ἔσται ὁ κλαυθμὸς καὶ ὁ ‡ ὀδοντοῦ τῶν 1 ὀδόντων.

* 34 Προσέχετε δὲ ἑαυτοῖς, μήποτε ‡ βαρυνθῶσιν, ὑμῶν αἱ καρδίαι ἐν ‡ κραιπάλῃ, καὶ ‡ μέθῃ, καὶ ‡ μεριμνῶς ‡ βιωτικαῖς, καὶ ἀφνίδιος ἐφ' ὑμᾶς ἐπιστῇ ἡ ἡμέρα ἐκείνη.

35 Ὡς παγὶς γὰρ ἐπελεύσεται ἐπὶ πάντας τοὺς καθημένους ἐπὶ πρόσωπον πάσης τῆς γῆς.

36 Ἀγρυπνεῖτε οὖν, ἐν πάντι καιρῷ δεόμενοι, ἵνα καταξιωθῆτε ἐκφυγεῖν ταῦτα πάντα τὰ μελ-

31 Ὅταν δὲ ἔλθῃ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐν τῇ δόξῃ αὐτοῦ, καὶ πάντες οἱ ἄγγελοι μετ' αὐτοῦ, τότε καθίσει ἐπὶ θρόνου δόξης αὐτοῦ.

27 Oportuit ergo te jacere argentum meum mensariis: & veniens ego recepissem utique meum cum usura.

28 Tollite itaque ab eo talentum, & date habenti decem talenta.

29 (Nam habenti omni dabitur, & augebitur: à verò non habente, & quod videtur habere, auferetur ab eo.)

30 Et inutilem servum ejicite in tenebras exteriores: illic erit fletus & fremitus dentium.

34 Attendite autem vobis ipsis, ne forte graventur vestra corda in crapula, & ebrietate, & curis vitalibus, & repentina in vos superveniat dies illa.

35 Tanquam laqueus enim superveniet in omnes sedentes super faciem omnis terræ.

36 Vigilate itaque in omni tempore rogantes, ut digni habeamini effugere ista omnia fu-

31 Quum autem venerit Filius hominis in gloriâ suâ, & omnes sancti angeli cum eo, tunc sedebit super throno gloriæ suæ:

27. Il te falloit donc donner mon argent aux banquiers; et à mon retour, j'aurois retiré ce qui est à moi avec l'intérêt.

28. Otez-lui donc le talent, et le donnez à celui qui a dix talens.

29. Car on donnera à celui qui a, et il aura encore davantage; mais à celui qui n'a pas, on lui ôtera même ce qu'il a.

30. Jetez donc le serviteur inutile dans les ténèbres de dehors; et là qu'il y aura des pleurs et grincemens de dents.

34. Prenez donc garde à vous-mêmes, de peur que vos cœurs ne soient appesantis par la gourmandise, par les excès du vin, et par les inquiétudes de cette vie; et que ce jour-là ne vous surprenne subitement.

35. Car il surprendra comme un filet tous ceux qui habitent sur la face de la terre.

36. Veillez donc, et priez en tout tems, afin que vous soyez trouvés dignes d'éviter toutes ces choses qui doivent arriver, et de subsister devant le Fils de l'homme.

31. Or, quand le Fils de l'homme viendra dans sa gloire, avec tous les saints Anges, alors il s'assiera sur le trône de sa gloire.

32. Et toutes les nations seront assemblées devant lui: et il séparera les uns d'avec les autres, comme un berger sépare les brebis d'avec les boucs.

33. Et il mettra les brebis à sa droite, et les boucs à sa gauche.

34. Alors le Roi dira à ceux qui seront à sa droite: Venez, vous qui êtes bénis de mon Père, possédez en héritage le Royaume qui vous a été préparé dès la création du monde.

35. Car j'ai eu faim, et vous m'avez donné à manger; j'ai eu soif, et vous m'avez donné à boire; j'étois étranger, et vous m'avez recueilli.

36. J'étois nud, et vous m'avez vêtu; j'étois malade, et vous m'avez visité: j'étois en prison, et vous m'êtes venu voir.

27 Thou oughtest, therefore, to have put my money to the exchangers, and *then* at my coming I should have received mine own with usury. Mt. 25.

28 Take, therefore, the talent from him, and give it unto him which hath ten talents.

29 For unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance: but from him that hath not, shall be taken away even that which he hath.

30 And cast ye the unprofitable servant into outer darkness: there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

34 And take heed to yourselves, lest at any time your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting, and drunkenness, and cares of this life, and *so* that day come upon you unawares. L. 21.

35 For as a snare shall it come on all them that dwell on the face of the whole earth.

36 Watch ye, therefore, and pray always, that ye may be accounted worthy to escape all these things that shall come to pass, and to stand before the Son of Man.

31 When the Son of Man shall come in his glory, and all the holy angels with him, then shall he sit upon the throne of his glory: Mt. 25.

32 And before him shall be gathered all nations: and he shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats:

33 And he shall set the sheep on his right hand, but the goats on the left.

34 Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand, Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world:

35 For I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in:

36 Naked, and ye clothed me: I was sick, and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me.

μων· ἐπορεύεσθε ἀπ' ἐμοῦ
τηραμένοι εἰς τὸ πῦρ τὸ α
τὸ ἡτοιμασμένον τῷ διαβ
τοῖς ἀγγέλοις αὐτοῦ·

42 Ἐπείνασα γὰρ, καὶ οὐ
κατέ μοι φαγεῖν· ἐδίψησα,
ἐποτίσατέ με·

43 Ξένος ἤμην, καὶ οὐ σ
γέτε με· γυμνὸς, καὶ οὐ πε
λέτε με· ἀσθενὴς καὶ ἐν φυλα
οὐκ ἐπεσκέψασθέ με.

44 Τότε ἀποκριθήσονται
καὶ αὐτοὶ, λέγοντες· Κύριε,
σε εἴδομεν, πεινῶντα, ἢ δι
ἢ ξένον, ἢ γυμνὸν, ἢ ἀσθενῆ
φυλακῇ, καὶ οὐ διηκονήσαμέν σ

45 Τότε ἀποκριθήσεται α
λέγων· Ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν,
ὅσον οὐκ ἐποιήσατε ἑνὶ τούτω
ἐλαχίστων, οὐδὲ ἐμοὶ ἐποιήσατ

46 Καὶ ἀπελεύσονται οὗτ
κόλασιν αἰώνιον· οἱ δὲ δίκαι
ζωὴν αἰώνιον. 24 † 2.

Κεφ. ιδ'. 14.

1 Ἦν δὲ τὸ πάσχα καὶ
ἄζυμα μετὰ δύο ἡμ
καὶ ἐζήτουν οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ οἱ γ
ματεῖς πῶς αὐτὸν ἐν δόλῳ
τήσαντες ἀποκτείνωσιν.

2 Ἔλεγον δὲ· Μὴ ἐν τῇ ἑο
μήποτε θόρυβος ἔσται τοῦ λαοῦ.

* 3 Καὶ ὄντος αὐτοῦ ἐν
θανίᾳ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ Σίμωνος
‡ λεπροῦ, κατακειμένου αὐτοῦ,

37. Alors, les justes lui répondront : Seigneur, quand est-ce que nous t'avons vu avoir faim, et que nous t'avons donné à manger ; *ou* avoir soif, et que nous t'avons donné à boire ?

38. Et quand est-ce que nous t'avons vu étranger, et que nous t'avons recueilli ; ou nud, et que nous t'avons vêtu.

39. Ou quand est-ce que nous t'avons vu malade, ou en prison, et que nous sommes venus te voir ?

40. Et le Roi répondant, leur dira : Je vous dis en vérité, qu'en tant que vous avez fait ces choses à l'un de ces plus petits de mes frères, vous me les avez faites.

41 Ensuite il dira à ceux qui seront à sa gauche : Retirez-vous de moi, maudits, et *allez* dans le feu éternel, qui est préparé au Diable et à ses Anges.

42. Car j'ai eu faim, et vous ne m'avez pas donné à manger ; j'ai eu soif, et vous ne m'avez pas donné à boire.

43. J'étois étranger, et vous ne m'avez pas recueilli ; *j'étois* nud, et vous ne m'avez pas vêtu ; *j'étois* malade et en prison, et vous ne m'avez pas visité.

44. Alors ceux-là lui répondront aussi : Seigneur, quand est-ce que nous t'avons vu avoir faim, ou soif, ou être étranger, ou nud, ou malade, ou en prison, et que nous ne t'avons point assisté ?

45. Et il leur répondra : Je vous dis en vérité, qu'en ce que vous ne l'avez pas fait à l'un de ces plus petits, vous ne me l'avez pas fait *non plus*.

46. Et ceux-ci s'en iront aux peines éternelles ; mais les justes *s'en iront* à la vie éternelle.

CHAPITRE XIV.

Jésus-Christ oint d'une femme : trahi par Judas ; institue la Sainte Cène ; se prépare à la mort par de très-ardentes prières. Il est saisi dans le jardin, amené au procès et renié de Pierre.

LA fête de Pâque et des pains sans levain étoit deux jours après ; et les Scribes cherchoient comment ils pourroient se saisir de Jésus par finesse, et le faire mourir.

2. Mais ils disoient : Il ne faut pas que ce soit durant la fête, de peur qu'il ne se fasse du tumulte parmi le peuple.

3. Et Jésus étant à Béthanie, dans la maison de Simon le lépreux,

37 Then shall the righteous answer him, saying, Lord, when saw we thee an hungered, and fed *thee?* or thirsty, and gave *thee* drink?

38 When saw we thee a stranger, and took *thee* in? or naked, and clothed *thee?*

39 Or when saw we thee sick, or in prison, and came unto *thee?*

40 And the King shall answer, and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done *it* unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done *it* unto me.

41 Then shall he say also unto them on the left hand, Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels:

42 For I was an hungered, and ye gave me no meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink:

43 I was a stranger, and ye took me not in: naked, and ye clothed me not: sick, and in prison, and ye visited me not.

44 Then shall they also answer him, saying, Lord, when saw we *thee* an hungered, or athirst, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not minister unto thee?

45 Then shall he answer them, saying, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye did *it* not to one of the least of these, ye did *it* not to me.

46 And these shall go away into everlasting punishment: but the righteous into life eternal.

CHAP. XIV.

Conspiracy against Christ.

AFTER two days was *the feast of* the passover, and of unleavened bread: and the chief priests and the scribes sought how they might take him by craft, and put *him* to death.

2 But they said, Not on the feast-*day*, lest there be an uproar of the people.

3 And being in Bethany, in the house of Simon the leper, as he sat at meat, there came a woman

καλὸν ἔργον ἐργάσατο εἰς ἐμέ.
7 Πάντοτε γὰρ τοὺς πτ
ἔχετε μεθ' ἑαυτῶν, καὶ ὅταν
λητε, δύνασθε αὐτοὺς εὖ ποιῆ
ἐμὲ δὲ οὐ πάντοτε ἔχετε.
* 8 Ὃ εἶχεν αὕτη, ἐπο
‡ προέλαβε † μυρίσαι μ
σῶμα εἰς τὸν ‡ ἐνταφιασμόν.

14 Τότε πορευθεὶς εἷς τῶν
δεκα, ὁ λεγόμενος Ἰούδας Ἰ
ριώτης, πρὸς τοὺς ἀρχιερεῖς,
15 Εἶπε· Τί θέλετέ μοι δο
κἀγὼ ὑμῖν παραδώσω αὐ
Οἱ δὲ ἔστησαν αὐτῷ τριάκοντ
γύρια.
16 Καὶ ἀπὸ τότε ἐζήτει
καιρίαν ἵνα αὐτὸν παραδῷ.
17 Τῇ δὲ πρώτῃ τῶν ἀζ
προσῆλθον οἱ μαθηταὶ τῷ Ἰ
λέγοντες αὐτῷ· Ποῦ θέλεις
μάσωμέν σοι φαγεῖν τὸ πάσχ
18 Ὁ δὲ εἶπεν· ‡ Ὑπ
εἰς τὴν πόλιν ‡ πρὸς τὸν † δ
καὶ εἴπατε αὐτῷ· Ὁ διδάσκα
λέγει· Ὁ καιρός μου ἐγγύς ἐ
πρός σε ποιῶ τὸ πάσχα
τῶν μαθητῶν μου.
19 Καὶ ἐποίησαν οἱ μαθ
ὡς συνέταξεν αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰησοῦ
ἡτοίμασαν τὸ πάσχα.
20 Ὀψίας δὲ γενομένης
κεῖτο μετὰ τῶν δώδεκα.
24 Ἐγένετο δὲ καὶ † φιλο
κία ἐν αὐτοῖς, τὰ τίς αὐτῶν
κεῖ εἶναι † μείζων.
* 25 Ὁ δὲ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς·
βασιλεῖς τῶν ἐθνῶν † κυριεύου
αὐτῶν· καὶ οἱ ‡ ἐξουσιάζοντες αὐτ

une femme vint à lui, lorsqu'il étoit à table, avec un vase d'albâtre, plein d'une huile odoriférante et de grand prix, qu'elle lui répandit sur la tête, ayant rompu le vase.

4. Et quelques-uns en furent indignés en eux-mêmes, et dirent: Pourquoi perdre ainsi ce parfum?

5. Car on pouvoit le vendre plus de trois cents deniers, et les donner aux pauvres. Ainsi ils murmuroient contr'elle.

6. Mais Jésus leur dit: Laissez-là; pourquoi lui faites-vous de la peine? Elle a fait une bonne action à mon égard.

7. Car vous aurez toujours des pauvres parmi vous; et toutes les fois que vous voudrez, vous pourrez leur faire du bien; mais vous ne m'aurez pas toujours.

8. Elle a fait tout ce qui étoit en son pouvoir; elle a embaumé par avance mon corps pour ma sépulture.

14. Alors l'un des douze, appelé Judas Iscariot, s'en alla vers les principaux Sacrificateurs,

15. Et leur dit: Que voulez-vous me donner, et je vous le livrerai? Et ils convinrent de lui donner trente pièces d'argent.

16. Et depuis ce tems-là, il cherchoit une occasion propre pour le livrer.

17. Or, le premier jour de la fête des pains sans levain, les Disciples vinrent à Jésus et lui dirent: Où veux-tu que nous préparions pour manger la Pâque?

18. Et il *répondit*: Allez dans le village chez un tel, et lui dites: Le Maître dit: Mon tems est proche; je ferai la Pâque chez toi avec mes Disciples.

19. Et les Disciples firent comme Jésus leur avoit ordonné, et préparèrent la Pâque.

20. Quand le soir fut venu, il se mit à table avec les douze *Apôtres*.

24. Il arriva aussi une contestation entr'eux, pour savoir lequel d'entr'eux devoit être regardé comme le plus grand.

25. Mais il leur dit: Les Rois des nations les maîtrisent; et ceux qui usent d'autorité sur elles sont nommés bienfaiteurs.

having an alabaster-box of ointment of spikenard, very precious: and she brake the box, and poured *it* on his head. Mk. 14.

4 And there were some that had indignation within themselves, and said, Why was this waste of the ointment made?

5 For it might have been sold for more than three hundred pence, and have been given to the poor. And they murmured against her.

6 And Jesus said, Let her alone; why trouble ye her? she hath wrought a good work on me.

7 For ye have the poor with you always, and whensoever ye will, ye may do them good; but me ye have not always.

8 She hath done what she could: she is come aforehand to anoint my body to the burying.

14 Then one of the twelve called Judas Iscariot, went unto the chief priests, Mt. 26.

15 And said *unto them*, What will ye give me, and I will deliver him unto you? And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver.

16 And from that time he sought opportunity to betray him.

17 Now, the first *day of the feast of* unleavened bread, the disciples came to Jesus, saying unto him, Where wilt thou that we prepare for thee to eat the passover?

18 And he said, Go into the city to such a man, and say unto him, The Master saith, My time is at hand; I will keep the passover at thy house with my disciples.

19 And the disciples did as Jesus had appointed them; and they made ready the passover.

20 Now, when the even was come, he sat down with the twelve.

24 And there was also a strife among them, which of them should be accounted the greatest. L. 22.

25 And he said unto them, The kings of the Gentiles exercise lordship over them; and they that exercise authority upon them are called benefactors.

πόδας τῶν μαθητῶν, καὶ ἐκ
σειν τῷ † λοιπῷ καὶ ἐν διεζ
νῳ.

6 Ἔρχεται οὖν πρὸς Σίμων
τρον· καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ ἐκεῖν
γιε, σὺ μου νίπτεις τοὺς πόδας

7 Ἀπεκρίθη Ἰησοῦς καὶ
αὐτῷ· Ὃ ἐγὼ ποιῶ, σὺ οὐκ
ἔστι, γνώσῃ δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα.

8 Λέγει αὐτῷ Πέτρος· Ο
νίψῃς τοὺς πόδας μου εἰς τὸν
να. Ἀπεκρίθη αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς·
μὴ νίψω σου, οὐκ ἔχεις μ
μετ' ἐμοῦ.

9 Λέγει αὐτῷ Σίμων Πέτ
Κύριε, μὴ τοὺς πόδας μου μ
ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς χεῖρας καὶ τὴν κεφ

10 Λέγει αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς·
λελουμένος οὐκ χρείαν ἔχει ἢ
πόδας νίψασθαι, ἀλλ' ἔστι κ
ρὸς ὅλος· καὶ ὑμεῖς καθαροί
ἀλλ' οὐχὶ πάντες.

11 Ἤδει γὰρ τὸν παραδιδ
αὐτόν· διὰ τοῦτο εἶπεν· Ο
πάντες καθαροί ἐστε.

12 Ὅτε οὖν ἔνιψε τοὺς πό
αὐτῶν, καὶ ἔλαβε τὰ ἱμάτια
τὸν, ἀνεπέσεν πάλιν, εἶπεν
τοῖς· Γινώσκετέ τί πεποίηκα ὑμ

13 Ὑμεῖς φωνεῖτέ με· Ὁ
διδάσκαλος καὶ ὁ κύριος· καὶ καλ
λέγετε· εἰμὶ γάρ.

14 Εἰ οὖν ἐγὼ ἔνιψα ὑμῶν τ
πόδας, ὁ κύριος καὶ ὁ διδάσκαλος
καὶ ὑμεῖς ὀφείλετε ἀλλήλων νίπτ
των τοὺς πόδας.

15 Ὑπόδειγμα γὰρ ἔδωκα
μῖν, ἵνα καθὼς ἐγὼ ἐποίησα ὑμ

26. Il n'en doit pas être de même entre vous ; mais que celui qui est le plus grand parmi vous, soit comme le moindre ; et celui qui gouverne, comme celui qui sert.

27. Car qui est le plus grand, celui qui est à table, ou celui qui sert ? N'est-ce pas celui qui est à table ? Et cependant je suis au milieu de vous comme celui qui sert.

2. Et après le souper

4. Se leva du souper, et ôta sa robe ; et ayant pris un linge, il s'en ceignit.

5. Ensuite il mit de l'eau dans un bassin, et se mit à laver les pieds de ses Disciples, et à les essuyer avec le linge dont il étoit ceint.

6. Il vint donc à Simon Pierre, qui lui dit : Toi, Seigneur, tu me laverois les pieds !

7. Jésus répondit, et lui dit : Tu ne sais pas maintenant ce que je fais ; mais tu le sauras dans la suite.

8. Pierre lui dit : Tu ne me laveras jamais les pieds. Jésus lui répondit : Si je ne te lave, tu n'auras point de part avec moi.

9. Simon Pierre lui dit : Seigneur, non-seulement les pieds, mais aussi les mains et la tête.

10. Jesus lui dit : Celui qui est lavé, n'a besoin sinon qu'on lui lave les pieds, puis il est entièrement net. Or vous êtes nets, mais non pas tous.

11. Car il savoit qui étoit celui qui le trahiroit ; c'est pour cela qu'il dit : Vous n'êtes pas tous nets.

12. Après donc qu'il leur eut lavé les pieds, et qu'il eut repris sa robe, s'étant remis à table, il leur dit : Savez-vous ce que je vous ai fait ?

13. Vous m'appelez Maître et Seigneur, et vous dites vrai, car je le suis.

14. Si donc je vous ai lavé les pieds, moi qui suis le Seigneur et le Maître, vous devez aussi vous laver les pieds les uns aux autres.

15. Car je vous ai donné un exemple, afin que vous fassiez comme je vous ai fait.

16. En vérité, en vérité je vous dis : Que le Serviteur n'est pas plus que son Maître, ni l'Envoyé plus que celui qui l'a envoyé.

17. Si vous savez ces choses, vous êtes bienheureux, pourvu que vous les pratiquiez.

26 But ye *shall* not *be* so: but he that is greatest among you, let him be as the younger; and he that is chief, as he that doth serve.

27 For whether *is* greater, he that sitteth at meat, or he that serveth? *is* not he that sitteth at meat? but I am among you as he that serveth.

2 And supper being ended,

4 He riseth from supper, and laid aside his garments; and took a towel, and girded himself.

5 After that he poureth water into a bason, and began to wash the disciples' feet, and to wipe them with the towel wherewith he was girded.

6 Then cometh he to Simon Peter: and Peter saith unto him, Lord, dost thou wash my feet?

7 Jesus answered, and said unto him, What I do, thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter.

8 Peter saith unto him, Thou shalt never wash my feet. Jesus answered him, If I wash thee not, thou hast no part with me.

9 Simon Peter saith unto him, Lord, not my feet only, but also *my* hands and *my* head.

10 Jesus saith to him, He that is washed, needeth not, save to wash *his* feet, but is clean every whit: and ye are clean, but not all.

11 For he knew who should betray him; therefore said he, Ye are not all clean.

12 So, after he had washed their feet, and had taken his garments, and was set down again, he said unto them, Know ye what I have done to you?

13 Ye call me Master and Lord: and ye say well; for so I am.

14 If I then, *your* Lord and Master, have washed your feet, ye also ought to wash one another's feet.

15 For I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you.

16 Verily, verily, I say unto you, The servant is not greater than his lord: neither he that is sent greater than he that sent him.

17 If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them.

21 Ταῦτα εἰπὼν ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐταράχθη τῷ πνεύματι, καὶ ἐμαρτύρησε, καὶ εἶπεν· Ἀμὴν, ἀμὴν, λέγω ὑμῖν, ὅτι εἷς ἐξ ὑμῶν παραδώσει με.

22 Ἔβλεπον οὖν εἰς ἀλλήλους οἱ μαθηταὶ, ἀπορούμενοι περὶ τίνος λέγει.

23 Ἦν δὲ ἀνακείμενος εἷς τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ κόλπῳ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, ὃν ἠγάπα ὁ Ἰησοῦς.

24 Νεύει οὖν τούτῳ Σίμων Πέτρος πυθέσθαι τίς ἂν εἴη περὶ οὗ λέγει.

25 Ἐπιπεσὼν δὲ ἐκεῖνος ἐπὶ τὸ στῆθος τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, λέγει αὐτῷ· Κύριε, τίς ἐστι;

26 Ἀποκρίνεται ὁ Ἰησοῦς· Ἐκεῖνός ἐστιν ᾧ ἐγὼ βάψας τὸ ψωμίον ἐπιδώσω. Καὶ ἐμβάψας τὸ ψωμίον, δίδωσιν Ἰούδᾳ Σίμωνος Ἰσκαριώτῃ.

27 Καὶ μετὰ τὸ ψωμίον, τότε εἰσῆλθεν εἰς ἐκεῖνον ὁ Σατανᾶς. Λέγει οὖν αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς·

28 Ὃ ποιεῖς, ποίησον τάχιον.

29 Τοῦτο δὲ οὐδεὶς ἔγνω τῶν ἀνακειμένων πρὸς τί εἶπεν αὐτῷ.

30 Τινὲς γὰρ ἐδόκουν, ἐπεὶ τὸ γλωσσόκομον εἶχεν ὁ Ἰούδας, ὅτι λέγει αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς· Ἀγόρασον ὧν χρείαν ἔχομεν εἰς τὴν ἑορτήν· ἢ τοῖς πτωχοῖς ἵνα τι δῷ.

31 Λαβὼν οὖν τὸ ψωμίον ἐκεῖνος, εὐθέως ἐξῆλθε· ἦν δὲ νύξ.

32 Ὅτε οὖν ἐξῆλθεν, λέγει ὁ Ἰησοῦς·

33 Νῦν ἐδοξάσθη ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, καὶ ὁ θεὸς ἐδοξάσθη ἐν αὐτῷ.

34 Εἰ ὁ θεὸς ἐδοξάσθη ἐν αὐτῷ, καὶ ὁ θεὸς δοξάσει αὐτὸν ἐν ἑαυτῷ, καὶ εὐθὺς δοξάσει αὐτόν.

35 Τεκνία, ἔτι μικρὸν μεθ' ὑμῶν εἰμι. Ζητήσετέ με· καὶ καθὼς εἶπον τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις, ὅτι ὅπου ὑπάγω ἐγὼ ὑμεῖς οὐ δύνασθε ἐλθεῖν, καὶ ὑμῖν λέγω ἄρτι.

36 Ἐντολὴν καινὴν δίδωμι ὑμῖν, ἵνα ἀγαπᾶτε ἀλλήλους· καθὼς ἠγάπησα ὑμᾶς, ἵνα καὶ ὑμεῖς ἀγαπᾶτε ἀλλήλους.

37 Ἐν τούτῳ γνώσονται πάντες ὅτι ἐμοὶ μαθηταί ἐστε, ἐὰν ἀγάπην ἔχητε ἐν ἀλλήλοις.

21 Hæc dicens Jesus turbatus est spiritu, & protestatus est, & dixit: Amen amen dico vobis, unus ex vobis tradet me.

22 Aspiciebant ergo ad invicem discipuli, hæsitantes de quo diceret.

23 Erat autem recumbens unus discipulorum ejus in sinu Jesu, quem diligebat Jesus.

24 Innuit ergo huic Simon Petrus percontari quis esset de quo dicit.

25 Incumbens autem ille supra pectus Jesu, dicit ei: Domine, quis est?

26 Respondit Jesus: Ille est cui ego intingens buccellam dedero. Et intingens buccellam, dat Judæ Simonis Iscariotæ.

27 Et post buccellam, tunc introivit in illum Satanas. Dicit ergo ei Jesus:

28 Quod facis, fac citius.

29 Hoc autem nemo scivit discumbentium ad quid dixerit ei.

30 Quidam enim putabant, quia loculos habebat Judas, quod dixisset ei Jesus: Eme quæ nobis opus sunt ad diem festum: aut egenis ut aliquid daret.

31 Quum ergo exisset, dicit Jesus:

32 Nunc clarificatus est Filius hominis, & Deus clarificatus est in eo.

33 Si Deus clarificatus est in eo, & Deus clarificabit eum in semetipso, & continuo clarificabit eum.

34 Mandatum novum do vobis, Ut diligatis invicem: sicut dilexi vos, ut & vos diligatis invicem.

35 In hoc cognoscent omnes quia mei discipuli estis, si dilectionem habueritis ad invicem.

21. Quand Jésus eut dit cela, il fut ému en son esprit, et il dit ouvertement : En vérité, en vérité je vous dis, que l'un de vous me trahira.

22. Et les Disciples se regardoient les uns les autres, étant en peine de qui il parloit.

23. Or il y avoit un des Disciples *de Jésus*, celui que Jésus aimoit, qui étoit couché vers son sein.

24. Simon Pierre lui fit signe de demander qui étoit celui de qui il parloit.

25. Lui donc s'étant penché sur le sein de Jésus, lui dit : Seigneur, qui est-ce ?

26. Jésus répondit : C'est celui à qui je donnerai un morceau trempé. Et ayant trempé un morceau, il le donna à Judas Iscariot, fils de Simon.

31. Quand il fut sorti, Jésus dit

34. Je vous donne un commandement nouveau, que vous vous aimiez les uns les autres ; que comme je vous ai aimés, vous vous aimiez aussi les uns les autres.

35. C'est à cela que tous connoîtront que vous êtes mes Disciples, si vous avez de l'amour les uns pour les autres.

31. Alors Jésus leur dit : Je vous serai cette nuit à tous une occasion de chute ;

33. Et Pierre prenant la parole, lui dit : Quand même tous *les autres* se scandaliseroient en toi, je ne serai jamais scandalisé.

je suis tout prêt d'aller avec toi, et en prison et à la mort.

34. Mais *Jésus* lui dit : Pierre, je te dis que le coq ne chantera point aujourd'hui, que tu n'aies nié trois fois de me connoître.

35. Puis il leur dit : Lorsque je vous ai envoyés sans bourse, sans sac, et sans souliers, avez-vous manqué de quelque chose ? Et ils *répondirent* : De rien.

36. Mais maintenant, leur dit-il, que celui qui a une bourse la prenne, et de même celui qui a un sac ; et que celui qui n'a point d'épée vende sa robe, et en achète une.

21 When Jesus had thus said, he was troubled in spirit, and testified, and said, Verily, verily, I say unto you, that one of you shall betray me.

J. 13.

22 Then the disciples looked one on another, doubting of whom he spake.

23 Now there was leaning on Jesus' bosom one of his disciples, whom Jesus loved.

24 Simon Peter, therefore, beckoned to him, that he should ask who it should be of whom he spake.

25 He then, lying on Jesus' breast, saith unto him, Lord, who is it?

26 Jesus answered, He it is, to whom I shall give a sop, when I have dipped *it*. And when he had dipped the sop, he gave *it* to Judas Iscariot, *the son* of Simon.

31 Therefore, when he was gone out, Jesus said,

34 A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another.

35 By this shall all *men* know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another.

31 Then saith Jesus unto them, All ye shall be offended because of me this night:

Mt. 26

33 Peter answered, and said unto him, Though all *men* shall be offended because of thee, *yet* will I never be offended.

I am ready to go with thee, both into prison, and to death.

L. 22

34 And he said, I tell thee, Peter, the cock shall not crow this day, before that thou shalt thrice deny that thou knowest me.

Mt 26.

35 Peter said unto him, Though I should die with thee, yet will I not deny thee. Likewise also said all the disciples.

36 Then cometh Jesus with them unto a place called Gethsemane, and saith unto the disciples, Sit ye here, while I go and pray yonder.

40 Καὶ ἔρχεται πρὸς τοὺς μα-
θητὰς, καὶ εὑρίσκει αὐτοὺς καθεύ-
δοντας· καὶ λέγει τῷ Πέτρῳ· Οὕτως
οὐκ ἰσχύσατε μίαν ὥραν γρηγορῆσαι
μετ' ἐμοῦ;

41 Γρηγορεῖτε καὶ προσεύχεσθε,
ἵνα μὴ εἰσέλθητε εἰς πειρασμόν·
τὸ μὲν πνεῦμα πρόθυμον, ἡ δὲ σὰρξ
ἀσθενής.

42 Πάλιν ἐκ δευτέρου ἀπελθὼν
προσηύξατο, λέγων· Πάτερ μου,
εἰ οὐ δύναται τοῦτο τὸ ποτήριον πα-
ρελθεῖν ἀπ' ἐμοῦ, ἐὰν μὴ αὐτὸ πίω,
γενηθήτω τὸ θέλημά σου.

43 Καὶ ἐλθὼν εὑρίσκει αὐτοὺς
πάλιν καθεύδοντας· ἦσαν γὰρ αὐ-
τῶν οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ βεβαρημένοι.

44 Καὶ ἀφεὶς αὐτοὺς, ἀπελθὼν
πάλιν, προσηύξατο ἐκ τρίτου, τὸν
αὐτὸν λόγον εἰπών.

45 Τότε ἔρχεται πρὸς τοὺς μα-
θητὰς αὐτοῦ, καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς· Κα-
θεύδετε τὸ λοιπὸν, καὶ ἀναπαύεσθε·

Κεφ. ιη'. 18.

1 ΤΑῦτα εἰπὼν ὁ Ἰησοῦς, ἐξ-
ῆλθε σὺν τοῖς μαθηταῖς
αὐτοῦ † πέραν τοῦ † χειμάρρου τῶν
† κέδρων, ὅπου ἦν † κῆπος, εἰς
ὃν εἰσῆλθεν αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ μαθηταὶ
αὐτοῦ.

2 Ἤδει δὲ καὶ Ἰούδας, ὁ παρα-
διδοὺς αὐτὸν, τὸν τόπον· ὅτι πολ-
λάκις συνῆχθη ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐκεῖ μετὰ
τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ.

3 Ὁ οὖν Ἰούδας λαβὼν τὴν
σπεῖραν, καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἀρχιερέων καὶ
φαρισαίων ὑπηρέτας, ἔρχεται ἐκεῖ
μετὰ † φανῶν καὶ † λαμπάδων καὶ

37. Et ayant pris avec lui Pierre et les deux fils de Zébédée, il commença à être fort triste, et dans une amère douleur.

38. Et il leur dit : Mon ame est saisie de tristesse jusqu'à la mort; demeurez ici, et veillez avec moi.

39. Et étant allé un peu plus avant, il se jeta le visage contre terre, priant et disant : Mon Pere, que cette coupe passe loin de moi, s'il est possible! Toutefois, *qu'il en soit*, non comme je le voudrois, mais comme tu le veux.

40. Puis il vint vers ses Disciples, et les trouva endormis ; et il dit à Pierre : Est-il possible que vous n'ayez pu veiller une heure avec moi ?

41. Veillez et priez, de peur que vous ne tombiez dans la tentation; car l'esprit *est* prompt, mais la chair *est* foible.

42. Il s'en alla encore pour la seconde fois, et pria, disant : Mon Père, s'il n'est pas possible que cette coupe passe loin de moi, sans que je la boive, que ta volonté soit faite!

43. Et revenant *à eux*, il les trouva encore endormis; car leurs yeux étoient appesantis.

44. Et les ayant laissés, il s'en alla encore, et pria pour la troisième fois, disant les mêmes paroles.

45. Alors il vint vers ses disciples, et leur dit : Vous dormez encore, et vous vous reposez!

APRÈS que Jésus eut dit ces choses, il s'en alla avec ses Disciples au-delà du torrent de Cédron, où il y avoit un jardin dans lequel il entra avec ses Disciples.

2. Judas, qui le trahissoit, connoissoit aussi ce lieu-là, parce que Jésus s'y étoit souvent assemblé avec ses Disciples.

3. Judas ayant donc pris une compagnie *de soldats* et des sergens, de la part des principaux Sacrificateurs et des Pharisiens, vint là avec des lanternes, des flambeaux et des armes.

37 And he took with him Peter and the two sons of Zebedee, and began to be sorrowful and very heavy. M. 26.

38 Then saith he unto them, My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death: tarry ye here, and watch with me.

39 And he went a little farther, and fell on his face, and prayed, saying, O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me: nevertheless, not as I will, but as thou *wilt*.

40 And he cometh unto the disciples, and findeth them asleep, and saith unto Peter, What! could ye not watch with me one hour?

41 Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation: the spirit indeed *is* willing, but the flesh *is* weak.

42 He went away again the second time, and prayed, saying, O my Father, if this cup may not pass away from me, except I drink it, thy will be done.

43 And he came and found them asleep again: for their eyes were heavy.

44 And he left them, and went away again, and prayed the third time, saying the same words.

45 Then cometh he to his disciples, and saith unto them, Sleep on now, and take *your* rest:

CHAP. XVIII. J.

Judas betrayeth Jesus.

WHEN Jesus had spoken these words, he went forth with his disciples over the brook Cedron, where was a garden, into the which he entered, and his disciples.

2 And Judas also, which betrayed him, knew the place: for Jesus oft-times resorted thither with his disciples.

3 Judas then, having received a band *of men* and officers from the chief priests and Pharisees, cometh thither with lanterns, and torches, and weapons.

τὸν Ναζωραῖον. Λέγει αὐτ

Ἰησοῦς· Ἐγώ εἰμι. Ἐστήκει
δὲ Ἰούδας ὁ παραδιδοὺς αὐτὸν
αὐτῶν.

6 Ὡς οὖν εἶπεν αὐτοῖς· Ἐ
ἐγώ εἰμι, ἀπῆλθον εἰς τὰ ὀπί
καὶ ἔπεσον χαμαί.

7 Πάλιν οὖν αὐτοὺς ἐπηρώτη
Τίνα ζητεῖτε; Οἱ δὲ εἶπον·
σὸν τὸν Ναζωραῖον.

8 Ἀπεκρίθη ὁ Ἰησοῦς· Εἶ
ὑμῖν ὅτι ἐγώ εἰμι· εἰ οὖν ἐμὲ
τεῖτε, ἄφετε τούτους ὑπάγειν.

51 Καὶ ἰδού, εἷς τῶν μετὰ Ἰησ
ἐκτείνας τὴν χεῖρα, ἀπεσπασε τ
μάχαιραν αὐτοῦ, καὶ πατάξας τ
δοῦλον τοῦ ἀρχιερέως, ἀφεῖλεν αὐτ
τὸ ὠτίον.

52 Τότε λέγει αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦ
Ἀπόστρεψόν σου τὴν μάχαιραν ε
σου τόπον αὐτῆς· πάντες γὰρ
λαβόντες μάχαιραν, ἐν μαχαί
ἀπολοῦνται.

55 Ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ὥρᾳ εἶπεν
Ἰησοῦς τοῖς ὄχλοις· Ὡς ἐπὶ λ
σὴν ἐξήλθετε μετὰ μαχαιρῶν
ξύλων συλλαβεῖν με; καθ' ἡμ
ραν πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐκαθεζόμην διδάσ
κων ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ, καὶ οὐκ ἐκρατήσα
μέ.

Τότε οἱ μαθηταὶ πάντες
ἀφέντες αὐτὸν ἔφυγον.

51 Καὶ εἷς τις νεανίσκος ἠκο
λούθει αὐτῷ, περιβεβλημένος σιν

48. Et celui qui le trahissoit, leur avoit donné ce signal : Celui que je baiserai, c'est lui ; saisissez-le.

49. Et aussitôt s'approchant de Jesus, il lui dit : Maître, je te sa'ue ; et il le baisa.

50. Et Jésus lui dit : Mon ami, pour quel sujet es-tu ici ?

4. Et Jésus qui savoit tout ce qui lui devoit arriver, s'avança, et leur dit : Qui cherchez-vous ?

5. Ils lui répondirent : Jésus de Nazareth. Jésus leur dit : C'est moi. Et Judas qui le trahissoit étoit aussi avec eux.

6. Et dès qu'il leur eut dit : C'est moi ; ils reculèrent, et tombèrent par terre.

7. Il leur demanda encore une fois : Qui cherchez-vous ? Et ils répondirent : Jésus de Nazareth.

8. Jésus répondit : Je vous ai dit que c'est moi ; si donc c'est moi que vous cherchez, laissez aller ceux-ci.

Alors ils s'approchèrent, et jetèrent les mains sur Jesus, et le saisirent.

51. En même-tems, un de ceux qui *étoient* avec Jésus, portant la main à l'épée, la tira, et en frappa un serviteur du Souverain Sacrificateur, et lui emporta une oreille.

52. Alors Jésus lui dit : Remets ton épée dans le fourreau ; car tous ceux qui prendront l'épée, périront par l'épée.

55. En même-tems Jesus dit à cette troupe : Vous êtes sortis avec des épées et des bâtons, comme après un brigand, pour me prendre ; j'étois tous les jours assis parmi vous, enseignant dans le temple, et vous ne m'avez point saisi.

Alors tous les Disciples l'abandonnèrent et s'enfuirent.

51. Et il y avoit un jeune homme qui le suivoit, ayant le corps couvert *seulement d'un* linceul : et quelques jeunes gens l'ayant pris,

52. Il leur laissa le linceul, et s'enfuit nud de leurs mains.

48 Now he that betrayed him gave them a sign, saying, Whomsoever I shall kiss, that same is he: hold him fast. Mat 26

49 And forthwith he came to Jesus, and said, Hail, Master, and kissed him.

50 And Jesus said unto him, Friend, wherefore art thou come?

4 Jesus, therefore, knowing all things that should come upon him, went forth, and said unto them, Whom seek ye? Joh 18.

5 They answered him, Jesus of Nazareth. Jesus saith unto them, I am *he*. (And Judas also, which betrayed him, stood with them.)

6 As soon then as he had said unto them, I am *he*, they went backward, and fell to the ground.

7 Then asked he them again, Whom seek ye? And they said, Jesus of Nazareth.

8 Jesus answered, I have told you, that I am *he*: if, therefore, ye seek me, let these go their way;

Then came they and laid hands on Jesus, and took him. Mt. 26

51 And, behold, one of them, which were with Jesus, stretched out *his* hand, and drew his sword, and struck a servant of the high priest, and smote off his ear.

52 Then said Jesus unto him, Put up again thy sword into his place: for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword.

55 In that same hour said Jesus to the multitudes, Are ye come out as against a thief with swords, and staves for to take me? I sat daily with you teaching in the temple, and ye laid no hold on me.

56. Then all the disciples forsook him and fled.

51 And there followed him a certain young man, having a linen cloth cast about *his* naked *body*; and the young men laid hold on him: Mk. 14.

52 And he left the linen cloth, and fled from them naked.

18 Εἰςήκεισαν δὲ οἱ δοῦ
οἱ ὑπηρέται ἀνθρακιὰν πεπ
τες, ὅτι ψῦχος ἦν, καὶ ἐθ
νοντο· ἦν δὲ μετ' αὐτῶν ὁ Π
ἑςὼς καὶ θερμαινόμενος.

17 Λέγει οὖν ἡ παιδίσκη
ῥαφὸς τῷ Πέτρῳ· Μὴ καὶ σὺ ἐ
μαθητῶν εἶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου τ
Λέγει ἐκεῖνος· Οὐκ εἰμί.

25 Ἦν δὲ Σίμων Πέτρος
καὶ θερμαινόμενος. εἶπον οὖν
Μὴ καὶ σὺ ἐκ τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτ
Ἠρνήσατο ἐκεῖνος, καὶ εἶπεν·
εἰμί.

26 Λέγει εἷς ἐκ τῶν
τοῦ ἀρχιερέως, συγγενὴς ὢν
πέκοψε Πέτρος τὸ ὠτίον·
ἐγώ σε εἶδον ἐν τῷ κήπω
αὐτοῦ;

27 Πάλιν οὖν ἠρνήσατο ὁ
τρος, καὶ εὐθέως ἀλέκτωρ ἐφώνη

75 Καὶ ἐμνήσθη ὁ Πέτρος
ῥήματος τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, εἰρηκότος
τῷ· Ὅτι πρὶν ἀλέκτορα φων
τρὶς ἀπαρνήσῃ με. Καὶ ἐξ
ἔξω, ἔκλαυσε πικρῶς. 26. ¶.

19 Ὁ οὖν ἀρχιερεὺς ἠρώ
τὸν Ἰησοῦν περὶ τῶν μαθητῶν
τοῦ, καὶ περὶ τῆς διδαχῆς αὐτοῦ.

20 Ἀπεκρίθη αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰη
Ἐγὼ παῤῥησίᾳ ἐλάλησα τῷ
μῳ· ἐγὼ πάντοτε ἐδίδαξα ἐ
συναγωγῇ καὶ ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ,
πάντοθεν οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι συνέρχο
καὶ ἐν κρυπτῷ ἐλάλησα οὐδέν·

57. Mais ceux qui avoient saisi Jésus, l'emmenèrent chez Caïphe le Souverain Sacrificateur, où les Scribes et les Sénateurs étoient assemblés.

15. Or, Simon Pierre, avec un autre Disciple, avoit suivi Jésus; et ce Disciple étoit connu du Souverain Sacrificateur; et il entra avec Jésus dans la cour *de la maison* du Souverain Sacrificateur.

16. Mais Pierre étoit *demeuré* dehors à la porte. Et cet autre Disciple qui étoit connu du souverain Sacrificateur, sortit, et parla à la portière, qui fit entrer Pierre.

18. Et les serviteurs et les sergens étoient là, et ayant fait du feu, parce qu'il faisoit froid, ils se chauffoient. Pierre étoit aussi avec eux, et se chauffoit.

17. Et cette servante, qui étoit la portière, dit à Pierre: N'es-tu pas aussi des Disciples de cet homme? Il dit: Je n'en suis point.

25. Et Simon Pierre étoit là, et se chauffoit; et ils lui dirent: N'es-tu pas aussi de ses Disciples? Il le nia, et dit: Je n'en suis point.

26. Et l'un des serviteurs du Souverain Sacrificateur, parent de celui à qui Pierre avoit coupé l'oreille, lui dit: Ne t'ai-je pas vu dans le jardin avec lui?

27. Pierre le nia encore une fois; et aussitôt le coq chanta.

75. Alors Pierre se souvint de la parabole de Jesus, qui lui avoit dit: Avant que le coq ait chanté, tu me renieras trois fois. Et étant sorti, il pleura amèrement.

19. Et le souverain Sacrificateur interrogea Jésus touchant ses Disciples, et touchant sa doctrine.

20. Jésus lui répondit: J'ai parlé ouvertement à tout le monde, j'ai toujours enseigné dans la Synagogue et dans le Temple où les Juifs s'assemblent de toutes parts, et je n'ai rien dit en cachette.

57 And they that had laid hold on Jesus, led *him* away to Caiaphas the high priest, where the scribes and the elders were assembled. M. 26.

15 And Simon Peter followed Jesus, and *so did* another disciple. That disciple was known unto the high priest, and went in with Jesus into the palace of the high priest. J. 18.

16 But Peter stood at the door without. Then went out that other disciple, which was known unto the high priest, and spake unto her that kept the door, and brought in Peter.

18 And the servants and officers stood there, who had made a fire of coals, (for it was cold,) and they warmed themselves: and Peter stood with them, and warmed himself.

17 Then saith the damsel, that kept the door, unto Peter, Art not thou also *one* of this man's disciples? He saith, I am not.

25 And Simon Peter stood and warmed himself: they said, therefore, unto him, Art not thou also *one* of his disciples? He denied *it*, and said, I am not.

26 One of the servants of the high priest, (being *his* kinsman whose ear Peter cut off,) saith, Did not I see thee in the garden with him?

27 Peter then denied again; and immediately the cock crew.

75 And Peter remembered the words of Jesus, which said unto him, Before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me thrice. And he went out, and wept bitterly. M. 26.

19 The high priest then asked Jesus of his disciples, and of his doctrine. J. 18.

20 Jesus answered him, I spake openly to the world; I ever taught in the synagogue, and in the temple, whither the Jews always resort; and in secret have I said nothing.

τὸν, καὶ οὐκ ἐξῆλθεν.

56 Πολλοὶ γὰρ ἐψευδομαρτύ-
ρουν κατ' αὐτοῦ· καὶ ἴσαι αἱ μα-
ρτυρίαι οὐκ ἦσαν.

57 Καί τινες ἀναστάντες, ἐψευ-
δομαρτύρουν κατ' αὐτοῦ, λέγοντες·

58 Ὅτι ἡμεῖς ἠκούσαμεν
αὐτοῦ λέγοντος· Ὅτι ἐγὼ καταλύσω τὸν ναὸν τοῦτον τὸν χειροποίητον, καὶ διὰ τριῶν ἡμερῶν ἄλλον ἀχειροποίητον οἰκοδομήσω.

59 Καὶ οὐδὲ οὕτως ἴση ἦν ἡ μαρτυρία αὐτῶν.

60 Καὶ ἀναστὰς ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς εἰς τὸ μέσον, ἐπηρώτησε τὸν Ἰησοῦν, λέγων· Οὐκ ἀποκρίνῃ οὐδέν; τί οὗτοί σου καταμαρτυροῦσιν;

61 Ὁ δὲ ἐσιώπα, καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπεκρίνατο. Πάλιν ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς ἐπηρώτα αὐτὸν, καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ· Σὺ εἶ ὁ Χριστὸς ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ εὐλογητοῦ;

62 Εἶπε δὲ αὐτοῖς· Ἐγώ εἰμι· καὶ ὄψεσθε τὸν Υἱὸν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ἐκ δεξιῶν καθήμενον τῆς δυνάμεως, καὶ ἐρχόμενον μετὰ τῶν νεφελῶν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ.

63 Τότε ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς διαρήξας τοὺς χιτῶνας αὐτοῦ, λέγει· Τί ἔτι χρείαν ἔχομεν μαρτύρων;

64 Ἠκούσατε τῆς βλασφημίας· τί ὑμῖν φαίνεται; Οἱ δὲ

21. Pourquoi . . nterroges-tu ? Interroge ceux qui ont entendu ce que je leur ai dit : Ces gens-là savent ce que j'ai dit.

22. Lorsqu'il eut dit cela, un des sergens qui étoit présent donna un soufflet à Jésus, en lui disant : Est-ce ainsi que tu réponds au Souverain Sacrificateur ?

23. Jésus lui répondit : Si j'ai mal parlé, fais voir ce que j'ai dit de mal ; et si j'ai bien parlé, pourquoi me frappes-tu ?

21 Why askest thou me? ask them which heard me, what I have said unto them: behold, they know what I said. J. 18.

22 And, when he had thus spoken, one of the officers which stood by struck Jesus with the palm of his hand, saying, Answerest thou the high priest so?

23 Jesus answered him, If I have spoken evil, bear witness of the evil; but if well, why smitest thou me?

53 And they led Jesus away to the high priest; and with him were assembled all the chief priests, and the elders, and the scribes. Mk. 14.

55. Or les principaux Sacrificateurs et tout le Conseil cherchoient *quelque* témoignage contre Jésus pour le faire mourir ; et ils n'en trouvoient point.

56. Car plusieurs rendoient de faux témoignages contre lui ; mais leurs dépositions ne s'accordoient pas.

57. Alors quelques-uns se levèrent, qui portèrent un faux témoignage contre lui, disant :

58. Nous lui avons ouï dire : Je détruirai ce Temple, qui a été bâti par la main des hommes, et, dans trois jours, j'en rebâtirai un autre qui ne sera point fait de main d'*homme*.

59. Mais leur déposition ne s'accordoit pas non plus.

60. Alors le Souverain Sacrificateur se levant au milieu du *Conseil*, interrogea Jésus, et lui dit : Ne réponds-tu rien ? Qu'est-ce que ces gens déposent contre toi ?

61. Mais *Jésus* se tut et ne répondit rien. Le Souverain Sacrificateur l'interrogea encore, et lui dit : Es-tu le Christ, le Fils du *Dieu* béni ?

55 And the chief priests, and all the council sought for witness against Jesus to put him to death; and found none:

56 For many bare false witness against him, but their witness agreed not together.

57 And there arose certain, and bare false witness against him, saying,

58 We heard him say, I will destroy this temple that is made with hands, and within three days I will build another made without hands.

59 But neither so did their witness agree together.

60 And the high priest stood up in the midst, and asked Jesus, saying, Answerest thou nothing? what *is it which* these witness against thee.

61 But he held his peace, and answered nothing. Again the high priest asked him, and said unto him, Art thou the Christ, the Son of the Blessed?

Et il leur *répondit* : Si je vous le dis, vous ne le croirez point :

68. Et si je *vous* interroge aussi, vous ne me répondrez point, ni ne me laisserez point aller.

70. Alors ils dirent tous : Es-tu donc le Fils de Dieu ? Et il leur dit : Vous le dites vous-mêmes : Je le suis.

67. And he said unto them, If I tell you, ye will not believe: L. 22.

68 And if I also ask *you*, ye will not answer me, nor let *me* go.

70 Then said they all, Art thou then the Son of God? And he said unto them, Ye say that I am.

63. Alors le Souverain Sacrificateur déchira ses vêtemens, et dit : Qu'avons-nous plus à faire de témoins ?

64. Vous avez entendu le blasphème ; que vous en semble ?

63 Then the high priest rent his clothes, and saith, What need we any further witnesses? Mk. 14.

64 Ye have heard the blasphemy: what think ye? And they

[illegible] ἵνα
1 καίπερ εἰδὼς φέρεται καὶ ἀ
θέτῳ τούτῳ;
30 Ἀπεκρίθησαν ὁ Ἰ
τῷ· Εἰ μὴ ἦν οὗτος κα
οὐκ ἂν σοι παρεδώκαμεν αὐ
31 Εἶπεν οὖν αὐτοῖς ὁ
τῷ· Λάβετε αὐτὸν ὑμεῖς
κατὰ τὸν νόμον ὑμῶν κρίνατε
Εἶπον οὖν αὐτῷ οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι·
οὐκ ἔξεστιν ἀποκτεῖναι οὐδένα,
33 Εἰσῆλθεν οὖν εἰς τὸ
πάλιν ὁ Πιλάτος,
φώνησε τὸν Ἰησοῦν καὶ εἶπ
τῷ· Σὺ εἶ ὁ βασιλεὺς τ
Ἰουδαίων;
34 Ἀπεκρίθη αὐτῷ ὁ
Ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ σὺ τοῦτο λέγ
ἄλλοι σοι εἶπον περὶ ἐμοῦ;
35 Ἀπεκρίθη ὁ Πιλάτος·
ἐγὼ Ἰουδαῖός εἰμι; τὸ ἔθνος
σὸν καὶ οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς παρέδω
ἐμοί· τί ἐποίησας;
36 Ἀπεκρίθη ὁ Ἰησοῦς·
σιλεία ἡ ἐμὴ οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκ τοῦ
τούτου· εἰ ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου τού
ἡ βασιλεία ἡ ἐμὴ, οἱ ὑπηρέ
εἱ ἐμοὶ ἠγωνίζοντο, ἵνα μὴ
δοθῶ τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις· νῦν δὲ
σιλεία ἡ ἐμὴ οὐκ ἔστιν ἐντεῦθεν.
* 37 Εἶπεν οὖν αὐτῷ ὁ
τῷ· † Οὐκοῦν βασιλεὺς εἶ
Ἀπεκρίθη ὁ Ἰησοῦς· Σὺ
εἶπας βασιλεύς εἰμι. ἐγὼ εἰς
τοῦτο γεγέννημαι, καὶ εἰς τοῦ
λυθα εἰς τὸν κόσμον, ἵνα
τίω τῇ ἀληθείᾳ. Πᾶς ὁ
τῆς ἀληθείας, ἀκούει μου τῆς φ
38 Λέγει αὐτῷ ὁ Πιλ

Alors tous le condamnèrent comme étant digne de mort.

65. Et quelques-uns se mirent à cracher contre lui, à lui couvrir le visage, et à lui donner des coups de poing, et ils lui disoient: Devine, *qui t'a frappé*. Et les Sergens lui donnoient des coups de leurs bâtons.

28. Ils menèrent ensuite Jésus, de Caïphe au Prétoire; c'étoit le matin; et ils n'entrèrent point dans le Prétoire, de peur de se souiller, et afin de pouvoir manger la Pâque.

29. Pilate donc sortit vers eux, et leur dit: Quelle accusation portez-vous contre cet homme?

30. Ils lui repondirent: Si cet homme n'étoit pas un malfaiteur, nous ne te l'aurions pas livré.

31. Sur quoi Pilate leur dit: Prenez-le vous-mêmes, et le jugez selon votre Loi. Les Juifs lui dirent: Nous n'avons pas le pouvoir de faire mourir personne.

33. Pilate rentra dans le Prétoire et ayant fait venir Jesus, il lui dit: Es-tu le Roi des Juifs?

34. Jésus lui répondit: Dis-tu ceci de ton propre mouvement, ou si d'autres te l'ont dit de moi?

35. Pilate répondit: Suis-je Juif? Ta nation et les principaux Sacrificateurs t'ont livré à moi; qu'as-tu fait?

36. Jésus répondit: Mon règne n'est pas de ce monde; si mon règne étoit de ce monde, mes gens combattroient, afin que je ne fusse pas livré aux Juifs; mais maintenant mon règne n'est point d'ici-bas.

37. Alors Pilate lui dit: tu es donc Roi? Jésus répondit: Tu le dis; je suis Roi, je suis né pour cela, et je suis venu dans le monde, pour rendre témoignage à la vérité. Quiconque est pour la vérité écoute ma voix.

38. Pilate lui dit: Qu'est-ce que cette vérité? Et quand il eut dit cela, il sortit encore pour aller vers les Juifs, et leur dit: Je ne trouve aucune cause en lui.

all condemned him to be guilty of death. Mc. 14.

65 And some began to spit on him, and to cover his face, and to buffet him, and to say unto him, Prophesy: and the servants did strike him with the palms of their hands.

28 Then led they Jesus from Caiaphas unto the hall of judgment: and it was early; and they themselves went not into the judgment-hall, lest they should be defiled; but that they might eat the passover. J. 18.28

29 Pilate then went out unto them, and said, What accusation bring ye against this man?

30 They answered, and said unto him, If he were not a malefactor, we would not have delivered him up unto thee.

31 Then said Pilate unto them, Take ye him, and judge him according to your law. The Jews, therefore, said unto him, It is not lawful for us to put any man to death:

33 Then Pilate entered into the judgment-hall again, and called Jesus, and said unto him, Art thou the King of the Jews?

34 Jesus answered him, Sayest thou this thing of thyself, or did others tell it thee of me?

35 Pilate answered, Am I a Jew? Thine own nation and the chief priests have delivered thee unto me. What hast thou done?

36 Jesus answered, My kingdom is not of this world. If my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews: but now is my kingdom not from hence.

37 Pilate, therefore, said unto him, Art thou a king then? Jesus answered, Thou sayest that I am a king. To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth. Every one that is [illegible] my voice.

38 Pilate saith unto him, What is truth? And when he had said this, he went out again unto the Jews, and saith unto them, I find in him no fault at all.

5 Οἱ δὲ † ἐπίσχυον, λέ-

† ἀνασείει.

γοντες Ὅτι † ἀνασείει τὸν λαὸν, διδάσκων καθ' ὅλης τῆς Ἰουδαίας, ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τῆς Γαλιλαίας ἕως ὧδε.

5 Illi autem invalescebant dicentes: Quia commovet populum, docens per universam Judæam, incipiens à Galilæa usque huc.

13 Τότε λέγει αὐτοῖς ὁ Πιλᾶτος Οὐκ ἀκούεις πόσα σου καταμαρτυροῦσιν;

13 Tunc dicit illi Pilatus: Non audis quanta te accusent testantur?

6 Πιλᾶτος δὲ ἀκούσας Γαλιλαίαν ἐπηρώτησεν, εἰ ὁ ἄνθρωπος Γαλιλαῖός ἐστι.

6 Pilatus autem audiens Galilæam, interrogavit si homo Galilæus esset.

7 καὶ ἐπιγνοὺς ὅτι ἐκ τῆς ἐξουσίας Ἡρῴδου ἐστὶν, ἀνέπεμψεν αὐτὸν πρὸς Ἡρῴδην, ὄντα καὶ αὐτὸν ἐν Ἱεροσολύμοις ἐν ταύταις ταῖς ἡμέραις.

7 Et cognoscens quod de potestate Herodis esset, remisit eum ad Herodem, existentem & ipsum in Hierosolymis, in illis diebus.

8 Ὁ δὲ Ἡρῴδης, ἰδὼν τὸν Ἰησοῦν, ἐχάρη λίαν· ἦν γὰρ ἐξ ἱκανῶν χρόνων θέλων ἰδεῖν αὐτὸν, διὰ τὸ ἀκούειν περὶ αὐτοῦ καὶ ἤλπιζέ τι σημεῖον ἰδεῖν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ γινόμενον.

8 At Herodes videns Jesum, gavisus est valde: erat enim volens ex multo videre eum, propterea quod audiret multa de eo: & sperabat aliquod signum videre ab eo factum.

9 Ἐπηρώτα δὲ αὐτὸν ἐν λόγοις ἱκανοῖς· αὐτὸς δὲ οὐδὲν ἀπεκρίνατο αὐτῷ.

9 Interrogabat autem eum in sermonibus multis: ipse autem nihil respondebat illi.

10 Εἰστήκεισαν δὲ οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ οἱ γραμματεῖς εὐτόνως κατηγοροῦντες αὐτοῦ.

10 Stabant autem principes Sacerdotum & Scribæ constanter accusantes eum.

11 Ἐξουθενήσας δὲ αὐτὸν ὁ Ἡρῴδης σὺν τοῖς στρατεύμασιν αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐμπαίξας, περιβαλὼν αὐτὸν ἐσθῆτα λαμπρὰν, ἀνέπεμψεν αὐτὸν τῷ Πιλάτῳ.

11 Nihil faciens autem illum Herodes cum exercitibus suis, & illudens, amictiens eum vestem splendidam, remisit eum Pilato.

12 Ἐγένοντο δὲ φίλοι ὅ τε Πιλᾶτος καὶ ὁ Ἡρῴδης ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ

12 Facti sunt autem amici hi quoque Pilatus & Herodes hac

5. Mais ils insistoient encore plus fortement, en disant : Il soulève le peuple, enseignant par toute la Judée, ayant commencé depuis la Galilée jusqu'ici.

13. Alors Pilate lui dit : N'entends-tu pas combien de choses ils déposent contre toi ?

6. Quand Pilate entendit parler de la Galilée, il demanda si Jésus étoit Galiléen.

7. Ayant appris qu'il étoit de la juridiction d'Hérode, il le renvoya à Hérode, qui étoit aussi alors à Jérusalem.

8. Quand Hérode vit Jésus, il en eut une grande joie ; car il y avoit long-tems qu'il souhaitoit de le voir, parce qu'il avoit ouï-dire beaucoup de choses de lui ; et il espéroit qu'il lui verroit faire quelque miracle.

9. Il lui fit donc plusieurs questions, mais Jésus-Christ ne lui répondit rien.

10. Et les principaux Sacrificateurs et les Scribes étoient-là, qui l'accusoient avec la plus grande véhémence.

11. Mais Hérode, avec les gens de la garde, le traita avec mépris ; et pour se moquer de lui, il le fit vêtir d'un habit éclatant, et le renvoya à Pilate.

12. En ce même jour, Pilate et Hérode devinrent amis, car auparavant ils étoient ennemis.

13. Alors Pilate ayant assemblé les principaux Sacrificateurs, et les Magistrats, et le peuple, leur dit :

14. Vous m'avez présenté cet homme comme soulevant le peuple ; et cependant l'ayant interrogé en votre présence, je ne l'ai trouvé coupable d'aucun des crimes dont vous l'accusez ;

15. Ni Hérode non plus ; car je vous ai renvoyés à lui, *et* on ne lui a rien fait *qui marque qu'il soit* digne de mort.

16. Ainsi, après l'avoir fait châtier, je le relâcherai.

5 And they were the more fierce, saying, He stirreth up the people, teaching throughout all Jewry, beginning from Galilee to this place. L. 23

13 Then said Pilate unto him, Hearest thou not how many things they witness against thee? M. 27

6 When Pilate heard of Galilee, he asked whether the man were a Galilean. L. 23

7 And as soon as he knew that he belonged unto Herod's jurisdiction, he sent him to Herod, who himself also was at Jerusalem at that time.

8 And when Herod saw Jesus, he was exceeding glad: for he was desirous to see him of a long *season*, because he had heard many things of him; and he hoped to have seen some miracle done by him.

9 Then he questioned with him in many words; but he answered him nothing.

10 And the chief priests and scribes stood, and vehemently accused him.

11 And Herod, with his men of war, set him at nought, and mocked *him*, and arrayed him in a gorgeous robe, and sent him again to Pilate.

12 And the same day Pilate and Herod were made friends together: for before they were at enmity between themselves.

13 And Pilate, when he had called together the chief priests, and the rulers, and the people,

14 Said unto them, Ye have brought this man unto me, as one* that perverteth the people: and, behold, I, having examined *him* before you, have found no fault in this man, touching those things whereof ye accuse him:

15 No, nor yet Herod: for I sent you to him; and, lo, nothing worthy of death is done unto him:

16 I will, therefore, chastise him, and release *him*.

* under the Roman law de seditiosis in crucem tollendis? Digest de poenis L. 48, tit. 19. 6. 28. 3. capite plectendi cum saepius seditiosè et turbulentè se gesserint, et aliquotiens adprehensi clementius in eâdem temeritate propositi perseveraverint?

15 Κατὰ δὲ ἑορτὴν ἀπέλυεν ὁ ἡγεμὼν ἕνα τῷ ὄχλῳ δέσμιον, ὃν ἤθελον.

16 Εἶχον δὲ τότε δέσμιον ἐπίσημον λεγόμενον Βαραββᾶν.

17 Συνηγμένων οὖν αὐτῶν, εἶπεν αὐτοῖς ὁ Πιλάτος· Τίνα θέλετε ἀπολύσω ὑμῖν; Βαραββᾶν, ἢ Ἰησοῦν τὸν λεγόμενον Χριστόν;

18 Ἤδει γὰρ ὅτι διὰ φθόνον παραδεδώκασιν αὐτόν.

19 Καθημένου δὲ αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος, ἀπέστειλε πρὸς αὐτὸν ἡ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ, λέγουσα· Μηδὲν σοὶ καὶ τῷ δικαίῳ ἐκείνῳ· πολλὰ γὰρ ἔπαθον σήμερον κατ' ὄναρ δι' αὐτόν.

20 Οἱ δὲ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι ἔπεισαν τοὺς ὄχλους, ἵνα αἰτήσωνται τὸν Βαραββᾶν, τὸν δὲ Ἰησοῦν ἀπολέσωσιν.

21 Ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ ὁ ἡγεμὼν, εἶπεν αὐτοῖς· Τίνα θέλετε ἀπὸ τῶν δύο ἀπολύσω ὑμῖν; Οἱ δὲ εἶπον, Βαραββᾶν.

22 Λέγει αὐτοῖς ὁ Πιλάτος· Τί οὖν ποιήσω Ἰησοῦν, τὸν λεγόμενον Χριστόν; Λέγουσιν αὐτῷ πάντες· Σταυρωθήτω.

23 Ὁ δὲ ἡγεμὼν ἔφη· Τί γὰρ κακὸν ἐποίησεν; Οἱ δὲ περισσῶς ἔκραζον, λέγοντες· Σταυρωθήτω.

26 Τότε ἀπέλυσεν αὐτοῖς τὸν Βαραββᾶν· τὸν δὲ Ἰησοῦν φραγελλώσας παρέδωκεν ἵνα σταυρωθῇ.

15 Per autem feſtum conſueverat præſes abſolvere unum vinctum turbæ, quem voluiſſent.

16 Habebant autem tunc vinctum inſignem, dictum Barabbam.

17 Coactis ergo illis, dixit illis Pilatus: Quem vultis abſolvam vobis? Barabbam, an Jeſum dictum Chriſtum?

18 Sciebat enim quod per invidiam tradidiſſent eum.

19 Sedente autem illo ſuper tribunali, miſit ad eum uxor ejus, dicens: Nihil tibi & juſto illi: multa enim paſſa ſum hodie per ſomnium propter eum.

20 At principes Sacerdotum & ſeniores perſuaſerunt turbis, ut peterent Barabbam, at Jeſum perderent.

21 Reſpondens autem præſes, ait illis: Quem vultis de duobus abſolvam vobis? Illi verò dixerunt: Barabbam.

22 Dicit ergo illis Pilatus: Quid igitur faciam Jeſum dictum Chriſtum? dicunt ei omnes: Crucifigatur.

23 At præſes ait: Quid enim mali fecit? Illi autem magis clamabant, dicentes: Crucifigatur.

26 Tunc abſolvit illis Barabbam: At Jeſum flagellans, tradidit ut crucifigeretur.

27 Tunc milites præſidis ad-

15. Or le Gouverneur avoit accoutumé, à chaque fête *de Pâques*, de relâcher au peuple celui des prisonniers qu'ils vouloient.

16. Et il y avoit alors un prisonnier insigne, nommé Barabbas.

17. Comme ils étoient donc assemblés, Pilate leur dit: Lequel voulez-vous que je vous relâche; Barabbas, ou Jésus qu'on appelle Christ?

18. Car il savoit bien que c'étoit par envie qu'ils l'avoient livré.

19. Et pendant qu'il étoit assis sur le tribunal, sa femme lui envoya dire: N'aie rien à faire avec cet homme de bien; car j'ai beaucoup souffert aujourd'hui en songe à son sujet.

20. Alors les principaux Sacrificateurs et les Sénateurs persuadèrent au peuple de demander Barabbas, et de faire périr Jésus.

21. Et le Gouverneur prenant la parole, leur dit: Lequel des deux voulez-vous que je vous relâche? Et ils dirent: Barabbas.

22. Pilate leur dit: Que ferai-je donc de Jésus qu'on appelle Christ? Tous lui dirent: Qu'il soit crucifié.

23. Et le Gouverneur *leur* dit: Mais quel mal a-t-il fait? Alors ils crièrent encore plus fort: Qu'il soit crucifié.

26. Alors il leur relâcha Barabbas, et après avoir fait fouetter Jésus, il le leur livra pour être crucifié.

27. Et les soldats du Gouverneur amenèrent Jésus au Prétoire, et ils assemblèrent autour de lui toute la compagnie *des soldats*.

29. Puis ayant fait une couronne d'épines, ils la lui mirent sur la tête, et lui mirent un roseau à la *main* droite, et s'agenouillant devant lui, ils se moquoient de lui, en lui disant: Je te salue, Roi des Juifs.

30. Et crachant contre lui, ils prenoient le roseau, et ils lui en donnoient des coups sur la tête.

31. Après s'être ainsi moqués de lui, ils lui ôtèrent le manteau, et lui remirent ses habits, et ils l'emmenèrent pour le crucifier.

15 Now at *that* feast the governor was wont to release unto the people a prisoner, whom they would.

16 And they had then a notable prisoner, called Barabbas.

17 Therefore, when they were gathered together, Pilate said unto them, Whom will ye that I release unto you? Barabbas, or Jesus, which is called Christ?

18 For he knew that for envy they had delivered him.

19 When he was set down on the judgment-seat, his wife sent unto him, saying, Have thou nothing to do with that just man: for I have suffered many things this day in a dream because of him.

20 But the chief priests and elders persuaded the multitude that they should ask Barabbas, and destroy Jesus.

21 The governor answered, and said unto them, Whether of the twain will ye that I release unto you? They said, Barabbas.

22 Pilate saith unto them, What shall I do then with Jesus, which is called Christ? *They* all say unto him, Let him be crucified.

23 And the governor said, Why, what evil hath he done? But they cried out the more, saying, Let him be crucified.

26 Then released he Barabbas unto them; and when he had scourged Jesus, he delivered *him* to be crucified.

27 Then the soldiers of the governor took Jesus into the common hall, and gathered unto him the whole band *of soldiers*.

29 And when they had platted a crown of thorns, they put *it* upon his head, and a reed in his right hand; and they bowed the knee before him, and mocked him, saying, Hail, king of the Jews!

30 And they spit upon him, and took the reed, and smote him on the head.

31 And after that they had mocked him, they took the robe off from him, and put his own raiment on him, and led him away to crucify *him*.

3 Τότε ἰδὼν Ἰούδας ὁ παραδιδοὺς αὐτὸν, ὅτι κατεκρίθη, μεταμεληθεὶς, ἀπέστρεψε τὰ τριάκοντα ἀργύρια τοῖς ἀρχιερεῦσι καὶ τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις,

4 λέγων· Ἥμαρτον, παραδοὺς αἷμα ἀθῶον. Οἱ δὲ εἶπον· Τί πρὸς ἡμᾶς; σὺ ὄψει.

5 Καὶ ῥίψας τὰ ἀργύρια ἐν τῷ ναῷ, ἀνεχώρησε· καὶ ἀπελθὼν, ἀπήγξατο.

6 Οἱ δὲ ἀρχιερεῖς λαβόντες τὰ ἀργύρια, εἶπον· Οὐκ ἔξεστι βαλεῖν αὐτὰ εἰς τὸν κορβανᾶν, ἐπεὶ τιμὴ αἵματός ἐστι.

7 Συμβούλιον δὲ λαβόντες, ἠγόρασαν ἐξ αὐτῶν τὸν ἀγρὸν τοῦ κεραμέως, εἰς ταφὴν τοῖς ξένοις.

8 Διὸ ἐκλήθη ὁ ἀγρὸς ἐκεῖνος, ἀγρὸς αἵματος, ἕως τῆς σήμερον.

26 Καὶ ὡς ἀπήγαγον αὐτὸν, ἐπιλαβόμενοι Σίμωνός τινος Κυρηναίου ἐρχομένου ἀπ' ἀγροῦ, ἐπέθηκαν αὐτῷ τὸν σταυρὸν, φέρειν ὄπισθεν τοῦ Ἰησοῦ.

27 Ἠκολούθει δὲ αὐτῷ πολὺ πλῆθος τοῦ λαοῦ καὶ γυναικῶν αἳ ἐκόπτοντο καὶ ἐθρήνουν αὐτόν.

28 Στραφεὶς δὲ πρὸς αὐτὰς ὁ Ἰησοῦς, εἶπε· Θυγατέρες Ἰερουσαλὴμ, μὴ κλαίετε ἐπ' ἐμοὶ, πλὴν ἐφ' ἑαυτὰς κλαίετε, καὶ ἐπὶ

3 Then when Judas who betrayed him saw that he was condemned, repenting himself, brought again the thirty pieces of silver to the chief priests and elders,

4 Saying, I have sinned in betraying innocent blood. And they said, What is that to us? see thou to that.

5 And he cast down the pieces of silver in the temple, and departed, and went and hanged himself.

6 And the chief priests took the silver pieces, and said, It is not lawful for to put them into the treasury, because it is the price of blood.

7 And they took counsel, and bought with them the potter's field, to bury strangers in.

8 Wherefore that field was called, The field of blood, unto this day.

26 And as they led him away, they laid hold upon one Simon, a Cyrenian, coming out of the country, and on him they laid the cross, that he might bear it after Jesus.

27 And there followed him a great company of people, and of women, which also bewailed and lamented him.

28 But Jesus turning unto them said, Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me, but weep for yourselves,

3 Then Judas which had betrayed him, when he saw that he was condemned, repented himself, and brought again the thirty pieces of silver to the chief priests and elders, Mt. 27.

4 Saying, I have sinned, in that I have betrayed the innocent blood. And they said, What *is that* to us? see thou *to that*.

5 And he cast down the pieces of silver in the temple, and departed, and went and hanged himself.

6 And the chief priests took the silver pieces, and said, It is not lawful for to put them into the treasury, because it is the price of blood.

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27 And there followed him a great company of people, and of women, which also bewailed and lamented him.

28 But Jesus, turning unto them, said, Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me, but weep for yourselves, and for your children.

29 For, behold, the days are coming, in the which they shall say, Blessed *are* the barren, and the wombs that never bare, and the paps which never gave suck.

30 Then shall they begin to say to the mountains, Fall on us; and to the hills, Cover us.

31 For if they do these things in a green tree, what shall be done in the dry?

32 And there were also two others, malefactors, led with him to be put to death.

6. Alors Judas, qui l'avoit trahi, voyant qu'il étoit condamné, se repentit, et reporta les trente pièces d'argent aux principaux Sacrificateurs et aux Sénateurs;

4. Disant: J'ai péché en trahissant le sang innocent. Mais ils dirent: Que nous importe? tu y pourvoiras.

5. Alors après avoir jeté les pièces d'argent dans le temple, il se retira, et s'en alla, et s'étrangla.

6. Et les principaux Sacrificateurs ayant pris les pièces d'argent, dirent: Il n'est pas permis de les mettre dans le trésor *sacré*; car c'est le prix du sang.

7. Et ayant délibéré, ils en achetèrent le champ d'un potier, pour la sépulture des étrangers.

8. C'est pourquoi ce champ-là a été appelé jusqu'à aujourd'hui: Le champ du sang.

26. Et comme ils le menoient *au supplice*, ils prirent un homme de Cyrène, nommé Simon, qui revenoit des champs, et le chargèrent de la croix, pour la porter après Jésus.

27. Et une grande multitude de peuple et de femmes le suivoient, qui se frappoient la poitrine, et se lamentoient.

28. Mais Jésus se tournant vers elles, leur dit: Filles de Jérusalem, ne pleurez point sur moi, mais pleurez sur vous-mêmes et sur vos enfans.

29. Car les jours viendront auxquels on dira: Heureuses les stériles, les femmes qui n'ont point enfanté, les mamelles qui n'ont point allaité!

30. Alors ils se mettront à dire aux montagnes: Tombez sur nous, et aux côteaux, couvrez-nous.

31. Car si l'on fait ces choses au bois vert, que fera-t-on au bois sec.

32. On menoit aussi deux autres *hommes* qui étoient des malfaiteurs, pour les faire mourir avec lui.

17 Καὶ βαστάζων τὸν σταυρὸν
αὐτῷ ἐξῆλθεν εἰς τὸν λεγόμενον
κρανίου τόπον, ὃς λέγεται Ἑβραϊστὶ
Γολγοθᾶ.

18 Ὅπου αὐτὸν ἐσταύρωσαν, καὶ
μετ' αὐτοῦ ἄλλους δύο, ἐντεῦθεν καὶ
ἐντεῦθεν, μέσον δὲ τὸν Ἰησοῦν.

19 Ἔγραψε δὲ καὶ τίτλον ὁ Πι-
λᾶτος, καὶ ἔθηκεν ἐπὶ τοῦ σταυροῦ·
ἦν δὲ γεγραμμένον· ΙΗΣΟΥΣ
Ο ΝΑΖΑΡΑΙΟΣ Ο ΒΑ-
ΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΩΝ ΙΟΥΔΑΙΩΝ.

20 Τοῦτον οὖν τὸν τίτλον
πολλοὶ ἀνέγνωσαν τῶν Ἰουδαίων·
ὅτι ἐγγὺς ἦν τοῦ πόλεως ὁ τόπος
ὅπου ἐσταυρώθη ὁ Ἰησοῦς· καὶ ἦν γε-
γραμμένον Ἑβραϊστί, Ἑλληνιστί,
Ῥωμαϊστί.

21 Ἔλεγον οὖν τῷ Πιλάτῳ οἱ
ἀρχιερεῖς τῶν Ἰουδαίων· Μὴ γράφε·
Ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἰουδαίων,
ἀλλ' ὅτι ἐκεῖνος εἶπε· Βασιλεύς
εἰμι τῶν Ἰουδαίων.

22 Ἀπεκρίθη ὁ Πιλάτος· Ὃ
γέγραφα, γέγραφα.

23 Οἱ οὖν στρατιῶται, ὅτε
ἐσταύρωσαν τὸν Ἰησοῦν, ἔλαβον τὰ
ἱμάτια αὐτοῦ, (καὶ ἐποίησαν τέσσαρα μέρη, ἑκάστῳ στρατιώτῃ μέρος) καὶ τὸν χιτῶνα· ἦν δὲ ὁ χιτὼν ἄρραφος, ἐκ τῶν ἄνωθεν ὑφαντὸς ὅλος.

24 Εἶπον οὖν πρὸς ἀλλήλους·

17 He portans crucem ſuam, exiit in eum qui dicitur Calvariæ locum, qui dicitur Hebraice Golgotha.

18 Ubi eum crucifixerunt, & cum eo alios duos hinc & hinc, medium autem Jeſum.

19 Scripſit autem & titulum Pilatus, & poſuit ſuper crucem. Erat autem ſcriptum: JESUS NAZARENUS REX JUDÆORUM.

20 Hunc ergo titulum multi legerunt Judæorum: quia prope erat locus ubi crucifixus eſt Jeſus. Et erat ſcriptum Hebraice, Græce, Romane.

21 Dicebant ergo Pilato principes Sacerdotum Judæorum: Ne ſcribe: Rex Judæorum: ſed quia ipſe dixit: Rex ſum Judæorum.

22 Reſpondit Pilatus: Quod ſcripſi, ſcripſi.

23 Ergo milites quum crucifixiſſent Jeſum, acceperunt veſtimenta ejus, (& fecerunt quatuor partes, unicuique militi partem,) & tunicam: Erat autem tunica inconſutilis, ex iis quæ deſuper contexta per totum.

24 Dixerunt ergo ad invicem:

17. Et Jésus, portant sa croix, vint au lieu appelé le Calvaire, qui se nomme en hébreu, Golgotha ;

18. Où ils le crucifièrent, et deux autres avec lui, *l'un* d'un côté, et *l'autre* de l'autre, et Jésus au milieu.

19. Pilate fit aussi faire un écriteau, et le fit mettre au-dessus de la croix ; et on y avoit écrit :

JESUS DE NAZARETH, ROI DES JUIFS.

20. Plusieurs donc des Juifs lurent cet écriteau, parce que le lieu où Jésus étoit crucifié étoit près de la ville, et il étoit écrit en Hébreu, en Grec, et en Latin.

21. Et les principaux Sacrificateurs des Juifs dirent à Pilate : N'écris pas, Le Roi des Juifs ; mais qu'il a dit : Je suis le Roi des Juifs.

22. Pilate répondit : Ce que j'ai écrit, je l'ai écrit.

23. Après que les soldats eurent crucifié Jésus, ils prirent ses habits, et ils en firent quatre parts, une part pour chaque soldat ; *ils prirent* aussi la robe ; mais la robe étoit sans couture, d'un seul tissu, depuis le haut jusqu'au bas.

24. Ils dirent donc entr'eux : Ne la mettons pas en pièces, mais tirons au sort à qui l'aura ;

39. Et ceux qui passoient par là, lui disoient des outrages, branlant la tête ;

40. Et disant : toi qui détruis le temple, et qui le rebâtis en trois jours, sauve-toi toi-même ; si tu es le Fils de Dieu, descends de la croix.

41. De même aussi les principaux Sacrificateurs, avec les Scribes et les Sénateurs, disoient en se moquant :

42. Il a sauvé les autres et il ne se peut sauver lui-même : s'il est le Roi d'Israël, qu'il descende maintenant de la croix et nous croirons en lui.

43. Il se confie en Dieu ; que *Dieu* le délivre maintenant, s'il lui est agréable ; car il a dit : Je suis le Fils de Dieu.

17 And he, bearing his cross, went forth into a place called *the place* of a skull, which is called in the Hebrew, Golgotha ; J. 19.

18 Where they crucified him, and two others with him, on either side one, and Jesus in the midst.

19 And Pilate wrote a title, and put it on the cross. And the writing was, JESUS OF NAZARETH, THE KING OF THE JEWS.

20 This title then read many of the Jews : for the place where Jesus was crucified was nigh to the city : and it was written in Hebrew, *and* Greek, *and* Latin.

21 Then said the chief priests of the Jews to Pilate, Write not, The King of the Jews ; but that he said, I am King of the Jews.

22 Pilate answered, What I have written, I have written.

23 Then the soldiers, when they had crucified Jesus, took his garments, and made four parts, to every soldier a part, and also *his* coat : now the coat was without seam, woven from the top throughout.

24 They said, therefore, among themselves, Let us not rend it, but cast lots for it, whose it shall be :

39 And they that passed by reviled him, wagging their heads, M. 27.

40 And saying, Thou that destroyest the temple, and buildest *it* in three days, save thyself. If thou be the Son of God, come down from the cross.

41 Likewise also the chief priests mocking *him*, with the scribes and elders, said,

42 He saved others ; himself he cannot save. If he be the King of Israel, let him now come down from the cross, and we will believe him.

43 He trusted in God ; let him deliver him now, if he will have him : for he said, I am the Son of God.

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39 Εἷς δὲ τῶν κρεμασθέντων κακούργων ἐβλασφήμει αὐτὸν, λέγων· Εἰ σὺ εἶ ὁ Χριστὸς, σῶσον σεαυτὸν καὶ ἡμᾶς.

40 Ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ ὁ ἕτερος ἐπιτιμᾶ αὐτῷ, λέγων· Οὐδὲ φοβῇ σὺ τὸν Θεὸν, ὅτι ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κρίματί εἶ;

41 Καὶ ἡμεῖς μὲν δικαίως· ἀξίων γὰρ ὧν ἐπράξαμεν ἀπολαμ-

39 Unus autem pendentium maleficorum blasphemabat eum, dicens: Si tu es Christus, serva temetipsum & nos.

40 Respondens autem alter increpabat eum, dicens: Neque times tu Deum, quod in eadem damnatione es?

41 Et nos quidem juste: digna enim eorum quæ fecimus

βάνομεν· οὗτος δὲ οὐδὲν ἄτοπον ἔπραξε.

34 Ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς ἔλεγε· Πάτερ, ἄφες αὐτοῖς· οὐ γὰρ οἴδασι τί ποιοῦσι.

recipimus: hic verò nihil insolens egit.

34 At Jesus dicebat: Pater, dimitte illis: non enim sciunt quid faciunt.

25 Ἱστήκεισαν δὲ παρὰ τῷ σταυρῷ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἡ μήτηρ αὐτοῦ καὶ ἡ ἀδελφὴ τῆς μητρὸς αὐτοῦ, Μαρία ἡ τοῦ Κλωπᾶ, καὶ Μαρία ἡ Μαγδαληνή.

26 Ἰησοῦς οὖν ἰδὼν τὴν μητέρα, καὶ τὸν μαθητὴν παρεστῶτα, ὃν ἠγάπα, λέγει τῇ μητρὶ αὐτοῦ· Γύναι, ἴδε ὁ υἱός σου.

27 Εἶτα λέγει τῷ μαθητῇ· Ἴδε ἡ μήτηρ σου. Καὶ ἀπ' ἐκείνης τῆς ὥρας ἔλαβεν αὐτὴν ὁ μαθητὴς εἰς τὰ ἴδια.

25 Stabant autem juxta crucem Jesu, mater ejus & soror matris ejus, Maria Cleophæ, & Maria Magdalene.

26 Jesus ergo videns matrem & discipulum stantem quem diligebat, dicit matri suæ: Mulier, ecce filius tuus.

27 Deinde dicit discipulo: Ecce mater tua. Et ex illa hora accepit eam discipulus in propria.

46 Περὶ δὲ τὴν ἐνάτην ὥραν ἀνεβόησεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς φωνῇ μεγάλῃ, λέγων· Ἠλὶ, Ἠλὶ, λαμὰ σαβαχ-

46 Circa verò nonam horam clamavit Jesus voce magna, dicens: Eli, Eli, lama sabachtha-

39. L'un des malfaiteurs qui étoient crucifiés, l'outrageoit aussi, en disant : Si tu es le Christ, sauve-toi toi-même, et nous aussi.

40. Mais l'autre le prenant, lui dit : Ne crains-tu point Dieu, puisque tu es condamné au même supplice.

41. Et pour nous, *nous le sommes* avec justice; car nous souffrons ce que nos crimes méritent; mais celui-ci n'a fait aucun mal.

34. Mais Jésus disoit : Mon père, pardonne-leur : car ils ne savent ce qu'ils font.

25. Or, la Mère de Jésus, et la sœur de sa Mère, Marie, *femme* de Cléopas, et Marie Magdelaine, se tenoient près de sa croix.

26. Jésus donc voyant sa Mère, et près d'elle, le Disciple qu'il aimoit, dit à sa Mère : Femme, voilà ton Fils.

27. Puis il dit au Disciple : Voilà ta Mère : Et dès cette heure-là, ce Disciple la prit chez lui.

45. Et environ la neuvième heure, Jésus s'écria à haute voix, disant : Eli, Eli, lamma sabachthani? C'est à-dire, mon Dieu, mon Dieu, pourquoi m'as-tu abandonné!

47. Et quelques-uns de ceux qui étoient présens, ayant ouï cela, disoient : il appelle Elie.

48. Et aussitôt quelqu'un d'entr'eux courut et prit une éponge, et l'ayant remplie de vinaigre, il la mit au bout d'une canne, et lui en donna à boire.

49. Et les autres disoient : attendez, voyons si Elie viendra le délivrer.

50. Et Jésus ayant encore crié à haute voix, rendit l'esprit.

55. Il y avoit aussi là plusieurs femmes, qui regardoient de loin, et qui avoient suivi Jésus, depuis la Galilée, en le servant;

56. Entre lesquelles étoient Marie-Magdeleine, et Marie, mère de Jacques et de Joses, et la mère des fils de Zébédée.

39 And one of the malefactors, L. 23.
which were hanged, railed on him, saying, If thou be Christ, save thyself and us.

40 But the other, answering, rebuked him, saying, Dost not thou fear God, seeing thou art in the same condemnation?

41 And we indeed justly; for we receive the due reward of our deeds: but this man hath done nothing amiss.

34 Then said Jesus, Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do.

25 Now there stood by the cross of Jesus his mother, and his mother's sister, Mary the *wife* of Cleophas, and Mary Magdalene. J. 19

26 When Jesus therefore saw his mother, and the disciple standing by whom he loved, he saith unto his mother, Woman, behold thy Son!

27 Then saith he to the disciple, Behold thy mother! And from that hour that disciple took her unto his own *home*.

46 And about the ninth hour, Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying, Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani? that is to say, My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me? M. 27

47 Some of them that stood there, when they heard *that*, said, This *man* calleth for Elias.

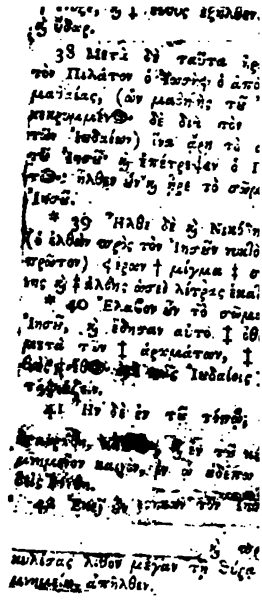
48 And straightway one of them ran, and took a spunge, and filled *it* with vinegar, and put *it* on a reed, and gave him to drink.

49 The rest said, Let be, let us see whether Elias will come to save him.

50 Jesus, when he had cried again with a loud voice, yielded up the ghost.

55 And many women were there beholding afar off, which followed Jesus from Galilee, ministering unto him:

56 Among which was Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James and Joses, and the mother of Zebedee's children.



31. Or, les Juifs, de peur que les corps ne demeurassent sur la croix le jour du Sabbat (car c'en étoit la préparation, et ce Sabbat étoit un jour fort solennel), prièrent Pilate de leur faire rompre les jambes, et qu'on les ôtât.

32. Les soldats vinrent donc, et rompirent les jambes au premier, et ensuite à l'autre qui étoit crucifié avec lui.

33. Mais lorsqu'ils vinrent à Jésus, voyant qu'il étoit déjà mort, ils ne lui rompirent point les jambes.

34. Mais un des soldats lui perça le côté avec une lance, et aussitôt il en sortit du sang et de l'eau.

38. Après cela, Joseph d'Arimathée qui étoit Disciple de Jésus mais en secret, parce qu'il craignoit les Juifs, pria Pilate qu'il pût ôter le corps de Jésus; et Pilate *le lui* permit. Il vint donc et emporta le corps de Jésus.

39. Nicodème qui, au commencement, étoit venu de nuit vers Jésus, y vint aussi, apportant environ cent livres d'une composition de myrrhe et d'aloës.

40. Ils prirent donc le corps de Jésus, et l'enveloppèrent de linges, avec des drogues aromatiques, comme les Juifs ont accoutumé d'ensevelir.

41. Or, il y avoit un jardin au lieu où il avoit été crucifié, et dans ce jardin un sépulcre neuf, où personne n'avoit été mis.

42. Ils mirent donc là Jésus... et ayant roulé une grande pierre à l'entrée du sépulcre, il s'en alla.

31 The Jews, therefore, because it was the preparation, that the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the sabbath-day, (for that sabbath-day was an high day,) besought Pilate that their legs might be broken, and *that* they might be taken away.

32 Then came the soldiers, and brake the legs of the first, and of the other which was crucified with him.

33 But when they came to Jesus, and saw that he was dead already, they brake not his legs:

34 But one of the soldiers with a spear pierced his side, and forthwith came thereout blood and water.

38 And after this, Joseph of Arimathea, (being a disciple of Jesus, but secretly for fear of the Jews,) besought Pilate that he might take away the body of Jesus: and Pilate gave *him* leave. He came therefore, and took the body of Jesus.

39 And there came also Nicodemus, (which at the first came to Jesus by night,) and brought a mixture of myrrh and aloes, about an hundred pound *weight*.

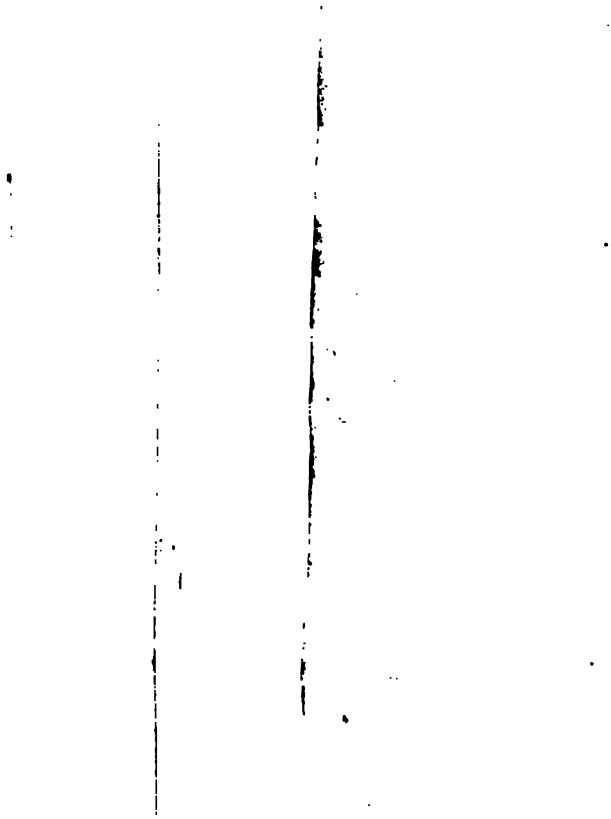
40 Then took they the body of Jesus, and wound it in linen clothes with the spices, as the manner of the Jews is to bury.

41 Now in the place where he was crucified, there was a garden; and in the garden a new sepulchre, wherein was never man yet laid.

42 There laid they Jesus,

60. and he rolled a great stone to the door of the sepulchre, and departed.

Mt. 27.



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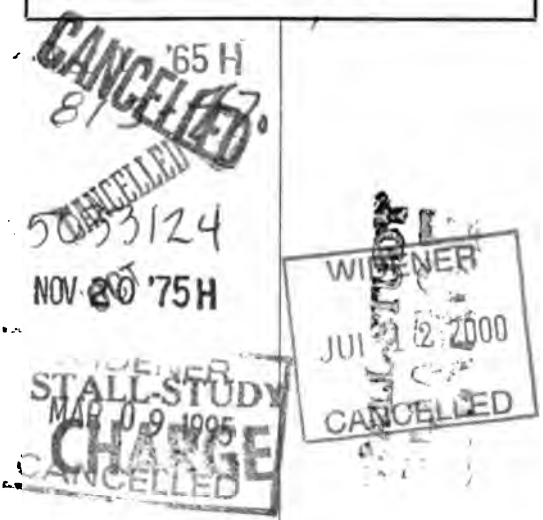
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